THE

DUBLIN

University Calendar,

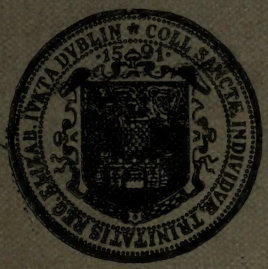
FOR THE YEAR

1915-1916.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

THE ORDINARY PAPERS SET IN THE YEAR 1914-1915.

Vol. I.



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THE

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1915–1916.

VOL. I.

THE PRESENT MODE OF PUBLISHING THE UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

In Hilary Term, 1900, the Board arranged that in future the Calendar should consist of the following parts, and be published at the following dates:—

Vol. I., to be published during the Long Vacation, and to contain full information as to the Ordinary and Honor Courses in Arts and in the Professional Schools, and to contain also the Undergraduate Ordinary Examination Papers.

Vol. II., to be published as soon as possible after the 1st of January in each year, and to contain:—the results of Ordinary and Honor Examinations held in Arts, and in the Professional Schools, and the Degrees conferred, during the past year; the additions to date of the lists in Vol. III.; and the lists of—the Students on the College Books, the Senate, the University Electors, and the College Officers.

Vol. III., to be a Special Volume published from time to time as the Editor of the Calendar may think fit, and to contain the lists of Past Prizemen and Exhibitioners in Arts, and in the Professional Schools, of Graduates in Honors, of Honorary Degrees, of Degrees in the Professional Schools, of Provosts, Fellows, Scholars, Professors, Chancellors, Vice-Chancellors, and Representatives in Parliament, and of the Benefactors of Trinity College, all to be made as complete as possible. [*This Volume was first published as Vol. II. in* 1901, *and was republished as Vol. III. in* 1906 *and in* 1913.]

The Supplement to the Calendar, to be published as soon as possible after the 1st of January, in each year, and to contain the Papers set at the Honor Examinations in Arts, and at the Examinations in the Professional Schools.

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THE DUBLIN
University Calendar,

FOR THE YEAR

1915—1916.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED

THE ORDINARY PAPERS SET IN THE YEAR 1914-1915.

VOLUME I.

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1915.

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Michaelmas Term, 1915.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

Except in the case of Senior Freshmen, these Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Candidate Bachelors, Thursday, December 16.
Junior Sophisters, and Senior Sophister Supplementalists, Monday, October 18.
Senior Freshmen, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, October 21, 22, and 23.
Senior Freshmen Supplementing Hilary and Trinity Examinations, Thursday, October 21.
Junior Freshmen, Wednesday, October 13.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Autumn Entrance, Monday and Tuesday, October 11 and 12.
Supplemental Entrance, Monday and Tuesday, November 1 and 2.
Sizarship Examination, Friday and Saturday, October 8 and 9.

JUNIOR AND SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, October 13, 14, 15, and 16.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Catechetical Examination of each class is held on the week-day following the Term Examination.

MODERATORSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations for Moderatorships last four days, and commence as stated below.

Mathematics, Classics, and Celtic Languages, Monday, Oct. 11.

Natural Science, Friday, October 15.

History and Political Science, and Legal and Political Science, Wednesday, October 20.

Mental and Moral Philosophy, Experimental Science, and Modern Literature, Monday, October 25.

TERM PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations generally last two days, and commence as stated below.

Junior Sophisters,	Mathematics,	Monday, October 25.
	Classics,	Monday, October 25.
	Mental and Moral Philosophy,	Saturday, October 30.
	Experimental Science,	Saturday, October 30.
	Natural Science,	Thursday, October 21.
	History and Political Science,	Monday, October 11.
	Modern Literature,	Wednesday, October 27.
	Legal and Polit. Science,	Wednesday, October 13.
	Celtic Languages,	Friday, October 15.
Senior Freshmen,	Mathematics,	Wednesday, October 13.
	Classics,	Wednesday, October 13.
	Mental and Moral Philosophy,	Monday, November 1.
	History,	Monday, October 11.
	English Literature,	Friday, October 15.
	French,	Tuesday, October 26.
	German,	Wednesday, October 27.
	Experimental Science,	Thursday, October 28.
	Natural Science,	Monday, October 18.
	Old and Middle Irish,	Saturday, October 16.
Junior Freshmen,	Mathematics,	Friday, October 29.
	Classics,	Wednesday, October 27.
	Mental and Moral Philosophy.	Monday, November 1.
	History,	Monday, October 11.
	English Literature,	Saturday, October 16.
	French,	Monday, October 18.
	German,	Tuesday, October 12.
	Experimental Science,	Monday, October 25.
	Natural Science,	Thursday, October 21.
	Old and Middle Irish,	Wednesday, October 20.

ENTRANCE PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

Greek Prose, Monday, October 25.
Greek Verse, Tuesday, October 26.
Latin Prose, Wednesday, October 27.
Latin Verse, Thursday, October 28.
English Literature and Composition, Friday, October 29.
English History and Modern Geography, Monday, November 1.
French, Wednesday, October 20.
German, Tuesday, October 19.
Hebrew, Saturday, October 30.
Experimental Science, Monday and Tuesday, October 25 and 26.
Natural Science, Thursday and Friday, October 21 and 22.
Modern Irish, Saturday, October 23.

Hilary Term, 1916.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Senior Sophisters, and Candidate Bachelors Supplementing Hilary, Trinity, or Degree, Monday, January 10.

Junior Sophisters, Thursday, January 13.

Junior Sophisters Supplementing Final Freshman Examination, Monday, January 17.

Senior Freshmen, and Jun. Soph. Supplementing Hilary and Trinity Sen. Fresh. Examinations, Wednesday, January 19.

Junior Freshmen, Monday, January 24.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

Friday and Saturday, January 21 and 22.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Catechetical Examination of each class is held on the week-day following the Term Examination.

TERM HONOR EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations generally last two days, and commence as stated below.

Senior Sophisters,	MATHEMATICS,	Wednesday, January 19.
	CLASSICS,	Wednesday, January 19.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Wednesday, January 26.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Wednesday, January 26.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Friday, January 21.
	LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Monday, January 24.
Junior Sophisters,	MATHEMATICS,	Wednesday, January 19.
	CLASSICS,	Wednesday, January 19.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Wednesday, January 26.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Wednesday, January 26.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Friday, January 21.
	HISTORY AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Saturday, January 29.
	MODERN LITERATURE,	Monday, January 10.
	LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Monday, January 24.
Senior Freshmen,	MATHEMATICS,	Thursday, January 27.
	CLASSICS,	Monday, January 17.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Monday, January 24.
	HISTORY,	Saturday, January 29.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Friday, January 14.
	FRENCH,	Wednesday, January 12.
	GERMAN,	Monday, January 10.
Junior Freshmen,	MATHEMATICS,	Wednesday, January 19.
	CLASSICS,	Monday, January 17.
	HISTORY,	Saturday, January 29.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Friday, January 14.
	FRENCH,	Wednesday, January 12.
	GERMAN,	Monday, January 10.

(The dates of Special Prize Examinations are given after the list of Examinations in Michaelmas Term.)

Trinity Term, 1916.

These Examinations begin as stated below.

Scholarships in Classics and Modern Languages, Friday, June 2.
Scholarships in Mathematics and Experimental Science, Monday, May 29.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Candidate Bachelors, Saturday, April 15, and Wednesday, June 28.
Senior Sophisters, Saturday, April 15.
Junior Sophisters, Tuesday, April 25.
Senior Freshmen, and Junior Sophisters Supplementing Final Freshman Examination, Friday, April 28.
Junior Freshmen, Thursday, May 4.
Junior Freshmen Supplementing Hilary Examination, Monday, June 26.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Catechetical Examination of each class is held on the week-day following the Term Examination.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Supplemental Entrance, Tuesday and Wednesday, May 2 and 3.
Midsummer Entrance, Friday and Saturday, June 23 and 24.
Additional Examination for High Places, Monday, June 26.

TERM HONOR EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations generally last two days, and commence as stated below.

Senior Sophisters,	MATHEMATICS,	Monday, May 1.
	CLASSICS,	Monday, May 1.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Friday, May 5.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Wednesday, May 3.
	LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Friday, April 28.
Junior Sophisters,	MATHEMATICS,	Monday, May 1.
	CLASSICS,	Monday, May 1.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Friday, May 5.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Friday, May 5.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Wednesday, May 3.
	HISTORY AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Saturday, April 15.
	MODERN LITERATURE,	Tuesday, April 18.
	LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Friday, April 28.

TERM HONOR EXAMINATIONS—*continued.*

Senior Freshmen,	MATHEMATICS,	Tuesday, April 25.
	CLASSICS,	Tuesday, April 25.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Friday, May 5.
	HISTORY,	Saturday, April 15.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Monday, April 17.
	FRENCH,	Thursday, May 4.
	GERMAN,	Tuesday, April 18.
Junior Freshmen,	MATHEMATICS,	Monday, May 1.
	CLASSICS,	Tuesday, April 25.
	HISTORY,	Saturday, April 15.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Monday, April 17.
	FRENCH,	Friday, April 28.
	GERMAN,	Tuesday, April 18.

Michaelmas Term, 1916.

TERM EXAMINATIONS.

Except in the case of Senior Freshmen, these Examinations last two days, and commence as stated below.

Candidate Bachelors, Friday, December 15.

Junior Sophisters, and Senior Sophister Supplementalists, Tuesday, October 17.

Senior Freshmen, Friday, Saturday, and Monday, October 20, 21, and 23.

Senior Freshmen Supplementing Hilary and Trinity Examinations, Friday, October 20.

Junior Freshmen, Thursday, October 12.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

Autumn Entrance, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 10 and 11.
Supplemental Entrance, Monday and Tuesday, October 30 and 31.
Sizarship Examination, Saturday and Monday, October 7 and 9.

JUNIOR AND SCHOOL EXHIBITIONS.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Monday, October 12, 13, 14, and 16.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

The Catechetical Examination of each class is held on the week-day following the Term Examination.

MODERATORSHIP EXAMINATIONS.

A Programme will be published before the end of Trinity Term.

TERM PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

These Examinations generally last two days, and commence as stated below.

Junior Sophisters,	MATHEMATICS,	Tuesday, October 24.
	CLASSICS.	Tuesday, October 24.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Monday, October 30.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Monday, October 30.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Friday, October 20.
	HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE,	Tuesday, October 10.
	MODERN LITERATURE,	Thursday, October 26.
	LEGAL AND POLIT. SCIENCE,	Thursday, October 12.
	CELTIC LANGUAGES,	Saturday, October 14.
Senior Freshmen,	MATHEMATICS,	Thursday, October 12.
	CLASSICS,	Thursday, October 12.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Friday, October 27.
	HISTORY,	Tuesday, October 10.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE.	Saturday, October 14.
	FRENCH,	Wednesday, October 25.
	GERMAN,	Thursday, October 26.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Monday, October 30.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Tuesday, October 17.
	OLD AND MIDDLE IRISH.	Monday, October 16.
Junior Freshmen,	MATHEMATICS,	Friday, October 27.
	CLASSICS,	Friday, October 27.
	MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY,	Monday, October 30.
	HISTORY,	Tuesday, October 10.
	ENGLISH LITERATURE,	Monday, October 16.
	FRENCH,	Tuesday, October 17.
	GERMAN,	Wednesday, October 11.
	EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	Tuesday, October 24.
	NATURAL SCIENCE,	Friday, October 20.
	OLD AND MIDDLE IRISH,	Thursday, October 19.

ENTRANCE PRIZE EXAMINATIONS.

Greek Prose, Tuesday, October 24.
Greek Verse, Wednesday, October 25.
Latin Prose, Thursday, October 26.
Latin Verse, Friday, October 27.
English Literature and Composition, Saturday, October 28.
English History and Modern Geography, Tuesday, October 31.
French, Thursday, October 19.
German, Wednesday, October 18.
Hebrew, Monday, October 30.
Experimental Science, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 24 and 25.
Natural Science, Friday and Saturday, October 20 and 21.
Modern Irish, Monday, October 23.

Examination for Special Prizes in Arts.

Alice Oldham Memorial Prize – Awarded biennially from 1910, to women students from Alexandra College, at the Junior Sophister Prize Examinations in Michaelmas Term. Next competition in 1916.

Arabic, Prize in—Monday, June 26, 1916.

Berkeley Medals, Thursday and Friday, February 24 and 25, 1916.

Biblical Greek, Prizes in, Tuesday, April 18, 1916.

Biggs Memorial Prize—Awarded at the Examination for Junior and School Exhibition to Students from Chesterfield School, Birr, or Galway Grammar School, or Portora Royal School, Enniskillen.

Bishop Law's Mathematical Premiums, Monday, October 18, 1915, and Monday, October 16, 1916.

Blake Scholarships—Essays to be sent in on or before November 1st every fourth year. Next Competition, November 1, 1916.

Brooke Prizes—Awarded at the Moderatorship Examination in Classics and Mathematics.

Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize—Awarded to women at the Midsummer Entrance.

Cluff Memorial Prize—Awarded at Junior Sophister Prize Examination in Modern History, Michaelmas Term.

Dompierre Chaufepié Prize for practical knowledge of French—Awarded at the Senior Freshman Trinity Term Honor Examination in French.

Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarship in English Literature—Awarded on the results of the Honor Examinations in English, French, and German Literature held in the Junior Sophister and Senior and Junior Freshman years.

Dunbar Ingram Memorial Prize—Awarded at the Senior Freshman Prize Examination in Modern History in Michaelmas Term.

Ecclesiastical History, Prizes in, Friday, April 28, 1916.

Ekenhead Scholarship—Every third year. Next Examination in 1917.

Elrington Theological Prize—The Essays to be given to the Provost or Regius Professor of Divinity on or before 1st November in each year.

Ferguson Memorial Prize—Awarded every third year. Next competition in 1916. Exercises to be sent to the Senior Lecturer not later than March 17.

Ferrar Memorial Prize, Saturday, May 20, 1916.

EXAMINATIONS FOR SPECIAL PRIZES IN ARTS—*continued.*

Fitz Gerald Memorial Scholarship—Awarded annually on sufficient merit being shown by the candidate in his experimental work and in his answering in the Physical part of the examination for Moderatorships in Experimental Science.

Haslett Memorial Scholarship—Awarded at the Examination for Junior and School Exhibitions to students from St. Andrew's College, Dublin.

Hebrew Premiums:—

Senior, Middle, and Junior Classes, Saturday and Monday, June 24 and 26, 1916.

Hindustani, Prize in—Friday, June 23, 1916.

Irish, Premiums in, Monday, June 26, 1916.

Italian, Prizes in, Wednesday, June 14, 1916.

Jellett Prizes for General Answering—Awarded at Final Freshman Examination.

Kidd Scholarship—Every fourth year. Next Examination in 1917.

King Edward Prize—Awarded annually to the Respondent who answers best in the whole Course required at the Degree Examination in December.

Littledale Prize—Awarded at the Michaelmas Senior Freshman Prize Examination in English Literature.

Lloyd Exhibition, Monday, October 25, 1915, and Tuesday, October 24, 1916.

M'Cullagh Prize, Wednesday and Thursday, January 26 and 27, 1916.

Madden Prize—Awarded at the Fellowship Examination.

Marshall Porter Memorial Prize—Awarded at the Examination for Scholarships in Classics.

Michael Roberts Prize—Awarded at the Senior Freshman Mathematical Prize Examination, Michaelmas Term.

Moderatorship Prizes—Awarded at the Degree Examination.

Mullins Classical Exhibition—Every third year. The Dissertation for the next Exhibition must be sent in before November 1, 1916. The Examination will be held on Tuesday, November 14, 1916.

Old and Middle English, Prize in—Saturday, June 10, 1916.

Old French and Provençal, Saturday, June 17, 1916.

Persian, Prize in—Saturday, June 24, 1916.

Political Economy, Prizes in, Thursday, May 25, 1916.

Sanskrit, Prizes in—Awarded annually.

Spanish, Prizes in—Tuesday, June 13, 1916.

Townsend Memorial Prize—Awarded on the results of the Honor Examinations in Mathematics in the Junior Freshman year.

Tyrrell Memorial Prize—Compositions to be sent in before the 1st of February in each alternate year. Next Competition in 1916.

Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals, Tuesday and Wednesday, November 23 and 24, 1915, and Tuesday and Wednesday, November 21 and 22, 1916.

Vice-Chancellor's Prizes for Greek, Latin, and English Composition—The subjects for the Vice-Chancellor's Prizes are announced (by a notice posted on the gate) on or before June 1. The compositions, with fictitious signatures, must be sent in to the Senior Lecturer on or before December 1.

Wall Biblical Scholarship, Thursday and Friday, June 22 and 23, 1916.

Whately Memorial Prize in Political Economy—Every fifth year. Next competition in 1917. Essays to be sent in on or before September 30.

William Roberts Prize—Awarded at Senior Freshman Classica Prize Examination, Michaelmas Term.

Wray Prize Examination, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday January 27, 28, and 29, 1916.

Divinity School.

Examinations for Admission into the Divinity School will be held on October 27, 1915, and January 26, April 26, October 28, 1916.

Examinations for the Degree of Bachelor in Divinity commence on Tuesday, December 7, 1915, and Tuesday, February 29, Tuesday, June 6, Tuesday, December 5, 1916, and last for three days.

Final Examination for the Divinity Testimonium, Wednesday and Thursday, June 14 and 15, 1916.

General Examination of Junior Class, Friday and Saturday June 16 and 17, 1916.

Supplemental Examinations will be held as follows:—

Michaelmas Term, 1915.	*Senior Class*,	Tuesday, October 26, and Wednesday, December 15
	Junior Class,	Monday, October 25, and Tuesday, December 14.
Hilary Term, 1916.	*Senior Class*,	Saturday, March 18.
	Junior Class,	Friday, March 17.
Michaelmas Term, 1916.	*Senior Class*,	Tuesday, October 24, and Wednesday, December 13.
	Junior Class,	Monday, October 23, and Tuesday, December 12.

PRIZE EXAMINATIONS IN THE DIVINITY SCHOOL.

Theological Exhibitions, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, February 29, and March 1 and 2.

Archbishop King's and Bishop Forster's Divinity Premiums, Wednesday and Thursday, October 27 and 28, 1915, and Wednesday and Thursday, October 25 and 26, 1916.

Downes' Premiums for Written Essays, Wednesday, May 17, 1916.

Downes' Prizes for Extempore Speaking—Wednesday, May 24, 1916.

Downes' Prizes for Reading the Liturgy, Written Examination, Wednesday, May 31, Viva-Voce Examination, Wednesday, June 7, 1916.

Bedell Irish Scholarship, Thursday, June 22, 1916.

Carson Biblical Prize and Toplady Memorial Scripture Prize, Tuesday, February 15, 1916.

Kyle Irish Prize, Saturday, June 10, 1916.

Hebrew Premiums, Saturday and Monday, June 24 and 26, 1916.

Warren Church Formularies Prize, Wednesday and Thursday, June 14 and 15, 1916.

The Ryan Prize and the Robert King Memorial Prize in Ecclesiastical History awarded annually, and Divinity Composition Premium awarded in each term.

Law School.

Examinations for the Degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. and the Intermediate Examination in Law will commence on Tuesday, December 7, 1915, and Tuesday, June 13, Tuesday, December 5, 1916.

Term Examinations will be held as follows :—

Michaelmas Term, 1915	Criminal Law, Thursday, November 25. Feudal and English Law, Saturday, Nov. 27. Civil Law, Friday, November 26. Jurisprudence, Monday, November 29.
Hilary Term, 1916.	Constitutional Law, Thursday, March 2. Civil Law, Tuesday, February 29. Feudal and English Law, Saturday, February 26. International Law, Wednesday, March 1.
Trinity Term, 1916.	Constitutional and Criminal Law, Thursday, June 8. Civil Law, Friday, June 9. Feudal and English Law, Saturday, June 10. International Law, Wednesday, June 7.
Michaelmas Term, 1916.	Criminal Law, Thursday, November 30. Feudal and English Law, Wednesday, Nov. 29. Civil Law, Friday, December 1. Jurisprudence, Saturday, December 2.

School of Physic.

The following Table gives the dates at which the Examinations begin :—

Special Preliminary Examination in Arts for Medical School—Monday, March 20.

Preliminary Scientific Medical and Preliminary Scientific Dental Examinations—Monday, October 4, 1915, and Monday, March 13 (Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology), Monday, March 20 (Physics), Monday, October 2, 1916.

Intermediate Medical Examination—
Part I.—Monday, Oct. 4, 1915, and Monday, March 13, Tuesday, June 20, Monday, October 2, 1916.
Part II.—Monday, October 11, 1915, and Monday, March 20, Monday, June 26, Monday, October 9, 1916.

Final Medical Examination—
Part I.—Monday, October 18, 1915, and Monday, March 13, Monday, June 26, Monday, October 16, 1916.
Part II.—Medicine, Monday, December 6, 1915, and Monday, February 28, Tuesday, June 20, Monday, Dec. 11, 1916.
Surgery, Monday, November 29, 1915, and Monday, February 21, Tuesday, June 13, Monday, December 4, 1916.
Midwifery, Monday, November 22, 1915, and Monday, February 21, Tuesday, June 13, Monday, December 4, 1916.

Examinations for M.Ch. Degree—Monday, November 29, 1915, and Monday, February 21, Tuesday, June 13, and Monday, Dec. 4, 1916.

Examinations for M.A.O. Degree—Monday, November 22, 1915, and Monday, February 21, Tuesday, June 13, Monday, Dec. 4, 1916.

Theses for M.D. Degree—Saturday, December 18, 1915, and Monday, March 6, Tuesday, April 18, Friday, June 30, Monday, December 18, 1916.

Intermediate Dental—Monday, October 4, 1915, and Monday, March 13, Tuesday, June 20, Monday, October 2, 1916.

Examinations for B. Dent. Sc. Degree and M. Dent. Sc. Degree—Monday, November 29, 1915, and Monday, February 21, Tuesday, June 13, Monday, December 4, 1916.

Examination for Diploma in Public Health—
Part I.—Monday, October 18, 1915; and Monday, March 13, Monday, June 26, Monday, October 16, 1916.
Part II.—Thursday, October 21, 1915; and Thursday, March 16, Thursday, June 29, Thursday, October 19, 1916.

EXAMINATION FOR PRIZES.

Begley Medical Studentship—See Medical School.

Medical Scholarship—
Chemistry, Physics, Botany & Zoology, Monday, June 20.
Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, Monday, June 20.

The John Mallet Purser Medal—
Awarded for Physiology and Histology at the Intermediate Medical Part I. in June.

The Daniel John Cunningham Medal—
Awarded for Anatomy at the Intermediate Medical Part I. in June.

Fitzpatrick Scholarship—
Awarded annually to the Student who obtains the highest aggregate marks at Part II. of the Intermediate, and Parts I. and II. of the Final Medical Examinations.

Surgical Travelling Prize, and Bennett Medal and Prize—Monday, June 26.

Engineering School.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1915.

Examination for Degree of B.A.I.,	Begins Monday, Oct. 11.
Supplemental Examinations of Middle and Junior Classes,	Begin Monday, Oct. 11.
Supplemental Entrance,	Saturday, October 16.

TRINITY TERM, 1916.

Examination for Degree of B.A.I.,	Begins Thursday, April 27, and Tuesday, June 20 (in part).
Examinations of Middle and Junior Classes,	Begin Thursday, April 27, and Wednesday, June 28.
Entrance Examination,	Wednesday, June 28.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1916.

Examination for Degree of B.A.I.,	Begins Tuesday, Oct. 10.
Supplemental Examinations of Middle and Junior Classes,	Begin Tuesday, Oct. 10.
Supplemental Entrance Examination,	Monday, October 16.

Degrees in Music.

Friday, March 3, 1916.
Wednesday, June 28, 1916.

[NOTE.—Practical Test on the preceding week-day.]

Examination for Diplomas in Education.

Friday and Saturday, October 15 and 16, 1915.
Friday and Saturday, April 28 and 29, 1916.
Friday and Saturday, October 27 and 28, 1916.

Examination for Diploma in Economics and Commercial Knowledge.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, April 25, 26, 27, and 28, 1916.

Hours of Examination.

Entrance and Entrance Prize Examinations commence at 10 A.M.

The Examination for Junior Exhibitions, for Sizarships, Ordinary Term Examinations (see "Course in Arts," § 15), Ordinary Catechetical Examinations, Term Honor Examinations, and Special Prize Examinations commence at 9.30 A.M.

Moderatorship, Scholarship, and Fellowship Examinations. The hours are 9 A.M. to 12 noon, and 2 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Honor and Prize Catechetical Examinations commence at 2 P.M.

Days of Public Commencements for the conferring of Degrees.

Michaelmas Term, 1915.

Monday, December 20, at 1 o'clock.

Hilary Term, 1916.

Tuesday, March 7, at 1 o'clock.

Trinity Term, 1916.

Wednesday, April 19, at 1 o'clock.
Saturday, July 1, at 1 o'clock.

Michaelmas Term, 1916.

Tuesday, December 19, at 1 o'clock.

Chapel of Trinity College.

The hours of Divine Service in the Chapel of Trinity College are as follow:—

Morning Service: 9.45 o'clock on Sundays; and 8.30 o'clock on week-days.

Evening Service: 7 o'clock on Sundays; and 7.45 o'clock on week-days.

Holy Communion: after Morning Service on days fixed by the Provost.

The Chapel is closed during vacations.

Surplices are worn on Sundays at Morning and Evening Prayer. Gowns are worn at other times.

Moveable Feasts, 1917.

Septuagesima, February 4—Ash Wednesday, February 21.
Easter Day, April 8—Rogation Sunday, May 13.
Ascension Day, May 17—Whit Sunday, May 27.
Advent Sunday, December 2.
Sundays after Epiphany, 4; Sundays after Trinity, 25.

Dublin University Almanac.

FROM OCTOBER 1, 1915, TO DECEMBER 31, 1916.

EXPLANATION OF ALMANAC.

THE Almanac gives the days on which the various Examinations *commence*.

There are no *Tutorial* Lectures in Arts on days marked thus (†) in the Almanac. There may, however, be *Professorial* Lectures in the Professional Schools.

1915, OCTOBER.

1	F	Winter Session Medical School begins. Dissecting-rooms open. Elementary Instruction in Anatomy begins.
2	Sa	
3	S	*18th Sunday after Trinity.*
4	M	Preliminary Scientific Medical. Intermediate Medical, Part I. Preliminary Scientific Dental. Intermediate Dental.
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	**Sizarship.**
9	Sa	
10	S	*19th Sunday after Trinity.* Michaelmas Term begins.
11	M	**Autumn Entrance.** **Exs. for Moderatorships begin.** Prizes:—History and Political Science, Junior Sophisters. History, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Intermediate Medical, Part II. B.A.I. Degree. Engineering Supplemental Exs., Middle and Junior Classes.
12	Tu	Prizes:—German, Junior Freshmen.
13	W	**Term Ex., Junior Freshmen.** **Junior and School Exhibitions.** Prizes:—Legal and Political Science, Junior Sophisters. Mathematics, Senior Freshmen. Classics, Senior Freshmen. Jurisprudence Lectures begin. Feudal and English Law Lectures begin. Medical Lectures begin.
14	Th	Criminal Law Lectures begin.
15	F	Catechetical Ex., Junior Freshmen. Prizes:—Celtic Languages, Junior Sophisters. English Literature, Senior Freshmen. Civil Law Lectures begin. Ex. for Diplomas in Education.
16	Sa	Old and Middle Irish, Senior Freshmen. English Literature, Junior Freshmen. Engineering School, Supplemental Entrance.
17	S	*20th Sunday after Trinity.*
18	M	*St. Luke.* **Term Ex. Junior Sophisters.** **Supplemental Exs., Senior Sophisters.** Prizes:—Natural Science, Senior Freshmen. French, Junior Freshmen. Bishop Law's Mathematical Premium. Final Medical, Part I. Diploma in Public Health, Part I. Engineering Lectures begin.

1915, OCTOBER—*continued.*

19	Tu	Entrance Prizes:—German.
20	W	Catechetical Ex., Junior Sophisters.
		Prizes:—Old and Middle Irish, Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—French.
21	Th	**Final Freshman Ex.**
		Supplemental Exs. for Senior Freshmen.
		Honors:—Natural Science, Junior Sophisters and Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—Natural Science.
		Diploma in Public Health, Part II.
22	F	
23	Sa	Entrance Prizes:—Modern Irish.
24	S	*21st Sunday after Trinity.*
25	M	Catechetical Ex., Senior Freshmen.
		Prizes:—Mathematics, Junior Sophisters, Lloyd Exhibition.
		Classics, Junior Sophisters.
		Experimental Science, Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—Greek Prose and Experimental Science.
		Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
26	Tu	Prizes:—French, Senior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—Greek Verse.
		Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class.
27	W	Prizes:—Modern Literature (English), Junior Sophisters.
		German, Senior Freshmen.
		Classics, Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—Latin Prose.
		Divinity School Entrance.
		Archbishop King's and Bishop Forster's Divinity Prizes.
28	Th	*St. Simon and St. Jude.*
		Prizes:—Modern Literature (German), Junior Sophisters.
		Experimental Science, Senior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—Latin Verse.
		Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin.
29	F	Prizes:—Modern Literature (French), Junior Sophisters.
		Mathematics, Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—English Literature.
		Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin.
30	Sa	Prizes:—Mental and Moral Philosophy, Junior Sophisters.
		Experimental Science, Junior Sophisters.
		Entrance Prizes:—Hebrew.
31	S	*22nd Sunday after Trinity.*

1915, NOVEMBER.

1	M	*All Saints.*
		Entrance.
		Prizes:—Mental and Moral Philosophy, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes:—English History and Modern Geography.
2	Tu	

1915, NOVEMBER—*continued.*

3	W	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin.**
		Catechetical Lectures begin.
4	Th	Hebrew Lectures begin.
5	F	
6	Sa	
7	S	*23rd Sunday after Trinity.*
8	M	
9	Tu	
10	W	Meeting of the University Council.
11	Th	
12	F	
13	Sa	
14	S	*24th Sunday after Trinity.*
15	M	
16	Tu	Meeting of the Divinity School Council.
17	W	
18	Th	
19	F	
20	Sa	**Election of Annual Officers.**
21	S	*Sunday next before Advent.*
		Annual Officers admitted.
22	M	Final Medical, Part II., Midwifery. M.A.O. Degree Ex.
23	Tu	Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals.
24	W	
25	Th	Term Ex. Criminal Law.
26	F	Term Ex. Civil Law.
27	Sa	Term Ex. Feudal and English Law.
28	S	*1st Sunday in Advent.*
29	M	Term Ex. Jurisprudence.
		Final Medical, Part II., Surgery. M.Ch. Degree Ex.
		B. Dent. Sc. and M. Dent. Sc. Degree Ex.
30	Tu	*St. Andrew.*

1915, DECEMBER.

1	W	
2	Th	
3	F	
4	Sa	
5	S	*2nd Sunday in Advent.*
6	M	Final Medical, Part II., Medicine.
7	Tu	B.D. Degree Ex.
		Intermediate Ex. in Law.
		LL.B. and LL.D. Degree Exs.
8	W	Meeting of the University Council.
9	Th	Hebrew Lectures end.
10	F	
11	Sa	Catechetical Lectures end.
12	S	*3rd Sunday in Advent. Ember Week.*
13	M	Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end.
14	Tu	Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end.
		Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class.

1915, DECEMBER—*continued.*

15	W	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end.** Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class. Engineering Lectures end.
16	Th	**B.A. Degree Ex.**
17	F	
18	Sa	Catechetical Ex., Candidate Bachelors. Theses for M.D. Degree.
19	S	*4th Sunday in Advent.*
20	M	**Winter Commencements.** Michaelmas Term ends.
21	Tu	*St. Thomas.*
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	Sa	*Christmas Day.*
26	S	*1st Sunday after Christmas. St. Stephen.*
27	M	*St. John.*
28	Tu	*Innocents' Day.*
29	W	
30	Th	
31	F	

1916, JANUARY.

1	Sa	*Circumcision.*
2	S	*2nd Sunday after Christmas.*
3	M	
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	*Epiphany.*
7	F	
8	Sa	
9	S	*1st Sunday after Epiphany.*
10	M	Hilary Term begins. **Term Ex. Senior Sophisters.** **Supplemental Exs. Candidate Bachelors.** **Supplemental B.A. Degree Ex.** Honors:—Modern Literature (English), Junior Sophisters. German, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Constitutional Law Lectures begin. Engineering Lectures begin.
11	Tu	Honors:—Modern Literature (French), Junior Sophisters. Civil Law Lectures begin.
12	W	Catechetical Ex. Senior Sophisters. Honors:—Modern Literature (German), Junior Sophisters. French, Senior and Junior Freshmen. International Law Lectures begin. Feudal and English Law Lectures begin.
13	Th	**Term Ex. Junior Sophisters.**
14	F	Honors:—English Literature, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
15	Sa	Catechetical Ex. Junior Sophisters.
16	S	*2nd Sunday after Epiphany.*
17	M	**Final Freshman Supplemental Ex.** Honors:—Classics, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
18	Tu	
19	W	**Term Ex. Senior Freshmen.** **Supplemental Senior Freshman Hilary and Trinity Exs. for Junior Sophisters.** Honors:—Mathematics, Senior and Junior Sophisters and Junior Freshmen. Classics, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
20	Th	Meeting of the Divinity School Council.
21	F	**Entrance.** Catechetical Ex. Senior Freshmen. Honors:—Natural Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
22	Sa	
23	S	*3rd Sunday after Epiphany.*
24	M	**Term Ex. Junior Freshmen.** Honors:—Legal and Political Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters. Mental and Moral Philosophy, Senior Freshmen.
25	Tu	*Conversion of St. Paul.* Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin.

1916,		**JANUARY**—*continued.*
26	W	Catechetical Ex. Junior Freshmen.
		Honors:—Mental and Moral Philosophy, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
		Experimental Science, Sen. and Jun. Sophisters.
		M'Cullagh Prize.
		Divinity School Entrance.
27	Th	Honors:—Mathematics, Senior Freshmen.
		Wray Prize.
		Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin.
28	F	
29	Sa	Honors:—History and Political Science, Junior Sophisters.
		History, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
30	S	*4th Sunday after Epiphany.*
31	M	
1916,		**FEBRUARY.**
1	Tu	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin.**
		Hebrew Lectures begin.
2	W	*Purification of B. V. M.*
		Catechetical Lectures begin.
		Meeting of the University Council.
3	Th	
4	F	
5	Sa	
6	S	*5th Sunday after Epiphany.*
7	M	
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	Sa	
13	S	*6th Sunday after Epiphany.*
14	M	
15	Tu	Carson Biblical, and Toplady Memorial Scripture Prizes.
16	W	
17	Th	Meeting of the Divinity School Council.
18	F	
19	Sa	
20	S	*Septuagesima.*
21	M	Final Medical, Part II., Surgery. M.Ch. Degree Ex.
		Final Medical, Part II., Midwifery. M.A.O. Degree Ex.
		B. Dent. Sc. and M. Dent. Sc. Degree Exs.
22	Tu	
23	W	Meeting of the University Council.
24	Th	*St. Matthias.* Berkeley Medals.
25	F	
26	Sa	Term Ex. Feudal and English Law.
27	S	*Sexagesima.*
28	M	Final Medical, Part II., Medicine.
		Test Ex. Indian Civil Service School.
29	Tu	B.D. Degree Ex. Theological Exhibitions.
		Term Ex. Civil Law.

1916, MARCH.

1	W	Term Ex. International Law.
2	Th	Term Ex. Constitutional Law.
		Practical Test for Mus.B. and Mus.D. Degrees.
3	F	Mus.B. and Mus.D. Degree Exs.
4	Sa	
5	☧	*Quinquagesima.*
6	M	Theses for M.D. Degree.
7	†Tu	*Shrove-Tuesday.*
		Spring Commencements.
8	†W	*Ash-Wednesday.*
9	Th	
10	F	
11	Sa	
12	☧	*1st Sunday in Lent. Quadragesima. Ember Week.*
13	M	Preliminary Scientific Medical (Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology).
		Intermediate Medical, Part I.
		Final Medical, Part I.
		Diploma in Public Health, Part I.
		Preliminary Scientific Dental (Chemistry).
		Intermediate Dental.
14	Tu	
15	W	
16	Th	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end.**
		Hebrew Lectures end.
		Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end.
		Diploma in Public Health, Part II.
		Engineering Lectures end.
17	F	*St. Patrick.*
		Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end.
		Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
18	Sa	Catechetical Lectures end.
		Meeting of the Senate for nomination to Honorary Degrees.
		Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class.
		Medical School Winter Session ends.
19	☧	*2nd Sunday in Lent.*
20	M	Special Preliminary Ex. in Arts for Medical School.
		Preliminary Scientific, Medical (Physics).
		Intermediate Medical, Part II.
		Preliminary Scientific, Dental (Physics).
21	Tu	
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	Sa	*Annunciation B. V. M.*
		Hilary Term ends.
26	☧	*3rd Sunday in Lent.*
27	M	
28	Tu	
29	W	
30	Th	
31	F	

1916, APRIL.

1	Sa	
2	☧	*4th Sunday in Lent.*
3	M	
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	
8	Sa	
9	☧	*5th Sunday in Lent.*
10	M	
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	Sa	Trinity Term begins. **Term Ex. Senior Sophisters.** **Supplemental B.A. Degree Ex.** Honors:—History and Political Science, Junior Sophisters. History, Senior and Junior Freshmen.
16	☧	*Sunday next before Easter.*
17	M	Honors:—English Literature, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Medical School Summer Session begins.
18	Tu	Catechetical Ex. Senior Sophisters. Honors:—Modern Literature (English), Junior Sophisters. German, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Prizes in Biblical Greek. Theses for M.D. Degree.
19	W	**First Trinity Commencements.** Honors:—Modern Literature (French), Junior Sophisters.
20	Th	Honors:—Modern Literature (German), Junior Sophisters.
21	F	*Good Friday.*
22	Sa	*Easter Even.*
23	☧	*EASTER DAY.*
24	M	*Monday in Easter Week.*
25	Tu	*Tuesday in Easter Week. St. Mark.* **Term Ex. Junior Sophisters.** Honors:—Mathematics, Senior Freshmen. Classics, Senior and Junior Freshmen. Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin. Civil Law Lectures begin. Ex. for Diploma in Economics and Commercial Knowledge.
26	W	Divinity School Entrance. Feudal and English Law Lectures begin. Lectures in International Law begin.
27	Th	Catechetical Ex. Junior Sophisters. Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin. Law of Evidence Lectures begin. B.A.I. Degree Ex. Engineering Exs. Middle and Junior Classes.
28	F	**Term Ex. Senior Freshmen.** **Supplemental Final Freshman Ex.**

1916, APRIL—*continued.*

		Honors:—Legal and Political Science, Sen. and Jun. Sophisters. French, Junior Freshmen.
		Ecclesiastical History Prizes.
		Examination for Diplomas in Education.
29	Sa	
30	☧	*1st Sunday after Easter.*

1916, MAY.

1	M	*St. Philip and St. James.*
		Catechetical Ex. Senior Freshmen.
		Honors:—Mathematics, Senior and Junior Sophisters, and Junior Freshmen.
		Classics, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
2	Tu	**Entrance.**
		Engineering Lectures begin.
3	W	Honors:—Natural Science, Senior and Junior Sophisters.
4	Th	**Term Ex. Junior Freshmen.**
		Honors:—French, Senior Freshmen.
		The Dompierre-Chaufepié Prize.
5	F	Honors:—Mental and Moral Philosophy, Junior Sophisters and Senior Freshmen.
		Experimental Science, Sen. and Jun. Sophisters.
6	Sa	Catechetical Ex. Junior Freshmen.
7	☧	*2nd Sunday after Easter.*
8	M	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin.**
9	Tu	Hebrew Lectures begin.
10	W	Catechetical Lectures begin.
		Meeting of the University Council.
11	Th	
12	F	
13	Sa	
14	☧	*3rd Sunday after Easter.*
15	M	
16	Tu	
17	W	Downes' Prizes for Written Essays.
18	Th	Meeting of the Divinity School Council.
19	F	
20	Sa	Ferrar Memorial Prize.
21	☧	*4th Sunday after Easter.*
22	M	
23	Tu	
24	W	Downes' Prizes for Extempore Speaking.
25	Th	Prizes in Political Economy.
26	F	
27	Sa	
28	☧	*5th Sunday after Easter.—Rogation Sunday.*
29	M	**Exs. for Scholarships in Mathematics and in Experimental Science.**
30	Tu	
31	W	Meeting of the University Council.
		Downes' Prizes for Reading the Liturgy (Written Ex.).

1916, JUNE.

1	†Th	*Ascension Day.*

1916, JUNE—*continued.*

2	F	**Exs. for Scholarships in Classics and Modern Languages.**
3	Sa	
4	℣	*Sunday after Ascension Day.*
5	M	
6	Tu	B.D. Degree Ex.
7	W	Downes' Prizes for Reading the Liturgy (Viva-voce Ex.).
		Annual Ex. International Law.
8	Th	Annual Ex. Constitutional and Criminal Law.
9	F	Annual Ex. Civil Law.
10	Sa	Prize in Old and Middle English.
		Kyle Irish Prize.
		Annual Ex. Feudal and English Law.
11	℣	WHIT SUNDAY. *St. Barnabas. Ember Week.*
12	†M	*Monday in Whitsun-Week.*
13	Tu	*Tuesday in Whitsun-Week.*
		Prizes in Spanish.
		Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end.
		Intermediate Ex. in Law.
		LL.B. and LL.D. Degree Exs.
		Final Medical, Part II., Surgery. M.Ch. Degree Ex.
		Final Medical, Part II., Midwifery. M.A.O. Degree Ex.
		B. Dent. Sc. and M. Dent. Sc. Degree Exs.
14	W	Prizes in Italian.
		Final Divinity Ex., Senior Class.
15	Th	Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end.
16	F	General Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
17	Sa	Catechetical Lectures end.
		Prize in Old French and Provençal.
18	℣	*TRINITY SUNDAY.*
19	†M	**Election of Scholars.**
20	Tu	Preliminary Scientific Medical.
		Intermediate Medical, Part I.
		Final Medical, Part II., Medicine.
		Medical Scholarship, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology.
		Medical Scholarship, Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine.
		Intermediate Dental.
		Preliminary Scientific Dental.
		Engineering Lectures end.
		B.A.I. Degree Ex. (In part.)
21	W	
22	Th	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end.**
		Hebrew Lectures end.
		Wall Biblical Scholarship.
		Bedell Irish Scholarship.
		Meeting of the Divinity School Council.
23	F	**Midsummer Entrance.**
		Prize in Hindustani.
24	Sa	*St. John Baptist.*
		Hebrew Premiums.
		Prize in Persian.

1916, JUNE—*continued.*

25	S	*1st Sunday after Trinity.*
26	M	**Supplemental Hilary Ex., Junior Freshmen.**
		Ex. for High Places at Entrance.
		Prize in Arabic.
		Irish Premiums.
		Intermediate Medical, Part II.
		Final Medical, Part I.
		Diploma in Public Health, Part I.
		Surgical Travelling Prize.
27	Tu	Practical Test for the Mus. B. and Mus. D. Degrees.
28	W	**Special B.A. Degree Ex.**
		Mus. B. and Mus. D. Degree Exs.
		Engineering Exs., Middle and Junior Classes.
		Engineering School Entrance.
29	Th	*St. Peter.*
		Diploma in Public Health, Part II.
30	F	Catechetical Ex., Candidate Bachelors.
		Theses for M.D. Degree.
		Medical School Summer Session ends.

1916, JULY.

1	Sa	**Summer Commencements.**
2	S	*2nd Sunday after Trinity.*
3	M	
4	Tu	
5	W	
6	Th	
7	F	Trinity Term ends.
8	Sa	
9	S	*3rd Sunday after Trinity.*
10	M	Library closed.
11	Tu	
12	W	
13	Th	
14	F	
15	Sa	
16	S	*4th Sunday after Trinity.*
17	M	
18	Tu	
19	W	
20	Th	
21	F	
22	Sa	
23	S	*5th Sunday after Trinity.*
24	M	Library re-opened.
25	Tu	*St. James.*
26	W	
27	Th	
28	F	
29	Sa	
30	S	*6th Sunday after Trinity.*
31	M	

1916, AUGUST.

1	Tu	
2	W	
3	Th	
4	F	
5	Sa	
6	S	*7th Sunday after Trinity.*
7	M	
8	Tu	
9	W	
10	Th	
11	F	
12	Sa	
13	S	*8th Sunday after Trinity.*
14	M	
15	Tu	
16	W	
17	Th	
18	F	
19	Sa	
20	S	*9th Sunday after Trinity.*
21	M	
22	Tu	
23	W	
24	Th	*St. Bartholomew.*
25	F	
26	Sa	
27	S	*10th Sunday after Trinity.*
28	M	
29	Tu	
30	W	
31	Th	

1916, SEPTEMBER.

1	F	
2	Sa	
3	S	*11th Sunday after Trinity.*
4	M	
5	Tu	
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	Sa	
10	S	*12th Sunday after Trinity.*
11	M	
12	Tu	
13	W	
14	Th	
15	F	
16	Sa	

1916, SEPTEMBER– *continued.*

17	S	*13th Sunday after Trinity.*
18	M	
19	Tu	
20	W	
21	Th	*St. Matthew.*
22	F	
23	Sa	
24	S	*14th Sunday after Trinity.*
25	M	
26	Tu	
27	W	
28	Th	
29	F	*St. Michael and All Angels.*
30	S	

1916, OCTOBER.

1	S	*15th Sunday after Trinity.*
2	M	Winter Session Medical School begins. Dissecting-rooms open. Elementary Instruction in Anatomy begins. Preliminary Scientific Medical. Intermediate Medical, Part I. Preliminary Scientific Dental. Intermediate Dental.
3	Tu	
4	W	
5	Th	
6	F	
7	Sa	**Sizarship.**
8	S	*16th Sunday after Trinity.*
9	M	Intermediate Medical, Part II.
10	Tu	Michaelmas Term begins. **Autumn Entrance.** **Exs. for Moderatorships begin.** Prizes:—History and Political Science, Junior Sophisters. History, Senior and Junior Freshmen. B.A.I. Degree. Engineering Supplemental Exs., Middle and Junior Classes.
11	W	Prizes:—German, Junior Freshmen. Medical Lectures begin.
12	Th	**Term Ex., Junior Freshmen.** **Junior and School Exhibitions.** Prizes:—Legal and Political Science, Junior Sophisters. Mathematics, Senior Freshmen. Classics, Senior Freshmen.
13	F	
14	Sa	Catechetical Ex., Junior Freshmen. Prizes:—Celtic Languages, Junior Sophisters. English Literature, Senior Freshmen. Feudal and English Law Lectures begin.
15	S	*17th Sunday after Trinity.*

1916,		**OCTOBER**—*continued.*
16	M	Prizes:—Old and Middle Irish, Senior Freshmen. English Literature, Junior Freshmen. Bishop Law's Mathematical Premium. Criminal Law Lectures begin. Final Medical, Part I. Diploma in Public Health, Part I. Engineering School, Supplemental Entrance.
17	Tu	**Term Ex., Junior Sophisters.** **Supplemental Exs., Senior Sophisters.** Prizes:—Natural Science, Senior Freshmen. French, Junior Freshmen. Civil Law Lectures begin. Engineering Lectures begin.
18	W	*St. Luke.* Entrance Prizes:—German. Jurisprudence Lectures begin.
19	Th	Catechetical Ex., Junior Sophisters. Prizes:—Old and Middle Irish, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—French. Diploma in Public Health, Part II.
20	F	**Final Freshman Ex.** **Supplemental Exs. for Senior Freshmen.** Prizes:—Natural Science, Junior Sophisters and Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Natural Science.
21	Sa	
22	S	*18th Sunday after Trinity.*
23	M	Entrance Prizes:—Modern Irish. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
24	Tu	Catechetical Ex., Senior Freshmen. Prizes:—Mathematics, Junior Sophisters, Lloyd Exhibition. Classics, Junior Sophisters. Experimental Science, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Greek Prose and Experimental Science. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class.
25	W	Prizes:—French, Senior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Greek Verse. Archbishop King's and Bishop Forster's Divinity Prizes.
26	Th	Prizes:—Modern Literature (English), Junior Sophisters. German, Senior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Latin Prose.
27	F	Prizes:—Modern Literature (German), Junior Sophisters. Mental and Moral Philosophy, Senior Freshmen. Mathematics, Junior Freshmen. Classics, Junior Freshmen. Entrance Prizes:—Latin Verse. Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, begin. Ex. for Diplomas in Education.
28	Sa	*St. Simon and St. Jude.* Prizes:—Modern Literature (French), Junior Sophisters. Entrance Prizes:—English Literature. Divinity School Entrance.

1916, OCTOBER—*continued.*

29	☧	*19th Sunday after Trinity.*
30	M	**Entrance.**
		Prizes :—Mental and Moral Philosophy, Junior Sophisters and Junior Freshmen.
		Experimental Science, Junior Sophisters and Senior Freshmen.
		Entrance Prizes :—Hebrew.
		Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, begin.
31	Tu	Entrance Prizes :—English History and Modern Geography.

1916, NOVEMBER.

1	W	*All Saints.*
		Undergraduate Lectures in Arts begin.
		Catechetical Lectures begin.
2	Th	Hebrew Lectures begin.
3	F	
4	Sa	
5	☧	*20th Sunday after Trinity.*
6	M	
7	Tu	
8	W	Meeting of the University Council.
9	Th	
10	F	
11	Sa	
12	☧	*21st Sunday after Trinity.*
13	M	
14	Tu	Mullins Classical Exhibition.
		Meeting of the Divinity School Council.
15	W	
16	Th	
17	F	
18	Sa	
19	☧	*22nd Sunday after Trinity.*
20	M	**Election of Annual Officers.**
21	Tu	Annual Officers admitted.
		Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals.
22	W	
23	Th	
24	F	
25	Sa	
26	☧	*Sunday next before Advent.*
27	M	
28	Tu	
29	W	Term Ex. Feudal and English Law.
30	Th	*St. Andrew.*
		Term Ex. Criminal Law.

1916, DECEMBER.

1	F	Term Ex. Civil Law.
2	Sa	Term Ex. Jurisprudence.
3	S	*1st Sunday in Advent.*
4	M	Final Medical, Part II., Surgery. M.Ch. Degree Ex. Final Medical, Part II., Midwifery. M.A.O. Degree Ex. B. Dent. Sc. and M. Dent. Sc. Degree Exs.
5	Tu	B.D. Degree Ex. Intermediate Ex. in Law. LL.B. and LL.D. Degree Exs.
6	W	
7	Th	
8	F	
9	Sa	Catechetical Lectures end.
10	S	*2nd Sunday in Advent.*
11	M	Divinity Lectures, Junior Class, end. Final Medical, Part II., Medicine.
12	Tu	Divinity Lectures, Senior Class, end. Supplemental Divinity Ex., Junior Class.
13	W	Supplemental Divinity Ex., Senior Class. Meeting of the University Council.
14	Th	**Undergraduate Lectures in Arts end.** Hebrew Lectures end. Engineering Lectures end.
15	F	**B.A. Degree Ex.**
16	Sa	
17	S	*3rd Sunday in Advent.*
18	M	Catechetical Ex., Candidate Bachelors. Theses for M.D. Degree.
19	Tu	**Winter Commencements.**
20	W	Michaelmas Term ends.
21	Th	*St. Thomas.*
22	F	
23	Sa	
24	S	*4th Sunday in Advent.*
25	M	*Christmas Day.*
26	Tu	*St. Stephen.*
27	W	*St. John.*
28	Th	*Innocents' Day.*
29	F	
30	Sa	
31	S	*Sunday after Christmas.*

Officers

OF THE

University and College,

July 1, 1916.

Chancellor.

Viscount Iveagh, K.P., LL.D.

Vice-Chancellor.

The Right Hon. Dodgson Hamilton Madden, LL.D., Litt.D.

Visitors.

The Chancellor (or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor).
The Lord Chief Justice.

Provost.

John Pentland Mahaffy, D.D., Mus.D.

Senior Fellows.

Benjamin Williamson, M.A., Sc.D.
Thomas Thompson Gray, M.A., *Registrar.*
Francis Alexander Tarleton, LL.D., Sc.D., *Vice-Provost.*
George Lambert Cathcart, M.A., *Bursar.*
William Snow Burnside, M.A., Sc.D., *Senior Dean and Catechist.*
Louis Claude Purser, M.A., Litt.D., *Auditor.*
William Ralph Westropp Roberts, B.D., *Senior Lecturer.*

Junior Fellows.

[Those marked thus (*) are Tutor Fellows.]

Edward Parnall Culverwell, M.A., *Senior Proctor.*
Alexander Charles O'Sullivan, M.A., M.D.
John Isaac Beare, M.A.
Robert Russell, M.A., *Junior Bursar and Registrar of Chambers.*
Matthew Wyatt Joseph Fry, M.A.

*George Wilkins, B.D.
Henry Stewart Macran, M.A.
*Edward John Gwynn, M.A.
*Gerard Alston Exham, M.A.
William Edward Thrift, M.A.
Josiah Gilbart Smyly, Litt.D.
*George William Mooney, M.A.
*William Kennedy, M.A.
*Reginald Arthur Percy Rogers, M.A.
*William Alexander Goligher, M.A., Litt.D.
*John Fraser, M.A., *Junior Dean.*
Stephen Barnabas Kelleher, M.A.
*Ernest Henry Alton, M.A.
*Robert Malcolm Gwynn, B.D., *Honorary Chaplain.*
*George Randolph Webb, M.A.
*Robert William Tate, M.A.
*Harry Thrift, M.A.
*Hugh Canning, M.A.
*Samuel George Stewart, M.A.
Arthur Aston Luce, B.D., *Junior Proctor.*
Joseph Johnston, M.A.
James Maxwell Henry, M.A.
Francis LaTouche Godfrey, B.A.

Representatives of the Junior Fellows on the Board.

John Isaac Beare, M.A.
Matthew Wyatt Joseph Fry, M.A.

Representatives of the Professors on the Board.

John Joly, Sc.D.
Andrew Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.

Representatives of the University in Parliament.

	Elected
Right Hon. Sir Edward Henry Carson, LL.D., ...	1892
Right Hon. James Henry Mussen Campbell, LL.D., ...	1903

Honor Examiners for the Year 1916.

In Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics.
The University Professor of Natural Philosophy.
R. Russell, M.A.
John Fraser, M.A.
J. M. Henry, M.A.

In Classics.

The Regius Professor of Greek.
The Professor of Latin.
W. Kennedy, M.A.
R. M. Gwynn, B.D.
J. Johnston, M.A.

In Ethics and Logics.

H. S. Macran, M.A.
R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.
F. La Touche Godfrey, B.A.

In Experimental Science.

The University Professor of Chemistry.
Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
H. Thrift, M.A.

In Natural Science.

The Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.
The University Professor of Botany.
The Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.
The King's Professor of the Institutes of Medicine.

In History and Political Science.

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Modern History.
The Professor of Political Economy.
Miss C. E. Maxwell.

In Modern Literature.

The Professor of English Literature.
The Professor of the Romance Languages.
The Professor of German.
R. W. Tate, M.A.

Honor Lecturers for the Year 1915–1916.

In Mathematics.

R. Russell, M.A.
J. Fraser, M.A.
G. R. Webb, M.A.

In Classics.

W. Kennedy, M.A.
W. A. Goligher, LITT.D.
H. Canning, M.A.

Ethics and Logics.

H. S. Macran, M.A.
G. A. Exham, M.A.
R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.

In Legal and Political Science.

The Professor of Political Economy.
The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.
The Reid Professor of Law.

The Board nominates Special Courts of Examiners for Moderatorships and Scholarships, which will be constituted as follows for the year 1916, a Member of the Board presiding in each Court of Examiners for Moderatorships:—

Moderatorships, 1916.

Mathematics.—B. Williamson, M.A. (*President*); Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics; The University Professor of Natural Philosophy; R. Russell, M.A.; G. R. Webb, M.A.; J. Fraser, M.A.; J. M. Henry, M.A.

Classics.—L. C. Purser, M.A., Litt.D. (*President*); the Regius Professor of Greek; the Professors of Latin, of Ancient History and Classical Archæology, and of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology; G. W. Mooney, M.A.; J. Johnston, M.A.

Ethics and Logics.—The Vice-Provost (*President*); the Professor of Moral Philosophy; G. A. Exham, M.A.; R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.; H. Canning, M.A.

Experimental Science.—G. L. Cathcart, M.A. (*President*); the University Professor of Chemistry; Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; H. Thrift, M.A.

Natural Science.—W. S. Burnside, M.A. (*President*); the Professors of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, and of Geology and Mineralogy; the University Professor of Botany; the University Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery; the King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine; A. C. O'Sullivan, M.D.

History and Political Science.—T. T. Gray, M.A. (*President*); the Professor of Political Economy; the Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology; the Lecky Professor of Modern History; Miss C. E. Maxwell, M.A.

Modern Literature.—The Provost, D.D. (*President*); the Professors of English Literature, of the Romance Languages, and of German; R. W. Tate, M.A.

Legal and Political Science.—W. R. W. Roberts, B.D. (*President*); the Regius Professor of Laws; the Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law; the Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence; the Reid Professor of Law.

Scholarship, 1916.

Classics.—The Regius Professor of Greek, the Professors of Latin and of Ancient History and Classical Archæology; L. C. Purser, Litt.D.; G. Wilkins, B.D.; G. W. Mooney, M.A.; W. Kennedy, M.A.; E. H. Alton, M.A.

Mathematics.—Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics; the University Professor of Natural Philosophy; W. R. W. Roberts, B.D.; G. R. Webb, M.A.

Experimental Science.—The University Professor of Chemistry; Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; H. Thrift, M.A.

Modern Languages.—The Provost; The Professors of the Romance Languages, and of German; R. W. Tate, M.A.

PROFESSORS AND LECTURERS

Arranged under subjects and schools.

[Figures added in brackets after the title or name of any officer denote the period in years for which the election is made. Officers marked (*) are elected annually.]

The following Offices become vacant at the dates respectively affixed to them:—

Regius Professorship of Surgery,	1915, Nov. 16.
Professorship of Biblical Greek,	1916, Oct. 26.
Professorship of Moral Philosophy,	1916, Nov. 30.

Mathematical, Physical, and Natural Science.

First Election.		Last Election.

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics.

[Founded 1762.]

1914. Jan. 24. — Stephen Barnabas Kelleher, M.A.

Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics.

[Founded 1675.]

1904. Oct. 22. — Robert Russell, M.A.

University Professor of Natural Philosophy.

[Founded 1847.]

1910. June 30. — Matthew Wyatt Joseph Fry, M.A.

Assistant:—John Fraser, M.A.

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

[Founded 1724.]

1901. Mar. 23. — William Edward Thrift, M.A.

Assistants:—Harry Thrift, M.A.
Horace Hewitt Poole, M.A., Sc.B.
James Austin, B.A.

First Election. | Last Election.

Royal Astronomer of Ireland, on the Foundation of Dr. Andrews.

[Founded 1783.]

1912. May 4. — Henry Crozier Plummer, M.A. (Oxon.).

Assistant:—Charles Martin.

University Professor of Chemistry. (7)

[Founded 1711.]

1903. Oct. 20. — Sydney Young, Sc.D. — 1910.

Assistant: William Cecil Ramsden.
Demonstrator: Hans Krall, B.A., Sc.B.

Professor of Applied Chemistry.

[Founded in 1841 as a Professorship of Chemistry and Geology applied to the Arts of Construction: discontinued in 1881; re-established in 1904 as a Professorship of Applied Chemistry.]

1904. Nov. 19. — Emil Alphonse Werner, Sc.D.

University Professor of Botany. (7)

[Founded 1711.]

1904. April 16. — Henry Horatio Dixon, Sc.D. — 1911.

Assistant:—William Ringrose Gelston Atkins, M.A., Sc.D.

Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.

[Founded 1844.]

1897. Oct. 16. — John Joly, M.A., Sc.D.

Assistant: Louis Bouvier Smyth, Sc.B.
Research Assistant: Joseph Rogerson Cotter, M.A.

Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

[A Lectureship in Zoology was established in 1857, was made a Professorship in 1872, and was permanently united in 1895 to the Professorship of Comparative Anatomy, which had been founded in 1872.]

1879. Nov. 29. — Henry William Mackintosh, M.A.

Lecturer in Palæontology.

[Founded 1913.]

1913. March 1. — Louis Bouvier Smyth, Sc.B.

Languages and Literature.

Regius Professor of Greek.

[Founded 1761.]

First Election.		Last Election.
1902. Dec. 18.	John Isaac Beare, M.A.	

Professor of Latin. (7)

[Founded 1870.]

1904. June 4.	Josiah Gilbart Smyly, Litt.D.	1911.

Lecturer in Classical Composition.

[Founded 1896.]

1908. Nov. 7.	Robert William Tate, M.A.	

Professor of Hebrew. (7)

[Founded by the Board of Erasmus Smith, 1724.]

1900. Oct. 20.	George Wilkins, B.D.	1914.

Lecturers in Hebrew.

1898. Feb. 5.	Newport John Davis White, D.D. (5)	1913.
	*William Kennedy, M.A.	Nov. 20.
	*Ernest Henry Alton, M.A.	Nov. 20.

Professor of Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani. (7)

[Founded 1856.]

1905. Mar. 2.	Lucas White King, LL.D.	1912.

Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology. (5)

[Founded 1858.]

1914. Dec. 19.	Hugh Canning, M.A.	

Professor of the Romance Languages. (5)

[Founded 1778 as Professorship of Italian and Spanish.]

1909. Nov. 15.	Thomas Brown Rudmose-Brown, M.A. (Aberdeen). D.Litt. (Grenoble).	1914.

First Election. | Last Election.

Professor of German. (5)

[Founded in 1778 as Professorship of French and German; the Chair of French is now merged in that of Romance Languages.]

1915. June 12. — Gilbert Waterhouse, M.A. (Cantab.).

Professor of Irish. (5)

[Founded 1840.]

1896. April 18. — James Edward Harnett Murphy, M.A. — 1914

Professor of Modern East Indian Languages. (5)

[Founded 1913.]

1913. June 18. — John van Someren Pope, M.A. (Cantab.).

Lecturer in Celtic Languages.

[Founded 1907.]

1907. Nov. 14. — Edward John Gwynn, M.A.

Lecturer in Anglo-Saxon. (5)

[Founded 1907.]

1915. June 12. — Gilbert Waterhouse, M.A. (Cantab.).

Professor of English Literature.

[Founded 1867.]

1913. Nov. 22 — Wilbraham Fitzjohn Trench, Litt.D.

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Oratory.

[Founded 1724 as a Professorship of Oratory and Modern History; the Modern History was made a separate Chair in 1762.]

1914. Nov. 14. — Edmund Curtis, M.A. (Oxon.).

Mental and Moral Science.

Professor of Moral Philosophy. (5)

[Founded 1837.]

1901. Nov. 30. — Henry Stewart Macran, M.A. — 1911

First Election. | Last Election.

History and Political Science.

Professor of Political Economy.

[Founded 1832.]

1882. Mar. 25. — Charles Francis Bastable, LL.D.

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Modern History.

[Founded 1762.]

1914. June 27. — Edmund Curtis, M.A. (Oxon.).

Lecky Professor of Modern History.

[Founded 1913.]

1914. June 25. — Walter Alison Philips, M.A. (Oxon.).

Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology. (5)

[Founded 1869 as a Professorship of Ancient History. Title altered in 1909.]

1904. June 4. — William Alexander Goligher, M.A., Litt.D. — 1914.

Lecturer in Modern History

[Founded 1911.]

1911. June 24. — Miss Constantia Elizabeth Maxwell, M.A.

Divinity.

Regius Professor of Divinity.

Founded 1607 (? 1600) as Professorship of Divinity; made a Regius Professorship, 1761.

1888. Mar. 31. — John Gwynn, D.D.

Permanent Deputy for the Regius Professor of Divinity.

1908. Oct. 17. — Newport John Davis White, D.D.

Assistants:

*James George Carleton, D.D.	Nov. 20.
*Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D., Litt.D.	Nov. 20.
*Denton Charles Green, B.D.	Nov. 20.

Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity.

[Founded as a Lectureship in 1718, changed to a Professorship by a Decree dated December 5, 1906.]

1911. Nov. 4. — John Allen Fitzgerald Gregg, D.D.

Assistants:

*Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D.	Nov. 20.
*Robert Malcolm Gwynn, B.D.	Nov. 20.
*Edward John Young, B.D.	Nov. 20.
*Arthur Aston Luce, B.D.	Nov. 20.

First Election.		Last Election.
	Professor of Biblical Greek. (5)	
	[Founded 1838.]	
1906. Oct. 26.	Newport John Davis White, D.D.	1911.
	Temporary Deputy:	
1908. Dec. 17.	George Wilkins, B.D.	
	Professor of Ecclesiastical History. (5)	
	[Founded 1850.]	
1898. May 7.	Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D., Litt.D.	1913.
	Professor of Pastoral Theology. (5)	
	[Founded 1888.]	
1912. July 1.	John Andrew Jennings, M.A.	
	Lecturer in the English Bible. (5)	
	[Founded 1898.]	
1898. Feb. 5.	Newport John Davis White, D.D.	1913.
	Wallace Divinity Lecturer.	
	[Founded 1901.]	
1902. Mar. 8.	John Andrew Jennings, M.A.	
	**Donnellan Lecturer.*	
	[Founded 1794.]	
1914. Dec. 5.	(*For* 1915.) The Rt. Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, D.D.	

Catechists—Presbyterian Church.

1886.	John Love Morrow, M.A. (R.U.I.).	
1903	Samuel Prenter, M.A. (R.U.I.), D.D., LL.D.	

LAW.

Regius Professor of Laws.

[Founded 1668.]

1908. Feb. 29.	Charles Francis Bastable, LL.D.	

First Election.		Last Election

Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law. (5)

[Founded 1761.]

1909. Oct. 21.	James Sinclair Baxter, LL.D.	1914.

Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence. (5)

[The duties of this Chair were, prior to 1908, attached to the Regius Professorship In 1908 it was re-organised as a separate Chair.]

1909. Oct. 21.	Charles Maturin, LL.B.	1914.

Reid Professor of Penal Legislation, Constitutional and Criminal Law, and the Law of Evidence. (5)

[Founded 1888.]

[Vacant.]

MEDICINE.

Regius Professor of Physic.

[Founded 1637.]

1898. Dec. 17.	James Little, M.D.	

Regius Professor of Surgery. (5)

[Founded 1852.]

1895. Nov. 16.	Sir Charles Bent Ball, Bart., M.D., M.Ch.	1910.

Professor of Surgery. (7)

[Founded 1849.]

1906. Dec. 1.	Edward Henry Taylor, M.D.	1913.

Assistant: William Pearson, M.D.

University Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery. (7)

[Founded 1711.]

1903. June 20.	Andrew Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.	1910.

* *Chief Demonstrator.*

1910. June 26	John Robert Dunn Holtby, M.B., B.S (Dunelm).	

* *University Anatomist.*

[Founded 1716.]

1895. April 19.	Sir Charles Bent Ball, Bart., M.D., M.Ch.	Nov. 20.

First Election.		Last Election.
	**Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence.*	
	[Founded 1888.]	
1888. April 7.	Henry Theodore Bewley, M.D.	Nov. 20.

Lecturer in Pathology.

[Founded 1895.]

1895. June 22. — Alexander Charles O'Sullivan, M.D.

Assistant:—Joseph Theodore Wigham, M.D.
Research Assistant:—Adrian Stokes, M.B.

King's Professor of Practice of Medicine.[a]

[Founded 1717.]

1910. James Craig, M.D.

King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.[a]

[Founded 1749.]

1881. Walter George Smith, M.D.

King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine.[a]

[Founded 1786.]

1902. William Henry Thompson, Sc. D.

Assistant:—William Caldwell, M.A. (R.U.I.).

King's Professor of Midwifery.[a]

[Founded 1827.]

1911. Thomas Henry Wilson.

**Lecturer in Dental Surgery and Dental Pathology.*

[Founded 1910.]

1910. April 30. — Arthur Windowe Willert Baker, M.D., M.Dent.Sc. Nov. 20.

**Lecturer in Dental Mechanics.*

[Founded 1910.]

1910. April 30. — Joseph Cockburn. Nov. 20.

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[a] Appointed by the Royal College of Physicians of Ireland.

First Election.		Last Election.
	***Lecturer in Orthodontia.**	
	[Founded 1910.]	
1910. April 30.	Ernest Sheldon Friel, M.Dent.Sc.	Nov. 20.
	***Lecturer in Anæsthetics.**	
	[Founded 1910.]	
1910. April 30.	Thomas Percy Claude Kirkpatrick, M.D.	Nov. 20.
	Mary Louisa Prentice Montgomery Lecturer in Ophthalmology. (1)	
	[Founded 1915.]	
1915. May 22.	Euphan Montgomery Maxwell, M.B.	

ENGINEERING.

Professor of Civil Engineering.

[Founded 1842.]

1887. June 30. Thomas Alexander, M.A.I.

Assistants:—Walter Elsworthy Lilly, M.A., M.A.I., Sc.D.
James Thomas Jackson, M.A.

Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering.

[Founded 1902.]

1902. Mar. 15. William Tatlow, M.A., B.A.I.

Lecturer in Electric Traction.

[Founded 1903.]

1912. April 20. George Marshall Harris.

Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.

[Founded 1903.]

1903. May 23. Walter Elsworthy Lilly, M.A., M.A.I., Sc.D.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Reader in Tamil, Telugu, Burmese, Hindi, Bengali, and Marāṭhī.

[Founded 1902.]

1910. Dec. 10. John van Someren Pope, M.A. (Cantab.).

Reader in Indian Law.

[Founded 1902.]

1913. Dec. 19.	George William Place, LL.B.	

Reader in Indian History.

[Founded 1902.]

1905.	Lucas White King, LL.D.	

Lecturers.

Appointed.		
1895	English Literature and Composition,	E. J. Gwynn, M.A.
1903	Greek, ...	W. A. Goligher, M.A.
1903	Latin, ...	
1914	Mathematics, ...	S. G. Stewart, M.A.
1901	Mental and Moral Science, ..	R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.
1909	Political Economy, ...	John Dockrill, M.A.
1914	Political Science, ...	Edmund Curtis, M.A.
1914	Roman Law, ...	James Francis Meagher, LL.B.
1901	English Law, ...	John Dockrill, M.A.
1909	Ancient History, ...	J. Johnston, M.A.
1914	General Modern History, ..	Edmund Curtis, M.A.
1914	English History, ...	
1911	French, ...	T. B. Rudmose-Brown, D.Litt. (Grenoble).
	German, ...	[Vacant.]
1906	Chemistry, ...	Sydney Young, Sc.D., and W. C. Ramsden.
1902	Physics, ...	Harry Thrift, M.A.
1900	Botany, ...	H. H. Dixon, Sc.D.
1900	Geology, ...	John Joly, Sc.D.
1911	Geography, ...	H. H. Poole, B.A.

Music.

Professor of Music. (5)

First Election.	[Founded 1764.]	Last Election.
1910. April 1.	Percy Carter Buck, M.A., Mus. D. (Oxon.).	1915.

Education.

Professor of Education. (5)

[Founded 1905.]

1905. May 17.	Edward Parnall Culverwell, M.A.	1915

First Election. | Last Election.

Public Orator.

[Founded 1879.]

1914. May 16. — Robert William Tate, M.A.

Librarian. (10)

1914. Jan. 24. — Josiah Gilbart Smyly, Litt.D.

Senior Assistant Librarian—Alfred Charles De Burgh, M.A.
Junior Assistant Librarian—Samuel Edward Brambell.
Third Assistant—William John Butler, M.A.
Fourth Assistant.—Francis Stevenson Marsh, M.A., LL.B.
Clerks { Joseph Hanna (*Lending Library and Lecky Library*).
{ Edward Archibald Phelps.

**Auditor.*

1914. Nov. 20. — Louis Claude Purser, Litt.D. — Nov. 20.

External Auditor.

1903. Oct. 17. — Frank Leet, LL.B.

**Registrar of the Senate.*

1911. Nov. 20. — Thomas Thompson Gray, M.A. — Nov. 20.

Tutors' Committee.

Senior Tutors—E. P. Culverwell, M.A.
A. C. O'Sullivan, M.D.

Members elected annually by the Tutors on Nov. 20.

W. E. Thrift, M.A.
W. A. Goligher, M.A.
H. Canning, M.A., *Secretary.*

**Registrar of the Law School.*

1892. Nov. 20. — Robert Russell, M.A. — Nov. 20.

Registrar of the School of Physic. (3)

1913. June 24. — Andrew Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.

Assistant Registrar.

1913. May 24. — George Leverstone Allen.

*Medical School Committee.

Andrew Francis Dixon, Sc.D.
Sydney Young, Sc.D.
William H. Thompson, Sc.D.
Alexander C. O'Sullivan, M.D.
Edward H. Taylor, M.D.
Henry T. Bewley, M.D.
Henry W. Mackintosh, M.A.

And the Representatives of Trinity College on the General Medical Council (*ex-officio*).

First Election.	*Registrar of the Engineering School.	Last Election.
1901. Mar. 16.	William Edward Thrift, M.A.	Nov. 20.

	*Registrar of the School of Music.	
1899. Nov. 20.	Henry S. Macran, M.A.	Nov. 20.

	*Registrar of the Indian and Home Civil Service School.	
1907. Nov. 20.	Ernest Henry Alton, M.A.	Nov. 20

	*Registrar of the Army School.	
1919. Nov. 20.	George Randolph Webb, M.A.	Nov. 20.

	*Registrar of the School of Education.	
1905. Nov. 18.	Edward Parnall Culverwell, M.A.	Nov. 20.

	*Registrar of the School of Agriculture.	
1914. Nov. 20.	John Joly, Sc.D.	Nov. 20.

	Lady Registrar.	
1905. Feb. 4.	Miss Lucy Penelope Gwynn.	

	Warden of Trinity Hall.	
1908. July 24.	Miss Elizabeth Margaret Cunningham, M.A.	

	Curator of the Museum.	
1879. Dec. 20.	Henry William Mackintosh, M.A	1905. Mar. 10.

First Election. | Last Election.

Director of the Botanical Gardens and Park.

1906. Jan 20. — Henry Horatio Dixon, Sc.D.

Law Agent and Keeper of the Records.

1899. Nov. 11. — Fredk. Digby Darley, M.A.

Assistant to Registrar of University Electors.

1885. July 7. — Charles Henry Miller, M.A.

Accountant.

1885. Dec. 23. — Alfred Grahame Bailey.

Honorary Precentor.

1914. Nov. 20. — William Ralph Westropp Roberts, B.D.

Organist and Choir-Master.

1894. April 2. — Charles George Marchant, Mus.D.

Gentlemen of the Choir.

Thomas Frederick Marchant.
Melfort D'Alton.
Robert Daniel Jones.
John Richard Morgan.
Charles Kelly.
Thomas Harris Watson.
James Edward Payne.
James Martin.

Chief Steward.

1893. Nov. 3. — Joseph Marshall.

Clerk of the Works.

1885. Oct. 31. — George Smith.

Booksellers.

Hodges, Figgis, and Co., Ltd., Grafton Street, Dublin.
Longmans, Green, and Co., London.

Members of School Committees.

Mathematics.—Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics; the University Professor of Natural Philosophy; Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; the Astronomer Royal on the Foundation of Dr. Andrews; B. Williamson, Sc.D.; T. T. Gray, M.A.; W. R. W. Roberts, B.D.; E. P. Culverwell, M.A.; A. C. O'Sullivan, M.D.; R. Russell, M.A.; W. E. Thrift, M.A.; R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.; J. Fraser, M.A.; S. B. Kelleher, M.A.; G. R. Webb, M.A.; H. Thrift, M.A.; S. G. Stewart, B.A.; J. M. Henry, M.A. (Quorum 5.)

Classics.—The Regius Professor of Greek; the Professor of Latin; the Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology; the Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology; T. T. Gray, M.A.; L. C. Purser, Litt.D.; A. C. O'Sullivan, M.D.; G. Wilkins, B.D.; H. S. Macran, M.A.; E. J. Gwynn, M.A.; G. A. Exham, M.A.; G. W. Mooney, M.A.; W. Kennedy, M.A., E. H. Alton, M.A.; R. M. Gwynn, B.D.; R. W. Tate, M.A.; H. Canning, M.A.; A. A. Luce, B.D.; J. Johnston, M.A.; J. M. Henry, M.A.; F. La T. Godfrey, B.A. (Quorum 5.)

Hebrew and Oriental Languages.—The Professor of Hebrew; the Lecturers in Hebrew; the Examiners in Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac; the Professor of Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani; the Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology; T. T. Gray, M.A.; J. I. Beare, M.A.; E. J. Gwynn, M.A.; G. A. Exham, M.A.; R. M. Gwynn, B.D.; A. A. Luce, B.D.; John van Someren Pope, M.A. (Quorum 4.)

Mental and Moral Science.—The Professor of Moral Philosophy; F. A. Tarleton, Sc.D.; E. P. Culverwell, M.A.; A. C. O'Sullivan, M.D.; J. I. Beare, M.A.; G. Wilkins, B.D.; E. J. Gwynn, M.A.; G. A. Exham, M.A.; W. E. Thrift, M.A.; G. W. Mooney, M.A.; W. Kennedy, M.A.; R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.; S. B. Kelleher, M.A.; E. H. Alton, M.A.; R. M. Gwynn, B.D.; G. R. Webb, M.A.; R. W. Tate, M.A.; H. Canning, M.A.; S. G. Stewart, B.A.; A. A. Luce, B.D.; J. Johnston, B.A.; J. M. Henry, M.A.; F. La T. Godfrey, B.A. (Quorum 5.)

Experimental Science.—Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; the University Professor of Chemistry; the Professor of Applied Chemistry; W. R. W. Roberts, B.D.; E. P. Culverwell, M.A.; R. Russell, M.A.; M. W. J. Fry, M.A.; J. Fraser, M.A.; S. B. Kelleher, M.A.; H. Thrift, M.A.; J. Joly, Sc.D. (Quorum 4.)

Natural Science.—Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy; the University Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery; the Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy; the University Professor of Chemistry; the University Professor of Botany; the King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine; the Lecturer in Pathology. (Quorum 4.)

History and Political Science.—The Lecky Professsor of Modern History; Erasmus Smith's Professor of Modern History; the Professor

of Ancient History and Classical Archæology; the Professor of Political Economy; L. C. Purser, Litt.D.; the Lecturers for Moderatorships and Honors in History and Political Science; the Examiners for Moderatorship in Honors in History and Political Science; Miss C. E. Maxwell, M.A. (Quorum 4.)

Modern Languages and Literature.—The Professor of English Literature; the Professor of the Romance Languages; the Professor of German; the Lecturer in Anglo-Saxon; the Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology; the Lecturers for Moderatorship and Honors in Modern Languages and Literature; the Examiners for Moderatorship, Scholarship, and Honors in Modern Languages and Literature: E. J. Gwynn, M.A.; R. W. Tate, M.A. (Quorum 4.)

Legal and Political Science.—The Regius Professsor of Laws; the Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law; the Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence; the Professor of Political Economy; the Reid Professor of Penal Legislation, Constitutional and Criminal Law, and Law of Evidence; the Lecturers and Examiners for Moderatorship and Honors in Legal and Political Science. (Quorum 4.)

Celtic Languages.—The Professor of Irish; the Lecturer in Celtic Languages; the Professor of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology; Edmund Curtis, M.A. (Quorum 3.)

Law.—The Regius Professor of Laws; the Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law; the Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence; the Reid Professor of Penal Legislation, Constitutional and Criminal Law, and Law of Evidence; the Registrar of the Law School. (Quorum 4.)

Physic.—The Regius Professor of Physic; the Regius Professor of Surgery; the Professor of Surgery; the University Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery; the Professor of Comparative Anatomy; the University Professor of Botany; the Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence; the University Professor of Chemistry; the Lecturer in Pathology; Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; the Four King's Professors; the Registrar of the School of Physic. (Quorum 7.)

Engineering.—The Professor of Civil Engineering; the Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy; the University Professor of Chemistry; the Professor of Applied Chemistry; the Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics; the Assistant to the Professor of Natural Philosophy: the Lecturer in the practice of Electrical Engineering; the Lecturer in Electric Traction; the Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering; the Registrar of the Engineering School; J. T. Jackson, M.A.; H. Thrift, M.A. (Quorum 5.)

Indian and Home Civil Service.—The Readers and Lecturers for the Indian and Home Civil Service; the Registrar of the Indian and Home Civil Service School. (Quorum 5.)

Army.—The Lecturers of the Army School of the University; the Registrar of the Army School; the Commanding Officer and the Adjutant of the Officers' Training Corps. (Quorum 3.)

Music.—The Professor of Music; the Examiners in the School of Music; the Registrar of the School of Music. (Quorum 2.)

Education.—The Professor of Education; the Professor of Moral Philosophy; the Examiners in the School of Education; the Registrar of the School of Education. (Quorum 2.)

Agriculture.—The Professor of Zoology; the University Professor of Chemistry; the Professor of Applied Chemistry; the University Professor of Botany; Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy; the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy; the Registrar of the School of Agriculture. (Quorum 5.)

MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY COUNCIL.

THE PROVOST.
THE SENIOR LECTURER.
THE REGISTRAR.

(*Retire* 1916.)

Francis Alexander Tarleton, Sc.D.
Right Hon. William Joseph Myles Starkie, Litt.D.

(*Retire* 1917.)

John Isaac Beare, M.A.
Matthew Wyatt Joseph Fry, M.A.
William Alexander Goligher, Litt.D.
Louis Claude Purser, Litt.D.
Robert Russell, M.A.
William Edward Thrift, M.A.

(*Retire* 1918.)

Andrew Francis Dixon, Sc.D.
John Joly, Sc.D. (*Secretary*).
Alexander Charles O'Sullivan, M.D.
Charles Francis Bastable, LL.D.

(*Retire* 1915.)

James Craig, M.D.
Robert Macalister, LL.D.
Sir John William Moore, M.D.
Arthur Warren Samuels, LL.D.

Ordinary Meetings of the Council are held on the first and fourth Wednesdays after the commencement of lectures in each term, but if in Hilary Term either of these days falls on Ash Wednesday, then the meetings are held on the second and fifth Wednesdays after lectures commenced. In Michaelmas Term the second meeting is held on the second Wednesday in December. In the years 1915, 1916, these Wednesdays will fall on:—Nov. 10, Dec. 8, 1915, and Feb. 2, Feb. 23, May 10, May 31, Nov. 8, and Dec. 13, 1916.

MEMBERS OF THE DIVINITY SCHOOL COUNCIL.

(*a*) The Provost (*Chairman*).

(*b*) Five representatives of the Board:—

John Gwynn, D.D.
Francis Alex. Tarleton, Sc.D.
Louis Claude Purser, Litt.D.
William Ralph Westropp Roberts, B.D.
Matthew Wyatt Joseph Fry, M.A.

(*c*) Three Members of the Teaching Staff:—

Deputy for the Regius Professor of Divinity.
Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity.
Hugh Jackson Lawlor, D.D.

(*d*) Three Representatives of the Bishops of the Church of Ireland:—

Archbishop of Armagh.
Archbishop of Dublin.
Bishop of Meath.

Meetings of the Council are held on the Thursday after the third Wednesday in January, February, May, and June, and on the Tuesday before the 20th of November, at 2.30 o'clock.

Literary, Scientific, and other Societies of Trinity College.

COLLEGE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1770.

President—The Right Hon. John Ross, LL.D., Judge of the High Court of Justice in Ireland, Chancery Division.

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES, SESSION 1915–1916.

Auditor—I. Roundtree (Mod.), B.A., LL.B., B.L.

Treasurer—C. S. Mullan (Sch., Univ. Student), B.A.

Secretaries.

T. C. K. Moore (Sch.).
J. B. Hamill, LL.B.

Librarian—H. V. Wilson.

General Committee.

T. D. M. Bartley, *Ex-Auditor*.
J. H. Magowan (Sch.).
W. J. Sullivan.
F. La T. Godfrey, F.T.C.D.
B. Farrington (Sch.).
J. F. Meagher (Sen. Mod.), B.A., LL.B., B.L.
W. J. Fitzgerald.

Library Committee.

D. B. Martin (Sch.).
J. Edwards.
G. Harvey.
C. Quinlan.

MEDALS.—SESSION 1913–1914.

Oratory—Gold,	. . . . .	Menzies Murray, B.A.
Silver,	. . . . .	F. Simon.
Composition—President's Gold,	.	I. Roundtree (Mod.), B.A., LL.B., B.L.
Society's Silver,	.	W. A. Dillon (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.

No History Medal was awarded.

There are connected with the Society a Reading and Writing Room, Library, and Billiard Room. Cap and Gown boxes are provided.

A number of newspapers, magazines, and reviews are taken in the Reading Room.

Gold and Silver Medals are annually given for Oratory, Composition, and History.

The Opening Meeting of the Session is held on the first Wednesday in November, and Debates take place in the New Debating Hall, Graduates' Memorial Building, every Wednesday evening during Term from November to June. The Debates are open to the Public.

All Students of the University are eligible as Members of the Society.

Annual Subscription, £1 1*s*.

Members of the Society are Honorary Members of the Oxford and Cambridge Unions, Edinburgh Speculative Society, and Durham Union.

Further information can be obtained by applying to either of the Secretaries, at the Society's Rooms, Graduates' Memorial Building, Trinity College.

UNIVERSITY PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1853.

SESSION 1915–1916.

President.—A. E. L. West (Sch.), *Ex-Reg.*
Secretary.—I. Green.
Treasurer.—J. S. West (Sch.).
Librarian.—J. E. Madden.
Registrar.—J. F. Dale.

Council.

B. C. Waller (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A. (*Ex-Pres.*).
O. G. Fisher (Mod.), B.A. (*Ex-Sec.*).
W. V. Miller (*Ex-Treas.*).
J. A. Glen (Sch.) (*Ex-Lib.*).
H. M. O. White (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.
W. M. Perry (Sch., Mod.), B.A.
M. Collins (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A., Univ. Student.
H. J. Osborne (Sch.), B.A.
C. Ellis (Sch.).
N. H. Waring.

Associate Seats on Council.

J. C. Duncan (Ex-Sch., Mod.), B.A.
E. W. Greening (Mod.), B.A.

MEDALS.

SESSION 1913–1914.

Composition—President's Gold Medal, .	W. H. Seymour (Sen. Mod.), B.A.
,, ,, Society's Silver Medal, .	F. Simon.
Oratory—Gold Medal, ...	H. M. O. White (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.
,, Silver Medal, ...	B. C. Waller (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.
Digges La Touche Silver Medal, . . .	F. Simon.

There are connected with the Society a Reading and Writing Room, Billiard Room, and Library. Boxes for Academicals are available for the use of Members.

The Reading and Writing Room is furnished with Stationery, and contains a series of the College Calendars and Examination Papers.

The leading newspapers, reviews, magazines, and other periodicals are taken by the Society.

The Opening Meeting will be held on the 18th November. Ordinary Meetings take place in the Debating Hall, every Thursday Evening during Term, from November till June, when Papers are read and discussed by Members.

A Gold and a Silver Medal are offered annually in Composition; a Gold and a Silver Medal in Oratory; a Gold and a Silver Medal in History and Literature; and a Silver Medal in Æsthetics.

Annual Subscription, ... £1 1*s*.

Further information can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary, at the Rooms of the Society, Trinity College.

COLLEGE THEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1830.

SESSION 1915–1916.

President.

The Rev. the Regius Professor of Divinity.

Vice-Presidents.

Rev. Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity.
Rev. the Professor of Hebrew.
Rev. the Prof. of Pastoral Theology.
Rev. the Professor of Ecclesiastical History.
Rev. the Prof. of Biblical Greek.
Rev. the Warden of the Divinity School Hostel.
Rev. T. T. Gray, M.A., S.F.T.C.D.
Rev. W. R. W. Roberts, M.A., B.D., F.T.C.D.
Rev. J. G. Carleton, D.D.
Rev. R. M. Gwynn, B.D., F.T.C.D.
Rev. D. C. Green, B.D.
Rev. E. J. Young, B.D.
Rev. A. A. Luce, B.D., F.T.C.D.

Auditor.—Rev. A. G. Hannon, B.A.
Secretary.—C. de Pauley (Sen. Mod.), B.A.
Treasurer.—S. F. Hazlett.
Librarian.—J. Edwards.

Committee.

"*Ex-Officio*" *Members,* The President. The Vice-Presidents. The Officers of the Society.
The Ex-Auditor, A. O. Hardy (Sen. Mod.), B.A.
B. C. Waller (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.
B. W. Simpson.
C. H. F. Carroll.
H. A. V. Kennedy.

MEDALS.

SESSION 1914–1915.

Oratory.—V. T. T. Rea.
Composition.—G. C. P. Stevenson (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.
President's Prize Essay.—P. R. Cosgrave (Mod.), B.A.

Divinity Students and those who intend to enter the Divinity School are eligible as Members of the Society.

Annual Subscription, ... 5*s.* 0*d.*
Entrance Fee, ... 2*s.* 6*d.*

Silver Medals are annually given for Oratory and Written Composition. The President also gives a Prize for an Essay on a given subject. The Opening Meeting of the Session is held on the first or second Monday in November. Ordinary Meetings take place every Monday Evening during Divinity Term, at 8 o'clock, when Papers are read and discussed by members. The Society possesses a valuable Library of Theological books. Further information regarding the Society can be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary, at Committee Room, Graduates' Memorial Buildings, Trinity College.

UNIVERSITY BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

(Founded 1873.)

Session, 1915–1916.

President—C. M. Benson, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

Record Secretary—R. C. B. Ramsay.

Corresponding Secretary—F. Gill.

Treasurer—G. B. L. Shaw.

Assist. Treasurer—D. Madill.

Librarian—E. E. Rollins.

Council: above with—

C. A. K. Ball, M.D.
W. G. Harvey, M.D.
J. T. Wigham, M.D., D.P.H.
T. G. Moorhead, M.D.
Seton Pringle, F.R.C.S.I.
Prof. W. H. Thompson, M.D., F.R.C.S.
W. I. de C. Wheeler, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.
P. C. Hallows.
B. A. M'Swiney.
J. A. C. Kidd, B.A.
J. W. Bigger, B.A.
C. J. Quinlan.
E. S. Deak.

The object of the Association is the encouragement of Original Investigation in Biology, including Pathology, Therapeutics, and the allied Sciences.

All past and present Members of the University taking an interest in Science or Medicine are eligible for Membership.

Meetings, at which Papers are read, and objects of interest—Microscopic and otherwise—are exhibited, are held, two each month, from November to April. Tea at 8 p.m. Chair taken at 8.15 p.m.

A Silver Medal is awarded at the close of the Session for the most meritorious Paper read at any of the Ordinary Meetings of the Association. All Members shall be qualified to compete who, at the date of reading such Paper, shall not have taken their full qualifications in Medicine and Surgery.

Members desiring to read Papers, or to exhibit objects of interest, are requested to communicate with the Corresponding Secretary.

Members may introduce two Visitors at any Ordinary Meeting.

Annual Subscription, Five Shillings. No Entrance Fee.

A Reference Library and Reading Room has been started in the Graduates' Memorial Buildings for the convenience of Members. Keys can be obtained from the Librarian at a rental of 1*s.* 6*d.* per annum, on deposit of 1*s.*

UNIVERSITY EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

THIRTY-EIGHTH SESSION, 1915–1916.

President.
The Provost.

Vice-Presidents.

F. A. Tarleton, Sc.D., S.F.T.C.D.
Thomas Alexander, M.A.I.
E. P. Culverwell, M.A., F.T.C.D.
J. Joly, Sc.D., F.R.S.
W. G. Smith, M.D.
Emil Werner, Sc.D., F.C.S., F.I.C.
H. H. Dixon, Sc.D., F.R.S.
W. E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.
M. W. J. Fry, M.A., F.T.C.D.
Rev. W. R. W. Roberts, M.A., F.T.C.D.
J. R. Cotter, M.A.
Sydney Young, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Harry Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.
W. H. Thompson, Sc.D., M.D.
H. C. Plummer, M.A. (Oxon.).

Hon. Record Secretary.
D. R. Martin, B.A., 6, T.C.D.

Hon. Correspondence Secretary.
W. O. Varian, Bot. Lab., T.C.D.

Hon. Treasurer.
J. H. J. Poole (Sch.), Physical Laboratory, T.C.D.

Hon. Librarian—V. M. Synge, 3, Bayswater-terrace, Sandycove.

Council.

W. R. G. Atkins, Sc.D.
W. Caldwell, M.A.
L. W. Thompson.
H. A. Lavelle.
B. F. Conlin (Sch.).
J. F. Dale.

The object of the Association is the encouragement of investigation in all branches of Experimental Science.

General Meetings are held at intervals during Term, for reading Papers and exhibiting Experiments, in the Physical Laboratory, Trinity College, Dublin. The Chair is taken at 8 p.m., tea being provided by the Association at each Meeting. Members have the privilege of bringing one guest to each General Meeting.

This Association and the University Biological Association jointly possess an Electric Lantern and Projecting Microscope (obtained at a cost of about £150, which was defrayed by private subscription aided by a College Grant). Lantern Exhibitions, open to all Students of Trinity College, are held at short intervals during Term. They commence at 8 o'clock.

The Association in conjunction with the University Biological Association possesses a Library and Reading Room in the Graduates' Memorial Building. A number of Scientific and Medical Journals are subscribed to; and the Association's Library includes works on Medicine and Engineering, as well as on Experimental and Natural Sciences. Keys of the Reading Room, for which a charge of 2*s.* 6*d.* is made, can be obtained from the Hon. Treasurer.

All Graduates as well as Undergraduates of the University are eligible for Membership. The Annual Subscription is 5*s.* No Entrance Fee. Prizes are offered annually for Papers given by Junior Members. Further information may be obtained on application to any of the officers.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY ENGINEERING STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

SESSION, 1915–1916.

President.

Thomas Alexander, M.A.I.

Vice-Presidents.

The Provost.

Emil Werner, F.C.S.
J. Joly, Sc.D., F.R.S.
M. W. J. Fry, M.A., F.T.C.D.
W. E. Lilly, Sc.D.
W. E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.
Sydney Young, Sc.D.
Robert Russell, M.A., F.T.C.D.
William Tatlow, B.A.I.
J. T. Jackson, M.A.I.
W. Kaye-Parry, B.A.I.

Hon. Secretary.

C. Carolin, Engineering School.

Hon. Treasurer.

W. J. Moffatt.

Committee.

C. A. Neale.
M. T. Craig.
F. E. Musgrave.
E. E. Baxter.

The object of the Society is the discussion of subjects of Professional interest. Prizes are awarded annually in each Class.

Meetings are held once a fortnight in the Engineering School Buildings, T.C.D., for the reading of Papers. Chair taken at 8 p.m.

All Students of the School of Engineering, T.C.D., are eligible for Membership.

Further information can be had from any of the Officers of the Society.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN CHORAL SOCIETY.

(Founded November, 1837.)

Patron.

His Majesty the King.

Vice-Patrons.

The Marquis of Aberdeen, K.P., M.A. (Oxon.).
The Right Hon. Viscount Iveagh, LL.D., K.P., Chancellor of the University.

President.

The Provost.

Vice-Presidents.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Ardilaun, LL.D.
The Rt. Hon. William Drennan Andrews, LL.D.
The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Gibson, M.A.
The Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Johnson, Bart., M.A.
The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Madden, LL.D., Vice-Chancellor of the University.
The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.
George R. Price, M.A., K.C.

Committee.—Season 1915–1916.

The Junior Dean of Trinity College, *Ex-officio.*
J. Godfrey Bird, B.A., *Hon. Sec.*
H. W. Flewett (Sch.), *Hon. Treas.*
N. J. Figgis, *Hon. Librarian.*
E. H. Powell, *Hon. Registrar.*
R. N. Murray, *Hon. Orchestral Registrar.*
H. P. Mayne, B.A.
G. W. Murray, B.A.
H. G. Forde, B.A.
W. Warnock.

Auditors.

Robert Macalister, LL.D.
T. Henry Maxwell, LL.D.

Conductor.

Charles G. Marchant, Mus. Doc.

Season.—October, 1915, to June, 1916.

Members of the Band meet for Practice on Thursday, and Members of the Chorus on Friday, both at 4 o'clock. Evening Practices are also held during Term time.

Subscription:—Performing Member, . . .	£1	1	0	per annum.
Non-Performing Member, .	1	10	0	,,
Lady Associate, ...	0	15	0	,,
Orchestral Associate, . . .	0	15	0	,,
Non-performing Associate, .	0	10	6	,,

All persons who have entered the University of Dublin, of Oxford, or of Cambridge, are eligible for Membership.

Further information may be obtained from the Hon. Sec., Committee Rooms, No. 4, Trinity College, on Practice Days.

COLLEGE CLASSICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1906.

SESSION 1915–16.

Patron.

Rt. Hon. Dodgson Hamilton Madden, LL.D., LITT.D., Vice-Chancellor.

Vice-Patrons.

Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, D.D., Provost.
Rev. T. T. Gray, M.A., S.F.T.C.D.

President.

L. C. Purser, LITT.D., S.F.T.C.D.

Officers and Committee.

Auditor.—C. S. Mullan (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A., Univ. Stud.
Secretary.—B. Farrington (Sch.).
Treasurer.—L. J. D. Richardson (Sch.).
Librarian.—W. H. B. Mack (Sch.).

Council.

F. V. Wylie (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A., Univ. Stud.
J. Bennett, M.A., Ex-Univ. Stud.
T. H. Spurgeon (Sen. Mod.), B.A.
J. A. Glen (Sch.).
J. C. Davis (Sch.).
N. D. Trimble (Sch.).
R. Satchwell.

This Society has been established for the promotion of Classical study, and especially of original work. It possesses a considerable Lending Library for the use of Members, consisting of texts, the best-known editions, books of reference, and general works on the history and literature of Greece and Rome, and including almost all books prescribed in the Classical Course.

The Society holds a suite of rooms in No. 7, comfortably furnished as reading-rooms.

Meetings are held on each Friday evening in Lecture Term: at these meetings Essays are read, followed by a discussion of any original or interesting view that arises. Lantern evenings are also held at intervals. Prizes are offered for the best Essays read during the year, and for sets of compositions and translations.

The Annual Subscription is 5*s.* for Members of Freshman standing; 7*s.* 6*d.* for all other Members.

UNIVERSITY ELIZABETHAN SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1905.

SESSION 1915–1916

President.

Mrs. Madden.

Secretaries.

P. Smyly. | F. MacIvor.

Treasurers.

O. Russell. | D. M'Cleland.

Librarian.	*House-Officer.*
M. Cullinan.	K. Mulligan.

Committee.

"*Ex-Officio*" *Members.*	The Officers of the Society. A. Deverill (*Ex-Sec.*). E. G. Wilson (*Ex-Sec.*).
	A. Rodden. I. M'Cormick. C. Jephson. N. Burt. W. Rawlins. E. Luce.

There are connected with the Society a Reading and Writing Room, a small Library, and a Lunch and Tea Room.

The Writing Room is furnished with Stationery, and the leading newspapers, reviews, magazines, and other periodicals are taken by the Society. The Library contains a selection of standard works.

Lunch and Tea may be obtained in the Lunch Room; and Members have the right of introducing Visitors.

The Opening Meeting of the Session is held on the first Wednesday in Michaelmas Term, and Debates take place every Wednesday during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. The Debates are open to women Undergraduates and others.

All Women Students of the University are eligible as Members of the Society.

Further information can be obtained by applying to either of the Secretaries, at the Society's Rooms, 6, Trinity College.

TRINITY COLLEGE CHURCH MUSICAL ASSOCIATION.

1915-16.

Patron.

The Provost.

Vice-Patrons.

The Regius Professor of Divinity.
The Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity.
The Rev. N. J. D. White, D.D.

President.

The Rev. H. J. Lawlor, D.D., Litt.D.

Choirmaster.

Charles G. Marchant, Mus. Doc.

Organist.

J. F. Dale.

Assistant Organist.

T. Parr.

Honorary Secretary.

O. H. Brasier, B.A.

Honorary Secretary for Women Students.

Miss E. G. Davids.

Honorary Treasurer for Women Students.

Miss M. H. Cherry.

Honorary Treasurer.

R. Beresford Poer.

Honorary Librarian.

S. F. Hazlett.

Committee.

H. J. Osborne.
D. S. Spence.
B. W. Simpson.
H. V. Oswald, B.A.
C. Dillon.
G. Furniss.

The object of the Association is the encouragement of the study of Church Music among Students, and especially amongst Divinity Students, to enable them later to take an active interest in the Music of their Parish Churches.

The Choirmaster of the College gives instruction in part-singing to the Members on two days in each week (*Friday, at 12 noon, and Tuesday, at 2.45 p.m.*) in Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. During these Terms, Evensong, on Tuesdays, at 4 o'clock, is rendered chorally. the Members of the Association forming the Choir.

Individual instruction in intoning is also given during Trinity Term to as many Members as desire it.

Certificates are granted to Members of the Association who regularly attend the Services and Practices for three Terms, and pass a satisfactory Examination in Church Music in Trinity Term.

Annual Subscription, One Shilling.

NEOPHYTE DEBATING SOCIETY.

1915-16.

President.

J. M. Henry, M.A., F.T.C.D.

Vice-Presidents.

J. Johnston, M.A., F.T.C.D.
I. Roundtree, B.L., LL.B.
A. E. L. West (Sch.).
T. D. M. Bartley.
B. C. Waller (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.
J. Austin (Sen. Mod.), M.A.
D. H. Cole (Mod.), B.A.
H. M. O. White (Sch., Sen. Mod.), B.A.

Hon. Secretary.

I. Green, 18, T.C.D.

Committee.

J. S. West (Sch.).
L. W. Smith (Sch.).
J. J. M'Clure.
A. W. Boyce.
J. E. Madden.
G. H. Cooke.
I. M'Cormick.

The Society was founded to afford Freshmen practice in speaking, and so act as a sort of training-ground for the Senior Debating Societies.

Meetings are held in 22, T.C.D., on Mondays during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. The Chair is taken at 8 p.m.

Students below Senior Sophister standing are eligible for Membership, and become Members on payment of the Subscription (2*s.* 6*d.*) to the Hon. Secretary.

A Silver Medal is awarded annually in Oratory.

THE

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

Introduction.

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN, TRINITY COLLEGE.

§ I. THE UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN was founded by Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1591. On the third day of March in that year, a College was incorporated by Charter or Letters Patent, as "the Mother of an University,"[a] under the style and title of "The College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin, founded by Queen Elizabeth."[b]

Previous to the year 1873, the Provostship, Fellowships, and Foundation Scholarships of Trinity College could only be held by Members of the Church of Ireland. This restriction was sanctioned by Parliamentary enactments in the case of the Provostship and Fellowships (33 Geo. III. c. 21). With regard to the Foundation Scholarships, the limitation arose solely from certain provisions in the College Statutes. All these restrictions were removed by the Act 36 Vict. c. 21. The preamble to this Act recites that it is expedient "that the benefits of Trinity College, and the University of Dublin, and of the schools in the said University, as places of religion and learning, should be rendered freely accessible to the nation," and that all restrictions, tests, and disabilities should be removed.

§ II.—GOVERNMENT.—Subject to the control of Acts of Parliament and Royal Statutes, the government is in the hands of the Board, in conjunction with the Visitors, but in most matters relating to education, as specified in detail below, it acts conjointly with the Council, and in matters relating to the conferring of Degrees, the sanction of the Senate is required.

[a] "Unum Collegium mater Universitatis . . . pro educatione, institutione et instructione juvenum et studentium in artibus et facultatibus, perpetuis futuris temporibus duraturum, et quod erit et vocabitur Collegium Sanctæ et Individuæ Trinitatis, juxta Dublin, a serenissimâ Reginâ Elizabethâ fundatum."—*Charta Reg. Eliz. anno regni tricesimo quarto.*

[b] For an account of the various Charters and Royal Letters affecting Trinity College see "Statuta Collegii atque Universitatis Dubliniensis," 1875.

The BOARD consists of the Provost and seven Senior Fellows, and the Fellows, if any, other than Senior Fellows, who may be elected by the Board to the office of Bursar, Senior Lecturer, or Registrar, together with two representatives of the Junior Fellows, and two representatives of the Professors.

The VISITORS are the Chancellor of the University (or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor) and the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

The SENATE, or Public Congregation, of the University, consists of the Chancellor, or, in his absence, of the Vice-Chancellor, or Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the time being, and such Doctors or Masters of the University as keep their names on the books of the College in accordance with such regulations as the Board may enact. (See p. 20.)

The Caput of the Senate consists of the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, or Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Provost, or, in his absence, the Vice-Provost, and the Senior Master non-regent,[a] who is elected by the Senate.

The Senate is convened only by the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor or Pro-Vice-Chancellor, each of whom, when presiding, has power to adjourn or dissolve its meetings, and has a casting vote. The Chancellor, or in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor or Pro-Vice-Chancellor, is bound to convene the Senate, on a requisition presented to him by the Board, and the Senate shall meet at such time, and for such purpose, as shall be stated in such requisition.

Whenever the office of Chancellor becomes vacant, the Board must, within one calendar month, propose to the Senate the names of three persons, from amongst whom the Senate must elect a Chancellor within one month from the day of such proposal. In computing these periods, the interval between the 1st of July and 1st of October shall not be taken into account, nor shall an election take place during such interval. If the Senate decline or omit to elect, the nomination of the Chancellor passes to the Crown. The Vice-Chancellor continues to hold his office during the vacancy of the office of Chancellor, and, during such vacancy, has power to convene the Senate for the purpose of electing a Chancellor, and has authority to exercise all the functions and duties of the Chancellor, until the election of the Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor, if unable to attend any of the meetings of the Senate, is empowered, by writing under his hand and seal, to appoint a Pro-Vice-Chancellor for that special occasion.

The Board has power to alter, amend, and repeal all laws, rules, or by-laws heretofore existing, and to make new rules and

[a] Each Master of Arts is called a regent during the three years following the time he took that Degree. The name originated from the duty formerly imposed on such Masters of regulating the disputations of the Schools.

laws, from time to time, for the more solemn conferring of Degrees by the Senate; provided always that no such new laws, or alteration of existing laws, shall be of force or binding upon the University, until they shall have received the sanction of the Senate lawfully assembled.

No law, rule, by-law, or grace whatsoever, for the conferring of Degrees, or any other purpose, can be proposed to the Senate, which has not been first proposed to and adopted by the Board The Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor presiding is empowered to prohibit any such law or grace from being proposed to the Senate.

Gowns are worn at meetings of the Senate.

The COUNCIL consists of the following members:—The Provost, or, in his absence, the Vice-Provost; the Senior Lecturer; the Registrar; and sixteen members of the Senate, namely:—two elected by the Board; six elected by all of the Junior Fellows and those of the Professors and of the King's Professors appointed to lecture or examine in the Schools in Arts as hereinafter defined; one elected by those of the Junior Fellows and Professors appointed to lecture or examine in the School of Law; two elected by those of the Junior Fellows and Professors appointed to lecture or examine in the School of Physic; one elected by those of the Junior Fellows and Professors appointed to lecture or examine in the School of Engineering; four members elected by all the members of the Senate.

The Schools in Arts consist of the following Schools, viz.:—The School of Mathematics, the School of Classics, the School of Hebrew and Oriental Languages, the School of Mental and Moral Science, the School of Experimental Science, the School of Natural Science, the School of History and Political Science, the School of Modern Languages and Literature, the School of Legal and Political Science, the School of Celtic Languages, and such other Schools in Arts as may hereafter from time to time be established.

The Council nominates to all Professorships, except those the nomination to which is vested in some other body or persons by Act of Parliament, or by the directions of private founders, and except also the Professorships in the School of Divinity. Such nomination is subject to the approval of the Board. In the event of the Board refusing its approval to the nomination of the Council, the Chancellor decides whether the grounds for such refusal are sufficient. If they appear to him to be insufficient, he declares the person nominated by the Council to be duly elected. If not, the Council proceeds to a fresh nomination. If no election shall take place within the space of six calendar months from the date of the vacancy, or from the time of the creation of any new Professorship, the right of nomination and election for the purpose of

filling up such vacancy, or of appointing to such new Professorship, lapses to the Chancellor. No person, being at the time a member of the Council, shall be nominated by the Council to any Professorship.

Except so far as is otherwise provided by Act of Parliament, or by direction of private founders, any proposed new rules or regulations respecting studies, lectures, and examinations (other than those connected with the School of Divinity, with which the Council has no authority to interfere), and also any proposed new rules or regulations respecting the qualifications, duties, and tenure of office of any Professor in any Professorship now existing, or hereafter to be constituted, except the Professors and Professorships connected with the said School of Divinity, and any proposed alterations in any existing rules or regulations respecting such studies, lectures, and examinations, qualifications, duties, and tenure of office, save as aforesaid, require the approval both of the Board, and of the Council.

All such new rules and regulations and alterations in any rules or regulations may be originated either by the Board, or by the Council.

No new Professorship can be created or founded by the Board without the consent of the Council.

§ III. Teaching.—The Examining Staff consists of the Provost, Fellows, and Professors.

The Lecturing Staff consists of the Junior Fellows and Professors.

The greater part of the teaching in the obligatory Courses in Arts is performed by the Junior Fellows. To Professors selected from among them is entrusted for the most part the instruction which is given in the highest departments of these Courses. Special Lecturers are selected to lecture Candidates for Honors.

From the early Statutes it would seem to have been originally intended that the Fellows should carry on the special instruction required by Students desirous of qualifying themselves for particular Professions. But the growing requirements of the Professional Schools, especially the Medical, prevented this design from being carried out, and the special instruction required for the four Professional Schools of Divinity, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, is now, for the most part, delivered by Professors elected to teach special subjects.

Outside the regular Courses in Arts, and the branches of study required in the Professional Schools, there are various departments of learning for the cultivation of which Professorships have been from time to time founded.

§ IV. Degrees are publicly conferred by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, in the Senate or Congregation of the University.

The Grace of the House for a Degree in any Faculty having

first been granted by the Board, must pass the Caput before it can be proposed to the rest of the Senate, and each member of the Caput has a negative voice. If no member of the Caput objects, the Proctor, in a prescribed form of words, *supplicates* the Congregation for their public Grace; and, having collected their suffrages, declares the assent or dissent of the House accordingly; if the *placets* be the majority, the Candidates for Degrees are *presented* to the Senate by the Regius Professor of the Faculty in which the Degree is to be taken; or, if it be a Degree in Arts, by one of the Proctors: they then advance in order before the Chancellor, who confers the Degree according to a formula fixed by the University Statutes,[a] and after which the Candidates then subscribe their names in the Register.

Public Commencements for the conferring of Degrees are held four times in each year on days published in the Almanac. A *Diploma* is sometimes given to those who are fully qualified for a Degree, but whose circumstances may render it inconvenient for them to wait for the public Comitia; but such persons can exercise none of the rights and privileges connected with their Degree until they have appeared at Commencements, and have had the Degree publicly conferred on them by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor. An exception to this rule has been made in favour of members of the University who are resident in the Colonies or Foreign Countries. (See page 14.)

A meeting of the Senate for the consideration of names proposed for Honorary Degrees is held at the end of Hilary Term, to which attention is called a week before by notice on the College gate.

The following Regulations with regard to the order to be observed in conferring Degrees at the Public Commencements have been sanctioned by the Vice-Chancellor:—

I. The Chancellor announces the opening of the Comitia. At the Winter Commencements the Senior Master non-regent is elected, on the proposition of the Chancellor and the Provost; and the two Proctors and the Registrar make the statutory affirmation.

II. The Senior Proctor supplicates for the Licenses in Medicine, in Surgery, and in Engineering. The Junior Proctor supplicates for the Degrees of Bachelors in Arts. The Senior Proctor supplicates for the other ordinary Degrees.

III. The Senior Lecturer introduces the Moderators to the Chancellor, who presents them with their Medals. The Senior Lecturer introduces the Respondents to the Chancellor, who presents them with their Certificates.

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[a] See the forms of presentation and supplication, and also the forms of suspension and absolution, in the University Statutes.—*Stat. Univ.* after cap. xi. The forms for conferring Degrees are given in cap. v.

IV. Licenses in Medicine, in Surgery, and in Engineering are conferred.

V. Candidates for Honorary Degrees are presented to the Senate and admitted by the Chancellor.

VI. Candidates for Ordinary Degrees are presented and admitted. Candidates in Arts are presented by the Proctors: other Candidates by the Professors of their respective faculties. In presenting the Candidates the following order is observed:—

1. Bachelors in Music who are not Graduates in Arts.
2. Doctors in Music who are not Graduates in Arts.
3. Bachelors in Arts.
4. Bachelors in Science.
5. Bachelors in Dental Science.
6. Bachelors in Music who are Graduates in Arts.
7. Bachelors in Engineering.
8. Bachelors in Obstetric Science.
9. Bachelors in Surgery.
10. Bachelors in Medicine.
11. Bachelors in Law.
12. Masters in Dental Science.
13. Masters in Engineering.
14. Masters in Obstetric Science.
15. Masters in Surgery.
16. Masters in Arts.
17. Bachelors in Divinity.
18. Doctors in Music who are Graduates in Arts.
19. Doctors in Literature.
20. Doctors in Science.
21. Doctors in Medicine.
22. Doctors in Laws.
23. Doctors in Divinity.

No Grace for a Degree will be presented to the Senate unless the Candidate shall have communicated with the Proctor at latest the day before the Commencements.

Terms and Exercises required for the several Degrees.

TERMS in this University are kept during the Undergraduate Course, either by Lectures or by Examinations. But Terms in Divinity, Law, Medicine, Engineering, Agriculture, and the Army School, must be kept by attendance on the Lectures of the Professors, and therefore require residence either in the College or its vicinity.

To take the Degree of *Bachelor of Arts*, the Student must keep the Terms required by the Rules of the College. He must pass two stated Examinations—one at the end of his second year, the other at the termination of the University Curriculum.

A Master of Arts must be a B.A. of three years' standing.

When the time at which a higher Degree can be taken is said to be reckoned from the taking of the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, or of any Faculty, the time may be reckoned from the date at which, according to the laws and statutes of the University, the Degree of Bachelor might have been taken. Thus a man is of proper standing to take the Degree of M.A. three years after he

has *passed* the Examination for the B.A. Degree. With this condition, the inferior and superior Degree may be taken on the same day.

The qualifications for the Degree of *Bachelor in Science* (Sc.B.) shall be research and advanced study in any important branch of Mathematical, Experimental, Natural, or Applied Science.

A Graduate of the University of Dublin, having obtained Moderatorship in Mathematics, Experimental Science, or Natural Science, may present himself for the Degree of Sc.B. one full year after graduation, provided he shall during that year have devoted himself to any important branch of Mathematics, Physics, Natural or Applied Science, both by advanced study and by research. The latter, when of an experimental or observational nature, to be carried on, as far as practicable, in the Laboratories of the College; or in Laboratories recognized by the Board and Council[a].

A Graduate of any other approved University who possesses a Degree the equivalent of Moderatorship, having spent a full year in residence in the University of Dublin, and having during that time pursued one of the branches of Mathematics, Experimental, or Natural Science by advanced study and research, as defined above, shall be eligible to present himself for the Degree of Sc.B.

A Graduate of the University of Dublin who has not obtained a Moderatorship, or a Graduate of any other approved University, may qualify himself for entry upon the course of study and research by presenting himself at the Moderatorship Examination which embraces the subject of his intended studies, and obtaining such marks thereat as would qualify for Moderatorship.

The Candidate will be required to submit, in writing, to the Registrar of the Board a statement of the course of study and research which he desires to pursue; which statement must meet with the approval of the Board.

The proficiency of the Candidate in the branch of Science which he has selected shall, at the close of his year of study, be tested by Examination. The Examiners shall be selected by the Board, and may include one or more who are not members of the College staff.

The Candidate shall submit to the Registrar of the Board, not less than one fortnight before the date of the Examination, a Thesis (type-written or in print) giving an account of his research, and the Board shall submit this Thesis to Referees. The Referees and Examiners shall present a joint report to the Board upon the merits of the Candidate, not less than one week before the date of Conferring of Degrees.

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[a] The Laboratories of the Royal College of Science, Dublin, are recognized under this scheme.

The following Scale of Fees for Extern Students preparing for the Sc.B. Degree was agreed to by the Board on April 26, 1913:—

A. If the candidate proposes to present himself at the Moderatorship Examination in order to get the necessary qualification, he shall pay:—(*a*) £3 10*s.* for each Term prior to qualifying at that Examination during which he attends our Laboratories, being the usual fee for Extern Students in the Physical Laboratory; (*b*) £9 3*s.* prior to presenting himself at the Moderatorship Examination; (*c*) £2 2*s.* for each Term subsequent to his qualifying at the Moderatorship Examination during which he attends our Laboratories.

B. If the Candidate does not present himself at the Moderatorship Examination, he shall pay £3 10*s.* for each Term during which he attends our Laboratories, being the usual fee for an Extern Student in the Physical Laboratory.

A Doctor in Science must be a Bachelor of Arts of at least three years' standing. The primary test for the Doctorate shall be original published work in Science submitted by the Candidate. The Examiners appointed to report on the merit of the work submitted by a Candidate shall have power, if they shall consider it necessary, to question the author personally on it or on cognate subjects.

Any graduate applying to the Registrar to have the Private Grace of the Provost and Senior Fellows for the Degree of *Doctor of Science or Doctor of Literature* must as a preliminary step lodge with the Bursar the sum of Ten Pounds, to be paid to the Examiners who are to inquire into the scientific or literary claims of the applicant: in the event of the Degree being granted, this sum will be allowed in part payment to the Senior Proctor of the fee of twenty-five pounds for the Degree.

A Doctor in Literature must be a Bachelor of Arts of at least three years' standing. The primary test for the doctorate is a work or works submitted by the Candidate, and forming an original contribution to the study of (*a*) Literature, Ancient or Modern; or (*b*) Philosophy; or (*c*) Æsthetics; or (*d*) History; or (*e*) Archæology. (Works dealing with other departments of study, such as Theology or Law, which possess a special doctorate, should not be submitted for the Litt.D.) The Candidate's work must show evidence of independent inquiry, and must either contain some addition to real knowledge, or present a fresh interpretation of materials already known. It must be of substantial importance, and should, as a rule, be concerned with a single subject. If separate papers or essays are submitted, they should exhibit some unity of aim.

Every Candidate must supply full information as to the authorities and materials which he has used.

The work must be printed and placed in the hands of the Registrar to be submitted to the Examiners at least two months before the date of the Commencements at which the Candidate desires to obtain the Degree.

If a Candidate has received his training in another University, he must produce detailed evidence as to his studies during his undergraduate course, and must declare, in writing, that his work has not previously been submitted as an exercise for a Degree at any other University.

The Examiners appointed to report on the merit of the work submitted shall have power to question the author upon his work, either viva voce or in writing.

Degrees in Divinity.—All exercises and examinations necessary to the attainment of Degrees in Divinity are under the control of a Court consisting of the Regius Professor of Divinity or his permanent Deputy, Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity, the Professor of Biblical Greek, and the Professor of Ecclesiastical History.

All correspondence relative to Degrees in Divinity must be addressed to the Regius Professor, or to his permanent Deputy.

A Bachelor in Divinity must be a Bachelor of Arts of three years' standing. He must likewise have undergone a special Examination in Divinity.

Candidates for this Degree will be required to show a general knowledge of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testament, of Ecclesiastical History, and of Dogmatic Theology, and also to have made a special study of some particular branches.

Examinations.—As a general rule, it is required that Candidates shall be examined in the Course annually appointed for Examination for Theological Exhibitions (see under Divinity School, "Theological Exhibitions"). It consists of six Divisions, viz.:

I. Old Testament,
II. Hebrew,
III. New Testament,
IV. Dogmatic Theology,
V. Ecclesiastical History, and
VI. Patristic Theology.

Candidates for the B.D. Degree are permitted to bring up any one or more of these Divisions, in any order, at any one of the three Examinations which are annually held in March, June, and December, and to reserve the rest for any subsequent Examination or Examinations. They are required to give notice to the Regius Professor a month before the Examination at which they propose to present themselves, stating at the same time in what divisions of the Course they desire to be examined. Each Candidate, when he gives such notice, must send to the Senior Proctor an examination fee of one guinea for each Division specified in his notice. The fees so paid by the Candidate will, in case he

obtains the *Degree*, be allowed (to an amount not exceeding six guineas) in part payment of the Degree fee of £13 15*s*.

The Court, on sufficient reason being shown, may make different arrangements for a Candidate's Examination. Application for such special arrangements must be made three months before the Commencements at which the Candidate desires to obtain his Degree.

Candidates who do not hold the Divinity Testimonium will further be examined in the following:—

Division VII.

(1) Butler, *The Analogy*.
(2) The Article *Miracle*, in Hastings' *Dictionary of the Bible*.
(3) Paley, *Horæ Paulinæ*.
(4) A. B. Davidson, *Old Testament Prophecy*. Edited by J. A. Paterson, omitting chaps. 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 18, 23, 24.
(5) Swete, *The Apostles' Creed*.
(6) The Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, with Harold Browne's *Exposition*.

Candidates may substitute for (6) *The Westminster Confession of Faith*, *The Form of Presbyterial Church Government*, and *The Directory for Public Worship*.

Thesis.—As a proof that the Candidate has, in addition to the general course of reading, made a special study of some particular branch, he must send the Regius Professor a Thesis on a subject chosen by himself, which has been approved of by the Court, printed or legibly written, two months before the day of Commencements. The Thesis should be accompanied with references to the authors consulted in its composition.

A Doctor in Divinity must be a Bachelor in Divinity of five years' standing. He must likewise present a printed Thesis, in which he has treated of and explained some portion of Doctrine from the Holy Scriptures, or of the History of the Church, or of Dogmatic Theology. It is desirable that the Candidate, before printing his Thesis, should have the subject approved of by the Court. This Thesis he must send to the Regius Professor two months before the day of Commencements, and at the same time he must lodge with the Bursar a sum of £5, to be paid to an Examiner appointed by the Court, who, together with the Regius Professor, shall report to the Court on the merits of the Thesis. In the event of the Degree being granted, such sum will be allowed in part payment to the Senior Proctor of the fee of £26 for the Degree.

The University of Dublin Tests Act (36 Vict. chap. 21) abolishes the necessity formerly imposed on Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor or of Doctor in Divinity of subscribing the declaration of the Royal Supremacy, the Liturgy of the United Church of England and Ireland, and the Thirty-nine Articles.

A Bachelor in Laws must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. He must also have passed a Special Examination. For details, see Law School.

A Doctor in Laws must be a B.A. of three years' standing, and must have taken the degree of LL.B.

For the ways in which Candidates may qualify themselves to obtain this Degree, see Law School.

A Bachelor in Medicine must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and must have spent five years in the study of Medicine. Before the Grace of the House can be obtained, the Candidate must pass a public Examination in the Hall before the Medical Professors.

For regulations see School of Physic.

A Doctor in Medicine must have taken the M.B. Degree, and must be of M.A. standing. He must also read a Thesis publicly before the Regius Professor of Physic or must undergo an Examination before the Regius Professor, according to regulations to be approved of by the Board.

A Bachelor in Surgery must be a Bachelor of Arts, and have spent five years in the study of Surgery and Anatomy. Before the Grace of the House can be obtained, the Candidate must pass a public Examination in the Hall before the Professors of the School.

A Master in Surgery must be a B.Ch. of three years' standing, and must produce satisfactory evidence of having been engaged for not less than two years from the date of his registration in the study or practice of his profession. He must then pass an Examination in Surgery and Surgical Anatomy. Graduates in Surgery of the University of Dublin, of not less than ten years' standing, may be recommended for the Degree of M.Ch. by the vote of the Court of Examiners on such Examination as they shall determine.

A Bachelor in Obstetric Science must have graduated in Medicine, have attended a Winter's Course of Lectures in Midwifery at a recognized School, have practised Midwifery for six months at a recognized Hospital or Maternity, and must pass an Examination in Practical Midwifery, Gynæcology, and Obstetrical Anatomy.

A Master in Obstetric Science must have graduated in Medicine and in Surgery, and have spent two years at least in the study of Obstetric Science. Before the Grace of the House can be obtained, the Candidate must pass a public Examination before the Professors of the School of Physic.

A Bachelor in Dental Science must be a Bachelor of Arts, must have spent at least four years in the School of Dentistry, and passed the requisite Examinations.

Masters in Dental Science must be Bachelors in Dental Science of at least one year's standing. They will be required to pass an Examination in Pathology and Bacteriology, and either to carry out Dental work of an advanced character to the satisfaction of the Examiners, or to present a thesis to be approved of by them, giving evidence of original research on some subject connected with Dentistry.

A Bachelor in Civil Engineering must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts. He must also have spent two years at least in the study of Civil Engineering, and have passed all the Examinations of the School. (See Engineering School.)

A Master in Civil Engineering must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering; he must also have practised for three years as a Civil Engineer, after having obtained the Degree of B.A.I.

Degrees in Music.—Candidates for Degrees in Music must matriculate in Arts, but are not required, as in the other Faculties, to proceed with the Arts Course.

Bachelor in Music.—The Examination for this Degree is divided into two parts:—

1. *Preliminary Examination* to include—
   - (*a*) Harmony up to four parts from a figured bass.
   - (*b*) The addition of three parts to a given melody, placed in any voice.
   - (*c*) Strict Counterpoint up to four parts.
   - (*d*) A general knowledge of Beethoven's pianoforte sonatas.
   - (*e*) The main outlines of musical history.
   - (*f*) *Viva voce* on general knowledge of music.

Before entering for the Final Examination the Candidate must *either* submit an exercise, *or* undergo a practical test at the organ or pianoforte.

A. The exercise may be either—

(1) a vocal cantata containing a solo, an unaccompanied quartet, a five-part chorus, and a four-part fugue with accompaniment for strings only;

or,

(2) a string quartet containing the usual four movements.

The exercises must be sent to the Registrar of the School of Music not later than two months before the date of the Examination. They need not be publicly performed unless the candidate desire it, and then at his own expense.

Bachelors and Doctors in Music of the University of Oxford or of Cambridge can proceed *ad eundem gradum* in the University of Dublin on payment of the necessary fees.

B. Should the candidate choose the practical test in lieu of the exercise, he must be prepared to play the following pieces [for 1916 and 1917]:—

Pianoforte: *J. S. Bach.*—Prelude and fugue in G sharp minor (Book i, No. 18).
Grieg.—Sonata in E minor (first two movements).

Or,

Organ: *J. S. Bach.*—Sonata in E flat major, No. 1 (first movement).
Parry.—Fantasia in G major (without the fugue).

Candidates (whether they choose organ or pianoforte) will be equired to transpose and also to play at sight.

The practical test will take place in Dublin immediately before the Final Examination; and successful candidates may sit for that examination at once.

2. *Final Examination*:—

(*a*) Harmony up to five parts.
(*b*) Counterpoint up to five parts, strict and free.
(*c*) Double counterpoint.
(*d*) Canon in two parts.
(*e*) Fugal construction.
(*f*) A knowledge of Bach's "Wohltemperirtes Clavier."
(*g*) Critical and historical questions.
(*h*) *Vivâ voce* principally to test the candidate's acquaintance with admitted masterpieces.

Doctor in Music.—A Doctor in Music must be a Mus. B. of the University of Dublin. Before sitting for the examination the candidate must *either* submit an Exercise, *or* undergo a practical test at the organ or pianoforte.

A. The exercise may be *either*—

(1) A work for voices and orchestra, comprising—
(*a*) An overture or introduction,
(*b*) At least one choral movement in eight real parts,
(*c*) At least one solo with orchestra,
(*d*) Specimens of canonic and fugal writing;

or,

(2) A symphony for full orchestra in the usual four movements.

Exercises must be sent to the Registrar of the School of Music not later than two months before the date of the Examination.

B. Should the Candidate choose the practical test in lieu of the exercise, he must be prepared to play the following pieces [for 1916 and 1917]:—

Pianoforte: *J. S. Bach.*—Italian Concerto.
Brahms.—Rhapsodie in B minor.

Or,

Organ: *J. S. Bach.*—Toccata and fugue in C major.
Reubke.—Sonata in C minor (fugue only).

Candidates (whether they choose organ or pianoforte) will be required to extemporize and to read a fairly easy orchestral score.

The practical test will take place in Dublin immediately before the Final Examination, and successful Candidates may sit for that Examination at once.

The Examination will include:—

(*a*) Harmony and free counterpoint up to eight parts.
(*b*) Double and triple counterpoint.
(*c*) Canon up to four parts.
(*d*) The writing of a fugue in not more than four parts.

(*e*) The instrumentation of a given passage.
(*f*) Critical and historical questions.
(*g*) *Viva voce*, principally to test the Candidate's knowledge of the works of the Great Masters.

All the several Musical Examinations are held concurrently, twice a year, on days announced in the Calendar.

Fees.—Fee for Matriculation, ... £15
Bachelor of Music,[a] 10
Doctor of Music 20

Regulations as to the payment of the Fees of £10 and £20 for Degrees in Music (adopted by the Board, Jan. 15, 1898):—

A Candidate for Mus. B. pays £2 on presenting himself for Examination; £3 on sending in his Exercise, or before his Practical Test; and £5 on passing his Final Examination.

A Candidate for Mus D. pays £5 on sending in his Exercise, or before his Practical Test; and £15 on passing his Final Examination.

A Candidate failing in any one Examination will be admitted to the next following Examination only of the same grade without payment. If he then fail, the Examination must be commenced *de novo*.

Admission of Candidates residing in the Colonies or Foreign Countries.—A Student of the University who is engaged in any civil, ecclesiastical, or other profession in the Colonies, is allowed (although not present in the Senate) to proceed to his Degree upon the following conditions:—

1. That he is of the proper Standing for taking the Degree.

2. That he has passed all the Lectures and Examinations necessary for his Degree.

3. That he has transmitted in writing the Exercises for the Degree to the Regius Professor of the proper Faculty, and that they had been approved of.

4. That he has transmitted letters testimonial which satisfied the Board of the Candidate's fitness for the Degree in regard to character.

Under similar conditions a similar privilege is extended to residents in any foreign country, the letters testimonial of character being in this case signed by the British Ambassador or Consul.

Admission "ad eundem Gradum."—Graduates in Arts of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge are admissible *ad eundem* to all Degrees they have received in their own Universities, on attainment of the standing and payment of the fees required for the same Degrees in the University of Dublin. Satisfactory evidence of character and conduct, with the credentials of the Degree sought, to be produced in every case.

"No Degree from these Universities will be accepted by the Board for an *ad eundem* degree without evidence that the Candidate has passed an Arts Course in his University equivalent

[a] If Candidate is a B.A. of the University, the fee is only £5.

to that of this College." (Resolutions of the Board, June 15, 1908, June 22, 1912.)

TABULA EXPENSARUM PRO UNOQUOQUE GRADU ACADEMICO.

Artium Baccalaureus,—			
Nobilis,	£4	0	0
Soc. Comm.,	2	0	0
Pens.,	1	0	0
Artium Magister,	9	16	6
Scientiæ Baccalaureus,	10	0	0
Doctor in Scientia,	25	0	0
Doctor in Litteris,	25	0	0
S. Theologiæ Baccalaureus,	13	15	0
——————— Doctor,	26	0	0
Legum Baccalaureus,	11	15	0
——— Doctor,	22	0	0
Medicinæ Baccalaureus,	11	0	0
——————— Doctor,	13	0	0
Chirurgiæ Baccalaureus,	5	0	0
——————— Magister,	11	0	0
Baccalaureus in Arte Obstetricia,	1	0	0
Magister in Arte Obstetricia,	5	0	0
Dentariæ Scientiæ Baccalaureus,	10	0	0
Dentariæ Scientiæ Magister,	10	0	0
Artis Ingeniariæ Baccalaureus,	1	0	0
Artis Ingeniariæ Magister,	10	0	0
Mus. Baccalaureus, for Non-graduates,	10	0	0
,, ,, for Graduates,	5	0	0
,, Doctor,	20	0	0

Fees to be Paid by Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge.—Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge who come to take the "ad eundem" B.A. Degree must pay the ordinary Replacement Fee (£9 3*s*.), and the Ordinary Fee for the B.A. Degree (£1), in all, £10 3*s*. (Order of the Board, June 30, 1873.)

Graduates of Oxford and Cambridge who desire to present themselves at the Examination for the LL.B. Degree must first pay fees for the same amount as for the *ad eundem* B.A. degree.

The Senior Proctor receives the Fees for all the above Degrees, with the exception of those for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, which are payable to the Junior Bursar.

Testimoniums.—A fee of thirty shillings must be paid on taking out the Testimoniums of the following Degrees:—Sc.D., Litt.D., M.A.O.; a fee of ten shillings on taking out the Testimoniums of M.A., B.D., D.D, LL.B, LL.D., M.A.I., Mus. B., Mus. D.; the fees for taking out the Testimoniums, of the other Degrees, namely:—B.A., Sc.B., M.B., M.D., B.Ch., M.Ch., B.A.O., B. Dent. Sc., M. Dent. Sc., and B.A.I., are included in the fees charged for the Degrees in the preceding Schedule.

N.B.—As some inconvenience may be occasioned to Graduates by

unavoidable delay in the issue of Testimoniums, all Students requiring the Testimoniums of their Degrees during the Summer Vacation are requested to make application for them before the 30th of June. As a general rule, Testimoniums of Degrees will not be issued during the Vacation.

Diplomas and Licenses.—The conditions on which the University grants Diplomas in Medicine, Surgery, Obstetric Science, Agriculture, Education, and Economics and Commercial Knowledge, and Licenses in Civil Engineering, and Dental Science, will be found under the Regulations of the several Schools.

Representation of the University in Parliament.

JAMES I., by his Charter dated May 12, A.D. 1613, first granted to the University the right of returning two Burgesses to represent it in Parliament. By the Act of Union in the year 1800 (40 Geo. III. c. 38, Art. 4), the number of representatives was reduced to one[a]; but by the Irish Reform Bill (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 88), the right of electing two Members has been restored to the University.

The right of voting at the election of Members to serve in Parliament for the University of Dublin was originally confined to the Fellows and Scholars of Trinity College. By the Reform Act, 2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 88, it was extended to every person, being of the age of twenty-one years, who had obtained, or thereafter should obtain, the Degree of Master of Arts, or any higher Degree, or a Scholarship or Fellowship in the said University, subject to certain provisions regulating the registration of the names of the electors. These regulations were altered by the Statute of 5 & 6 Vict. c. 74, which provides,—

"That all persons *with whom the College shall have compounded* for a gross sum of £5 for their respective lives, under the provisions of the late Act (2 & 3 Will. IV. c. 88), shall be entitled to have their names continued on the books of the University for their respective lives, and to vote at any election, without any further payment.

"Every person whose name shall be upon the College Books of the said University, and who shall have obtained a Fellowship or Scholarship, or the degree of Master of Arts, or any higher degree in the University, and every person who shall hereafter obtain a Fellowship or Scholarship, or the degree of Master of Arts, or any

[a] "That it be the Fourth Article of Union that four lords spiritual of Ireland, by rotation of sessions, and twenty-eight lords temporal of Ireland, shall be the number to sit and vote on the part of Ireland in the House of Lords of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and one hundred commoners (two for each county of Ireland, two for the City of Dublin, two for the City of Cork, *one for the University of Trinity College*, and one for each of the most considerable cities, towns, and boroughs), as the number to sit and vote, on the part of Ireland, in the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom."

higher degree in the University, and who upon the removal of his name from the College Books, or after he shall have taken such degree, shall be desirous of having his name replaced or retained on the books of the University for the purpose of voting, shall, before the 1st day of December next after his name shall be so removed from the College Books, or after he have taken such degree, pay to the College the sum of £5, and thereupon his name shall be placed or retained upon the books of the University, and he shall be entitled to vote, for his life, without any further payment.

"No person shall be entitled to vote by reason of a degree of a purely honorary nature.

"Every person having his name on the College Books shall be considered, for all purposes of this Act, as having his name on the books of the University; but the payments to be made by such person shall be regulated by the rules and Statutes of the College."

A further change in the laws relating to the University Franchise was made by the Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 112. By the 33rd section of this Act, it is enacted that

"Every person who has heretofore obtained or who shall hereafter obtain a Fellowship or Scholarship, or the Degree of Master of Arts, or any higher Degree, not of a purely honorary nature, in the University of Dublin, and who shall be desirous of having his name placed or retained on the books of the said University, for the purpose of voting at any election of Members to serve in Parliament for the borough of the University of Dublin, under the provisions of section 4 of the Act of the session of the 5th and 6th years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter 74, may require the Registrar of the said University to place or retain his name upon the books of the said University, without any payment whatsoever, anything in the said section to the contrary notwithstanding: Provided always, that no person shall be entitled to vote at any election of a member or members to serve in Parliament for the said borough of the University of Dublin, unless his name shall have been upon the books of the said University for a period not less than two months previous to such Election."

Section 34.—"In the month of December, in the year 1869, and in every succeeding year, the Registrar of the said University of Dublin shall make out an alphabetical list of the names of the Electors entitled to vote at any election for Members to serve in Parliament for the said University; and the said Registrar shall cause copies of such list to be printed on or before the 1st day of January, in the year 1870, and in every succeeding year, and shall give a copy of such list to any elector applying for the same, upon being paid 2*s.* 6*d.* for each copy; and the said Registrar shall each year publish a copy of such list in the University Calendar, when such Calendar shall be published, or in some one or more of the public journals having general circulation in Ireland."

VOTING PAPERS AT ELECTIONS

By the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 52, electors may in future record their votes by means of voting papers, and need not attend in person at the poll. The preamble of this Act recites, that "it is expedient to afford greater facilities for voting to the electors at elections for Burgesses to serve in Parliament for the Universities of *Oxford*, *Cambridge*, and *Dublin*." Each elector is hereby empowered to nominate any other elector or electors of the same University to deliver for him at the poll a voting paper containing his vote. Every such voting paper shall bear date subsequently to notice given by the Returning Officer of the day for proceeding to election, and shall contain the name or names of the Candidate or Candidates thereby voted for, and the name or names of the elector or electors authorized, on behalf of the voter, to tender such voting paper at the poll. Such voting paper (the aforesaid date and names being previously filled in) shall, on any day subsequent to notice given by the Returning Officer of the day for proceeding to election, be signed by the voter in the presence of a Justice of the Peace for the County or Borough in which such voter shall be then residing.

No person shall be entitled to sign or vote by more than one voting paper at any election. An elector may vote in person, notwithstanding that he has duly signed and transmitted a voting paper to another elector, if such voting paper has not been already tendered at the poll.

By the Act 31 & 32 Vict. c. 65, s. 1, the declaration required to be made by the elector tendering the voting paper of another elector is repealed, and the following substituted in its stead:

"I solemnly declare that I verily believe that this is the paper by which A. B. [the voter] intends to vote, pursuant to the provisions of the Universities Elections Acts, 1861 and 1868."

By section 3 of the same Act, voting papers may be signed in the Channel Islands, in the presence of the following Officers, viz.:—*Jersey and Guernsey*—The Bailiffs or any Lieutenant Bailiff, Jurat, or Juge d'Instruction. *Alderney*—The Judge of Alderney, or any Jurat. *Sark*—The Seneschal or Deputy Seneschal.

Trinity College.

ORDER OF RANK IN THE COLLEGE.

THE several orders in the College are the following:—

1. The PROVOST or Head of the College; who must be not less than thirty years of age.

2. FELLOWS; who were formerly bound to enter into Priest's Orders, except five: one of whom was elected *Medicus*, by the Provost and Senior Fellows; and two others were elected *Jurista juris Civilis* and *Jurista juris Anglici*, respectively. This obligation to take Holy Orders was removed by the Act 36 Victoria, chap. 21.

3. NOBLEMEN, SONS OF NOBLEMEN, and BARONETS, who are matriculated as such under the title of *Nobilis*, *Filius Nobilis*, and *Eques*.

4. DOCTORS in the several Faculties, BACHELORS IN DIVINITY, and MASTERS IN ARTS, SURGERY, OBSTETRIC SCIENCE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, and DENTAL SCIENCE. All Doctors and Masters, Ex-Fellows, and Ex-Scholars, having their names on the Books of the University, are entitled to vote at the election of Members to represent the University in Parliament; but have no Collegiate privileges or duties, unless their names are kept on the College Books.

5. BACHELORS IN CIVIL LAW, MEDICINE, SURGERY, OBSTETRIC SCIENCE, CIVIL ENGINEERING, DENTAL SCIENCE, BACHELORS IN SCIENCE, and BACHELORS IN ARTS. They are not required to keep their names on the University or on the College Books in order to entitle them to proceed to the higher Degrees.

6. FELLOW-COMMONERS, who have the privilege of dining at the Fellows' Table.

7. SCHOLARS who are on the foundation, being members of the Corporation of the College (see under Scholarship).

The number of Scholars is seventy, of whom thirty were formerly termed natives (*Hibernici*), but this distinction has been abolished by King's Letter, 8 Geo. IV.

8. PENSIONERS, namely ordinary Students in Arts.

9. SIZARS, who are Students of limited means, having their commons free of expense, and being exempted from annual fees. They were formerly nominated, one by each Fellow, and eight or more (provided the number of thirty were not exceeded) by the Provost. They are now admitted annually by an examination (see "Sizarships").

COLLEGE CHARGES.

I. *Undergraduate Fees.*—Before the name of any Student can be placed upon the College Books, the amount of Entrance Fees specified below must be paid to the Junior Bursar. The payment must be made when the result of the Entrance Examination is declared. In the case of those who intend to present themselves at a Term Examination on the day following the days of Entrance, this payment must therefore be made *on the last day of Entrance.*

The following statements contain the practice with regard to Arts Fees, but those headed (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*), contain all the information required by Students.

(*a*). For Pensioners, the Entrance and half-yearly Fees are fifteen pounds and eight guineas respectively; for Fellow-Commoners, thirty pounds and sixteen guineas respectively, and for *Filii Nobilium*, sixty pounds and thirty-two guineas respectively. Sizars pay £1 1*s.* 3*d.* Entrance Fee, and are exempt from half-yearly Fees.

(*b*). Students who enter after the March quarter in any year, and present themselves at the Trinity Term Examination in May, or the Trinity Lectures, or the Supplemental Hilary Term Examination in June, or the Michaelmas Term Examination in October, must pay the first half-yearly fee before presenting themselves for any Term Examination or Lectures; and they must pay a second half-yearly Fee at the end of October .

Students who enter after the March quarter, and do not present themselves for any of the above Examinations or Lectures, pay the first half-yearly Fee in the April of the succeeding year.

The names of Students who enter between the end of March Quarter and the 1st of November are not placed upon the College Books unless the payment to the Junior Bursar entitles them to be put in the existing Junior Freshman Class.

(*c*). A Student who goes through his Course in the regular way (*i.e.* without dropping a Class) will pay to the Junior Bursar, in addition to the Entrance Fee, eight half-yearly Fees, payable in April and October in each year; and no Student can rise to the standing of a Candidate Bachelor until he has made the last of these half-yearly payments. Students should remember that the fee of one pound for the conferring of the Degree must be paid to the Junior Bursar on or before the day preceding the Commencements at which they present themselves.

No Student will be allowed to be a Candidate for Moderatorship, or at the Special B. A. Degree Examination in Trinity Term, unless his Fees for the current half-year shall have been paid *before* the first day of Examination.

The half-yearly Fees become due at the end of the March and September quarters, but Students are allowed to delay the payment till the Friday before the first Saturday in May or November respectively. Fees despatched by post are counted as received on day on which they are posted. A Student sending Fees by post should state his Class and Tutor, in addition to his own name.

Half-yearly Fees should be paid on or before the Friday which precedes the first Saturday of May or November, and any Student whose Fees are not paid on that day must pay with them the Tardy Payment charge of 3*s.* for that and every succeeding Friday in May or November for which the Fees remain unpaid, until the first Saturdays of June and December, on which days the names of all Students whose Fees have not been paid are struck off the books, and can only be replaced on payment of a Fee of 15*s.*, in addition to the half-yearly Fee.

In addition to the half-yearly Fees, some Students incur Incidental Expenses, due as Rent of Chambers, Commons, Punishments, and so forth, and these must be paid to the Junior Bursar, together with the half-yearly Fees.

Sizars, whose incidental expenses are not paid before the first Saturday in June and the first Saturday in December, respectively, are forthwith struck off the Books, and their Sizarships vacated.

(*d*). Students who drop a year, whether from inability to keep the requisite Terms, or from any other cause, should always consult their Tutors before paying the half-yearly Fees then due, or next to become due; and when so doing, they should state whether they belong to, attend, or purpose to join any of the Professional Schools.

(*e*). A Student whose name has gone off the books can always replace in any Class in which the Terms he has kept entitle him to be placed, provided he pays the replacement Fee of 15*s.*, and that the half-yearly payment or payments which he makes on replacement, taken with those which he has previously made, include all those paid in regular course by the Students in the Class which he joins on replacing, viz. one half-yearly Fee in the April and one in the October of each Freshman and Sophister year for which he claims credit. But it is especially to be observed that if, in the April or October of any year, a Student who is not allowed by the Senior Lecturer to keep his Class, should nevertheless pay the half-yearly Fee then due, *such payment does not count as a payment for the April or October of the Class from which he is put down*, but as a repetition of the payment previously made by him as a member of the Class to which he is put down, and such payments are not taken account of in determining the amount to be paid on replacement.

In determining the time for which the name of a Student who replaces remains on the Books without further payment, the half-yearly Fee paid on replacement is considered as having been paid

at the date on which it became due by the members of the Class which the Student joins—thus a payment made after March 21st will keep the Student's name on the Books till the first Saturday in December, unless it counts as a payment made in the previous half year, in which case the name goes off on the first Saturday in June.

Graduate members of the Army Class are allowed to continue their attendance on the Army Lectures in the month of June, without payment of the current half-year's fees. (Order of the Board, May 20, 1905.)

Replacement.—A Replacement Fee of fifteen shillings must *always* be paid to the Junior Bursar for the replacement of the name of any Student which has been removed from the Books.

In addition, the full amount of the College Fees must be paid, see (*e*) above, except in the following cases:—

1. Replacement for the purpose of getting Degrees conferred.
2. Graduates of the University are allowed to go in for the Final Examination of the Divinity School, and Students who have passed the B.A. Examination are allowed to go in for the Final Examination of the Engineering School, on payment of a *Liceat ad Examinandum* Fee of one guinea. The names of Students so replaced are removed from the Books immediately after the Examination. (Orders of the Board May 2, and June 23, 1885.)
3. Graduates of the University are permitted to replace their names on the Books, during the first year from taking the Degree of B.A., without payment of the College Fees, for the purpose of competing for any Prizes which are open to Students in their Bachelor years. The names of any Students so replaced are removed from the Books immediately after the Examination. (Order of the Board, June 19, 1897.)

During the second and third year to M.A. standing, they must pay a full half-year's fees. (Order of the Board, Nov. 5, 1904.)

In the case of all Prize Examinations at which, under existing Rules, Students presenting themselves for Examination are required to have their names on the College Books, the list of Prizes awarded shall be certified by the Junior Bursar before being laid before the Board for confirmation.

4. See Divinity School, § VI., for rules with regard to Theological Exhibitions.

II. *Charges for Doctors in the several Faculties, Masters, and Members of the Senate.*—Resident Doctors and Masters pay the sum of £4 half-yearly. The regulations for payment are the same as those already given under the head of Undergraduates.

The Fees payable by Members of the Senate are regulated by the following Decrees of the Board (Jan. 22, 1859; Jan. 31, 1872; June 12, 1875; Jan. 12, 1884; June 28, 1890; Feb. 24, 1903):—

WHEREAS, by the Royal Letters Patent bearing date the 24th day of July, in the twenty-first year of the reign of Her most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, it is amongst other things enacted, that the Senate of the University of Dublin shall, as heretofore, consist of the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, or Pro-Vice-Chancellor for the time being, and of such Doctors and Masters of Arts of the University as shall have and keep their names on the Books of Trinity College, in accordance with such regulations and conditions as the Provost and Senior Fellows of the said College shall enact:

We, therefore, the Provost and Senior Fellows, in pursuance of the powers vested in us, do hereby enact and DECREE:

1. That no change shall be made in the Fees heretofore payable by Doctors and Masters holding Rooms in the College, or in attendance on Collegiate or Professional Lectures, or presenting themselves at Examinations.

2. That all Doctors or Masters of Arts, whose names are now on the College Books (*i. e.* on January 31, 1872), and who are not resident nor in attendance on Lectures, as aforesaid, shall be permitted to retain their names on the Books of the College as Members of the Senate, without further payment.

3. That all Doctors or Masters of Arts (except as hereafter provided), whose names are not on the College Books, shall be required to pay, on replacing their names, the accustomed charge of £4 15*s.* for the half-year in which such replacement is made; after which their names shall be retained on the College Books as Members of the Senate, without further payment.

4. That the names of all Doctors and Masters of Arts, who have been University Students, or First Senior Moderators who have obtained a large Gold Medal, or Senior Moderators who have obtained two Gold Medals, shall be replaced and retained on the College Books as Members of the Senate, without charge.

5. That Ex-Fellows of the College, according to ancient privilege, shall be permitted to retain their names on the College Books without any charge.

6. That the Members for the University in Parliament, and ex-Members, shall be permitted to retain their names on the College Books free of all charge.

RESIDENCE, AND DUTIES OF RESIDENT STUDENTS.

RESIDENCE, as a part of Academic discipline, is not enforced in the University of Dublin, nor is it necessary in itself for keeping Terms. Yet for Professional Students, residence either in the city or in the College is indirectly necessary.

Rooms.—Chambers in the College are granted by the Provost on application from the Tutor of the Student who proposes to reside. On obtaining Rooms, a sum of money is deposited with the Registrar of Chambers, which is intended as security against any injury that they may sustain, and is returned on vacating the Rooms, if all claims of the College be first satisfied. The deposit for Rooms varies from £8 to £30; and the annual rent varies from £4 to £18. Most of these Chambers are intended to accommodate two Students, in which case each Student in occupation pays only half rent and half

deposit. If, however, a Student, from any cause, should be the sole occupant of such Rooms, he is always liable for the entire rent during whatever time the sole occupation continues.

A list of the Chambers vacant within the College is hung up at the Chief Steward's lodge, near the Gate. Students can see the different sets of vacant Chambers on application to the Clerk of the Works, and when they have decided which sets they prefer, they should communicate with their Tutors, giving a list containing the particulars of two or three sets of Chambers, in the order in which they prefer them, so that in case the Rooms first applied for are granted to other Students, the Tutors can apply for the other Rooms. An application for a double set of Chambers must be made on behalf of two Students jointly. If the Rooms applied for be granted, the deposit must be paid to the Registrar of Chambers within a fortnight, or else the right to the Rooms lapses. The deposit is returned when the Rooms are vacated and the keys given up to the Chief Steward.

No Student is allowed to reside in Chambers registered in the name of another, without a written permission from the Provost, stating the period during which such temporary occupation may continue. The Chambers of any Student who allows another person to occupy them, either wholly or in part, without such permission, are immediately declared vacant.

The following Regulations concerning the occupation of Chambers have been made by the Board (June, 1877; March 16, 1878; January 20, 1883; June 23, 1885; July 1, 1886; and May 21, 1904):—

1. The Chambers of Resident Students, except Scholars, and Students attending Lectures in one of the Professional Schools, are to be vacated at the close of the Quarter in which they shall be of standing to be admitted to the B.A. Degree.

2. Students attending Lectures in the Professional Schools shall be permitted to retain their Chambers till the expiration of the Trinity Term of the Junior Bachelor year, but not longer, without special permission from the Board.

3. The Chambers of Ex-Scholars and Ex-Sizars shall be vacated at the close of the September Quarter next after the expiration of their Scholarships and Sizarships.

4. No Student who shall have passed the standing of Candidate Bachelor shall be admissible as a Candidate for Rooms, or for a re-grant of Rooms vacated under the provisions of the aforesaid Regulations, unless he has previously obtained the consent of the Board.

5. Graduate Students above the standing of Junior Bachelor, who may obtain permission to occupy Rooms, shall pay a higher rent than that paid by ordinary Undergraduate Students.

6. After each Term a return shall be made to the Board of the Students holding Chambers in College who have not attended Lectures, and the Chambers of those Students who have failed to attend during two Terms

in the year shall be forfeited unless their Tutors shall satisfy the Board that there have been reasonable grounds for such failure.

7. The Rooms of all Students whose accounts are not paid on the first Saturdays in June and December, respectively, shall be declared vacant on those days by the Registrar of Chambers.

8. The Registrar of Chambers is empowered to charge Students, who may change their rooms, and neglect to give the keys of their vacated Rooms to the Clerk of the Works, the rents of both Rooms until the deposit be transferred.

9. The Registrar of Chambers is authorized (in case Students fail to give up their Rooms in time) to charge the occupier rent as if his name were on the Books, provided that the sum charged do not exceed the deposit.

10. The Provost is permitted, if he think fit, to grant Rooms to Students who have entered College at the Midsummer Entrance or at the October Entrance, and who have paid the Entrance Fee of £15, even though their names be not on the College Books in the existing Junior Freshman Class.

11. Graduates may, in certain cases, be allowed to dine on Commons, and occupy Rooms, on payment of a half-yearly Fee of £4 4*s*. Applications for this privilege are to be decided by the Provost, and subject to revision each half year.

Attendance on Divine Service.—All Students who are members of the Church of Ireland or England, and who reside within a distance of one mile and one-half from the College, are required to attend Divine Service in the College Chapel on Sunday morning. The Junior Dean is directed to bring the names of such Students as are negligent in their attendance under the notice of the Provost or Senior Dean. Students resident within the College, who persistently neglect to comply with the regulation on this point, are liable to be deprived of their Rooms.

The hours of Divine Service in the College Chapel are the following:—On Sundays, Morning Prayer is read at 9.45 a.m., and Evening Prayer at 7 o'clock. On week-days, Morning Prayer is read at 8.30 a.m., and Evening Prayer at 7.45 o'clock. The Order for Morning and Evening Prayer is shortened in the Chapel on week-days, by the omission of certain prescribed portions. On Sundays all Students must wear surplices, with the hoods belonging to their Degrees, if they be Graduates.

The Holy Communion is administered on days fixed by the Provost.

After Morning Prayer on Sundays, a Sermon is delivered by one of the Professors of Divinity or one of the University Preachers for the year.

Students in residence who are members of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, are required to lodge with the Junior Dean a certificate of attendance upon one of the Presbyterian Churches

of the city signed by the Minister of that Church. (Resolutions of Board and Council, May 15 and 19, 1886.)

Corrections.—At half-past ten o'clock on Saturday mornings, the Junior Dean attends in the Hall, and reads out the names of all Students who have been punished for neglect of duties or other offences during the week. It is the interest of those who can excuse themselves to be present; and if their excuses are admitted by the Dean, the fines are taken off.

Commons of Resident Students.—All Students resident in College, unless specially excused by the Provost, must dine in the Commons Hall, except during the summer vacation. They must take care to put their name on Commons by application to the Clerk of the Buttery, as soon as they come into residence.

The Rules now in force with regard to Commons are as follows (Orders of the Board, April 28, 1877; July 8, 1878; March 20, 1886; March 26, 1887; July 5, 1890, and Nov. 22, 1890):—

1. That all Fellow-Commoners and Pensioners under the standing of M.A., and holding Chambers in the College, be uniformly charged, in addition to the Chamber-rent now paid to the Registrar of Chambers, a certain specific sum per week for certain portions of the year; and that the sums thus accruing be considered as contributions to a *Commons Fund*.

2. That these charges be, for each Fellow-Commoner, seven shillings and six pence per week, and for each Pensioner five shillings; said charges to be levied for the weeks in each Term in which Undergraduate Lectures shall be given, or for so many of those weeks in any Term as the Student holds Chambers without actually giving up the keys of the same to the person entitled to receive them.

3. That these charges be made by the Clerk of the Buttery Books, from the Quarterly Chamber-rent list furnished by the Registrar of Chambers, against all persons liable to the same; and be introduced in the half-yearly accounts payable to the Junior Bursar, among the incidentals of the past half-year under the name of *Commons Fund*. All persons, however, to whom Chambers may be granted within any of the periods above specified, are not to be considered liable to these charges until the ensuing Term.

4. That the weekly sums thus charged be allowed in the regular Commons Charge to each Student, and the remainder, or variable part of the Commons Charge, be payable to the Clerk of the Buttery Books.

5. Students residing habitually at a distance from Dublin, and coming to Dublin to attend the Examinations of their Class, are allowed to put their names on Commons on the days on which these Examinations are held.

6. The Junior Dean shall be required to impose a fine of 5*s*. a week upon all Students, actually resident in College whose names shall not

be on Commons at all times except during the long Vacation; it being understood that the 5*s*. a week Commons Fund shall be considered an equivalent to this fine during the week in which Commons Fund is imposed.

7. No Student's name shall be placed on the Commons List without previous payment to the Clerk of the Buttery of the amount due for the period during which his name is placed on Commons. This rule is to apply in the case of sons of Fellows and Professors.

Regulations with reference to Commons. By order of the Bursar, Jan. 30, 1904—

Long Commons.—During the period known as "Long Commons," a Student may put his name on Commons on any day of the week, and will be charged at the rate of 1*s*. 8*d*. per day for the remaining portion of the week.

For the remaining weeks of "Long Commons," his name must be on Commons, and he must pay accordingly.

All Students are expected to dine on Commons every day; but those who wish to dine with their friends on Sunday shall pay 10*s*. for the week instead of 11*s*. 8*d*. If the Student has the permission of the Junior Dean, in exceptional cases, to dine with his friends on Saturday as well as Sunday, he shall pay 8*s*. 4*d*. instead of 11*s*. 8*d*.

Short Commons.—During the period known as "Short Commons" (*i. e.* the six or seven weeks of lecture term), a Student joining Commons on Monday will pay 5*s*. If he joins on Tuesday he shall pay 4*s*., and if afterwards according to rule.

If a Student desires to dine with his friends on Sunday during Short Commons, he shall pay 6*s*. for the week instead of 6*s*. 8*d*. If he has the permission of the Junior Dean to dine out with his friends for Saturday as well as Sunday, he shall pay 5*s*. for the week instead of 6*s*. 8*d*.

NOTE.—In cases where a Student wishes to leave College, for reasons which the Junior Dean considers sufficient, such Student will be allowed to keep his name on Commons for 1*s*. a day during Short Commons, and 1*s*. 8*d*. a day during Long Commons up to the day on which he leaves.

Ten Scholars, or other Students, who are called *Waiters*, are annually appointed to say Grace before and after meat in the Commons Hall.

The Grace must be repeated *memoriter*, and in Latin, in a form prescribed by the Statutes of the College. (*Stat. Coll.* cap. xvi.)

Night-Roll.—All Students resident in the College, below the standing of B.A., must attend night-roll, which is called at nine o'clock. After night-roll no Student is permitted to pass out of College without a written order.

Exemption from attendance at night-roll may be granted on the ground of diligence and seniority. The extent of this indulgence is decided by the Junior Dean, subject to the approval of the Provost and the Senior Dean. Those who wish to remain out of College after twelve o'clock must previously obtain special permission.

Houses of Residence for Students.—The Board of Trinity College have decided to make it compulsory for all Students to reside in certain houses, in which the Board can be assured of their proper accommodation. In order to ascertain the suitability of these houses, the Board have appointed a House of Residence Committee to inspect and select houses which are suitable. The following are the members of the Committee:—the Senior Dean; the Junior Dean; Robert Russell, M.A.; W. Kennedy, M.A.; Rev. R. M. Gwynn, M.A.; J. Joly, SC.D.; A. Francis Dixon, SC.D.; H. H. Dixon, SC.D.; Walter C. Stevenson, M.D., *Hon. Sec.*

Any householder in or near Dublin may apply to any member of this Committee to have his (or her) name placed on the books of the Committee as willing to afford accommodation for students. These books will be accessible to students seeking lodgings.

Every house, before being entered on the Committee's books, must have been inspected by the Sanitary Inspector, and passed by the House of Residence Committee. The householder must also satisfy the Committee as to the general suitability of the house for Students by giving suitable references in writing. These references may be addressed to any member of the Committee. Householders are not charged any fee for having their names entered on the Committee's books, but will be required to furnish an account of the accommodation they can supply, and their terms. It will be in the discretion of the Committee to remove from their books the address of any house of residence at any time.

In order to retain their names on the books, householders must comply with the following rules:—

1. To forward to the Hon. Secretary of the House of Residence Committee on November 20th, February 20th, and May 20th of each year, a list of the Trinity College Students who are at the time in their houses, or who have resided there since the last return was sent in.
2. To inform the Hon. Secretary in the months of September and December, and at Easter, what accommodation they can offer for Students. In absence of this notification it will be assumed that the house is fully occupied.
3. To notify immediately the Hon. Secretary of any case of serious illness occurring in the house.
4. To give facility to members of the Committee for inspecting the house, and to produce a recent sanitary certificate of the house if required.

Walter C. Stevenson, M.D., was appointed Sanitary Inspector for three years, on Nov. 28, 1908, and was re-appointed in 1912, on condition of his undertaking the duty of inspecting the residences of the College skips.

Course in Arts.

ENTRANCE.

1. The mode of admission into this University is by passing an Examination.

The Senior Lecturer is authorized to allow a Graduate in Arts of any University chartered under the Crown to have his name placed on the College Books, on payment of the Entrance Fee, without passing the Matriculation Examination.

Candidates who have passed in the Senior Grade Examination held under the Board of Intermediate Education, Ireland, are qualified for Entrance in Trinity College on passing a further Examination in those subjects, if any, of the Trinity College Entrance Examination which are not included in those which they have passed at the Intermediate Examination.

All persons desirous of becoming Students in Arts must, at their Entrance, place themselves under the tuition of one of the Tutor Fellows who receive Pupils. The Collegiate interests of Pupils are under the guardianship of their Tutors. Students may enter as Fellow-Commoners or Pensioners. But a Nobleman, the son of a Nobleman, or a Baronet, may enter as *Nobilis*, *Filius Nobilis*, or *Eques*. Students of limited means may compete for Sizarships, and, if successful, may enter as Sizars. Students entering after March 21, and at or before the Autumn Entrance in October, are permitted to join the Junior Freshman Class which was formed in the previous November, on payment of the half-year's fees due by members of that class, in addition to the Entrance Fee (see under 'College Charges').

There are five Matriculation or Entrance Examinations in the year, each lasting for two days. Of these, the Midsummer Entrance in Trinity Term, and the Autumn Entrance at the commencement of Michaelmas Term, are known as the Principal Entrance Examinations. Those among the successful candidates who obtain sufficiently high marks at the Midsummer Entrance Examination are selected by the Senior Lecturer for a further Examination for High Places at Entrance. This additional examination lasts for one day, and on the general result of the three days' examination, the selected candidates are arranged in order of merit, and their names, together with those of the Schools from which they present themselves, are published at the conclusion of the Examination. The Senior Lecturer is authorized to issue Special Certificates to those who are so selected.

The two Principal Entrances and two of the other Entrance Examinations are held on the days immediately previous to the four Examinations of the Junior Freshman Class (including the Hilary Supplemental Examination in June), so as to enable students from a distance to pass a Term Examination as well as the Entrance without unnecessary loss of time. The fifth Entrance is held immediately before the Michaelmas Lectures begin. The dates of these Examinations may be found in the Almanac, and are also given under the heading 'Days of Examination.' In addition, the Senior Lecturer grants a Special Examination to such Students as are unable to present themselves at the regular Examinations, on reasonable grounds being given.

Candidates who have passed a Public Entrance Examination to the satisfaction of the Senior Lecturer are given a Large Entrance Certificate; all other candidates, who are allowed to proceed with their course, are given a Small Certificate, which cannot be used as evidence that they have passed the Public Entrance Examination of Trinity College; but such candidates will be given the Large Certificate as soon as they shall have passed a Term Examination.

The Entrance Examinations commence at 10 a.m.

2. Course for Principal and Ordinary Entrances.

English Composition; Arithmetic; Algebra (the first Four Rules, Fractions, and Simple Equations); Geometry, see below; English History; Modern Geography; Latin with Latin Composition; *and any one of the following Languages*:—Greek; French, Coppée, Contes Choisis (ed. Skeat, Macmillan); German, Schiller's Belagerung von Antwerpen. In Greek and in Latin students may select any two Greek and any two Latin authors. (Two books by the same author will not be accepted in lieu of two distinct authors.) The quantity of each author to be presented for examination must be not less than the equivalent of two Books of Virgil, or Xenophon, or of a Greek play. Candidates will be examined *vivâ voce* in the translation, grammar, and subject-matter of the works which they submit. The Examination in French and German will be partly *vivâ voce* in the prescribed books, and partly by papers, containing passages (unprescribed) for translation from these Languages, and passages for translation from English into the same.

The Course in Geometry[a] is that covered by Euclid, Books i., ii., iii.; and Book iv., Props. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, with some additional Elementary Practical Constructions, and also some Elementary *loci*. Geometrical Methods other than those followed by Euclid will be accepted, such as regarding tangents as limiting positions of chords, &c. Some questions will be set on practical constructions, so that candidates will have to provide themselves with a ruler, set square, protractor, and pencil compasses. (A syllabus giving more detailed information on the Course in Geometry may be obtained on application.)

[a] In learning Geometry any of the following books may be used instead of Euclid's Elements:—Baker and Bourne, Godfrey and Siddons, Hall and Stevens, Purser.

Additional Examination for High Places at the Midsummer Entrances.

Candidates answer in the French or German paper on the first day, and in the following course on the third day:—Geometry and Algebra; Unprescribed passages from Greek and Latin authors; Greek and Latin Grammar and Ancient History; Greek Prose Composition: and an examination *viva voce* in French or German concurrently with these papers.

3. Prizes obtainable in connexion with Entrance.

1st. Sizarships in Mathematics, Classics, Experimental Science, Modern Languages, Hebrew, and Irish. The regulations respecting the Course, Privileges, &c., are given below.

2nd. Sixteen Junior Exhibitions, twelve of £20 and four of £15 a year, tenable for two years. See under 'Junior Exhibitions.'

3rd. Extra Exhibitions or Prizes may also be granted by the Board to deserving Candidates on the results of the Examinations for Junior Exhibitions and Sizarships.

4th. The Kidd Scholarship, value about £80 per annum, tenable for four years. The Examination for this Scholarship is held each fourth year, unless vacancies should occur oftener. See under 'Kidd Scholarship.' An Examination will be held in 1917.

5th. The Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize in Mathematics for Women. See under that heading.

6th. Twenty-four Entrance Prizes, namely, a First Prize of £5 and a Second Prize of £2 in each of the following subjects (provided sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates):—

1. Greek Verse.
2. Latin Verse.
3. Greek Prose.
4. Latin Prose.
5. English Literature and Composition.
6. English History and Modern Geography.
7. French.
8. German.
9. Hebrew.[a]
10. Experimental Science.
11. Natural Science.
12. Modern Irish.

A Student may compete for one or more of these Prizes. The names of the successful Candidates, and the Schools from which they present themselves, are published at the conclusion of the Examinations.

[a] Hebrew Sizars are not eligible for this Prize, except in the absence of other deserving Candidates.

These Examinations are held early in Michaelmas Term, and are open to all Students who have not completed their nineteenth year before the 1st of June immediately preceding the Examination, and who are commencing the Junior Freshman Year, *i.e.*, to those Students who have entered since March 21st, and have not paid any half-yearly fee. They commence at 10 a.m.

The following Courses have been appointed:—

English Literature.

Pancoast, Introduction to English Literature, Part ii., chapters 4 and 5; Part iii., chapter 2, and Part iv., chap. i.
Shakspere, Merchant of Venice, Richard III., Macbeth.
Milton, Comus and Paradise Lost, books iii. and iv.
Macaulay, Essays on Addison, on Boswell's Life of Johnson, and on Moore's Life of Byron.
Trench, English Past and Present.

English History and Modern Geography.

Gardiner, Student's History of England. Seeley, The Expansion of England. Trevelyan, England under the Stuarts.	130 marks.
Gregory, Structural, Physical, and Comparative Geography,	70 marks.

(Students are recommended to use Gardiner's Atlas of English History.)

French.

Dowden, History of French Literature, books 3 and 4.
Corneille: Le Cid—Polyeucte. (Ed. Hémon.).
Balzac: Pierrette. (Oxford University Press.)

German.

Hauff, Märchen.
Schiller, Wilhelm Tell.
Schiller, Geschichte des dreissigjährigen Krieges, Books II. and III.

The merits of the Candidates in French and German will be tested by conversation, translation, composition, and questions in Grammar and Literary History.

Hebrew.

Grammar (including written exercises on the paradigms of nouns and verbs) and the first eight Psalms.

Modern Irish.

Modern Irish Grammar and Composition.

Dion-bhollaċ Fonair Feara an 'Eirinn.

Experimental Science.

The Course appointed in *Experimental Science* consists of two sub-courses, *Experimental Physics* and *Chemistry*, which are as follows :—

Experimental Physics—Candidates will be expected to be familiar with elementary physical principles, such as those necessary to explain the use of levers, cog-wheels, whistles, pumps, lenses, magnets, the magnetic effects of electric currents, the measurement of atmospheric pressure by the mercurial barometer.

There will be a practical examination in which their ability to make simple physical measurements may be tested by requiring them to measure lengths, areas, volumes, weights, velocities, accelerations, the pressures of liquids, or the focal lengths of lenses. They should be able to plot their results on squared paper, draw plans to scale of the things they measure, and plot the paths of rays of light passing through or reflected by plane surfaces.

They will be expected to be familiar with the metric system.

Chemistry—Physical and Chemical changes of matter—how distinguished. Elements and compounds. Law of definite proportions—Equivalents.

Water—its chief physical and chemical properties—its ultimate composition—Analysis—Electrolysis—Chief properties of hydrogen and oxygen. Synthesis of water. Laws of gaseous combination. Elementary ideas relating to molecules and atoms. Avogadro's law. Water as a solvent—Natural waters. Peroxide of hydrogen. Valence—law of multiple proportions.

Atmospheric Air—the principal substances contained in it—how they are recognized—their condition in air. Relations by air to processes of combustion and animal respiration. Nitrogen—its chief compounds with oxygen and hydrogen. Acids, alkalies, salts—their general characters.

Carbon—its forms. Allotropism. The two oxides of carbon—their chief physical and chemical properties and relations. The hydrides of carbon, marsh gas and olefiant gas. Coal gas and the nature of flame.

Deductions of formulæ and solutions of simple chemical problems.

At the *Practical part* of the examination, candidates will be expected to recognise one or more of the elements or compounds named above, or to prepare any of them. They may also be asked to perform simple quantitative operations illustrating general principles, such as—the action of heat on a metallic salt, the displacement of one metal by another from solution, or the measurement by the volume of a gas evolved.

NOTE.—Systematic qualitative analysis is not required at this stage.

The course appointed in *Natural Science* consists of three sub-courses, *Zoology*, *Botany*, and *Geology*, which are as follows:—

Zoology—External morphology of Earthworm; Insect; Frog. Life History of Butterfly or Moth; Frog.

Thomson's Outlines of Zoology may be consulted.

Botany—Stenhouse's Introduction to Nature Study, Part i.

Geology—Huxley's Physiography.

The Examiners are—

For Greek and Latin Verse and Prose:—The Regius Professor of Greek and the Professor of Latin.

For English History and Modern Geography:—The Professor of Modern History and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For English Literature and Composition:—The Professor of English Literature and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For French:—The Professor of the Romance Languages and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For German:—The Professor of German and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For Hebrew:—The Professor of Hebrew and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

For Experimental Science:—The Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy and the Professor of Chemistry.

For Natural Science:—The Professors of Botany, of Geology and Mineralogy, and of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

For Modern Irish:—The Professor of Irish and one Examiner appointed by the Board.

4. Sizarships.

Sizars are Students of limited means, who have their commons free of expense, and are exempted from annual fees. Women Students who obtain Sizarships are allowed £12 a year in lieu of commons. The Entrance fee for Sizars is £1 1*s.* 3*d.*

The poverty of the Candidates is one of the qualifications to be inquired into before they are admitted Sizars. Candidates for Sizarship are required to send in to the Senior Lecturer, on or before the 1st day of October in each year, a statement proving that they are persons of limited means and entitled to compete for admission on the ground of poverty; and only those persons who appear to the Senior Lecturer to be qualified are permitted to compete. In case of failure to comply with this rule, the merits of the case are to be considered by the Senior Lecturer.

No candidates are admitted to the Sizarship Examination who (1) are already Matriculated Students of the University; *or* (2) are Graduates of any Chartered University; *or* (3) are over nineteen on the 1st of June of the year in which they compete.

The Board may, if they think fit, award, independently of the Sizarship Examination, not more than one Sizarship in Mathematics and one in Classics to such members of the Junior Freshman Class as they may consider to have especially distinguished themselves since their matriculation, and to be otherwise suitable to be awarded a Sizarship. In this case no limit of age is imposed.

The Board offer Sizarships in Experimental Science, to be competed for by such candidates as can produce definite evidence that they have already received Laboratory instruction.

Students who enter College as Sizars are permitted to hold their Sizarships for four years. In the event of persons who are already Students of the College being admitted as Sizars, the duration of their Sizarships shall not exceed four years from the Sizarship Examination next succeeding their entrance into College. Sizars who fail to keep their class, or who drop a class without the express permission of the Board, *ipso facto*, vacate their Sizarships.

The Examination for Sizarships is held annually on the two weekdays before October 10th, and is marked in the Almanac for the year. The Examination commences at 9.30.

Sizarships in Mathematics, Classics, Experimental Science, and Modern Languages.—The Sizarship Examination lasts for two days, and 400 marks are assigned at it. The first day, and the morning of the second day, are devoted to the special subject, Mathematics, Classics, Experimental Science, or Modern Languages, and 300 marks assigned to it. The last afternoon is devoted (1) to an English Essay (counting 50 marks), for which all candidates, whether in Mathematics, Classics, Experimental Science, or Modern Languages, must compete; (2) for the candidates in Mathematics and Experimental Science, to an easy paper in Latin Composition and a *vivâ voce* Examination in a Latin and a Greek author of his own selection, it being permissible for candidates to substitute French or German for Greek; and (3) for the candidates in Classics and Modern Languages, to a paper in Arithmetic and Algebra, and a *vivâ voce* Examination in Geometry (as in the Entrance Course); and this portion of the Examination will, in each case, count 50 marks. Candidates in Modern Languages must also pass a qualifying Examination in Latin.

Classics.

First Morning.—Translation from Greek authors (unprescribed), 70 marks.

First Evening.—Translation from Latin authors (unprescribed), 70 marks.

During the first day the candidates are examined *vivâ voce* in one Greek and one Latin author, as prescribed below. The mark assigned to this *vivâ voce* Examination is 40. The prescribed authors are—

Any *three* books of Homer, *or* any *one* book of Thucydides.

Any *one* book of Livy, *or* any *one* of the following portions of Horace :—(*a*) Odes, (*b*) Satires, (*c*) Epistles, including the Ars Poetica.

[Candidates must send to the Senior Lecturer, at least a month before the Examination, notice of the portions of these authors in which they intend to present themselves.]

Second Morning.—Greek Prose Composition, 40 marks.
Latin Prose Composition, 40 marks.
Ancient History (*vivâ voce* in a class), 40 marks.

[Candidates are expected to know the principal facts in Greek History, and the Outlines of Greek Literature and Art, from the earliest times to 323 B.C. ; and the principal facts in Roman History, and the Outlines of Roman Literature, from the earliest times to 37 A.D.]

A paper in Greek and Latin Verse Composition is set as a voluntary exercise on the third morning. It counts 40 marks ; but no credit is given unless positive merit is shown.

Mathematics.

Geometry.—Deductions from Euclid.

Geometrical treatment of the general focal properties of conics with particular application to the ellipse and parabola.

The Methods of Coordinates, Graphs, Analytical Geometry of the Right Line, and of the circle in rectangular Cartesian coordinates.

Algebra.—Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression — Scales of Notation—Surds and Imaginary Quantities—Quadratic Equations and Simultaneous Equations of the second Degree—Permutations and Combinations — Binomial Theorem—Logarithms — Exponential and Logarithmic Series—Partial Fractions—Continued Fractions—Algebraic Series.

N.B.—Hall and Knight's Higher Algebra, chaps. i.–xvii. (inclusive), xxiii., xxiv., xxv., xxix., is recommended.

Theory of Equations.—Relation between the Roots and Coefficients of Equations—Elementary Symmetric Functions of the Roots—Transformation of Equations—Horner's Method of Solving Numerical Equations.

Trigonometry.—To the end of the Solution of Plane Triangles—De Moivre's Theorem—Exponential Forms of Trigonometric Functions—Trigonometric Series.

Elementary Mechanics.—Laws of motion ; composition and resolution of velocities, accelerations, and forces ; equilibrium under coplanar forces ; polygon of forces ; simple applications of graphic methods ; simple machines ; work and energy.

Experimental Science.

Elementary Mathematics.—A Paper will be set in Elementary Mathematics. Such a knowledge of Mathematics will be expected as is required for a proper study of the Course in Experimental Science. Simple questions may be set in Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Geometrical Optics. Candidates will be expected to be familiar with the use of *squared* paper, and to know how to plot their results on it.

Experimental Physics.—Measurement of length, area, volume, mass, and weight; density, time, velocity, acceleration, and pressure—Simpler phenomena of Heat, Light, and Sound.

There will be a Practical Examination as well as a Written Examination.

Chemistry.—General properties of substances—Mixtures and solutions—Processes employed in the Laboratory, such as evaporation, distillation, solution, crystallization, filtration—Effect of heat on solubility of solids and gases in water—Oxidation of elementary substances by heating in air or oxygen, and by other methods—Properties of oxygen and nitrogen—Atmospheric air, its composition and properties—Preparation and properties of the commoner acids and alkalies—Calcium carbonate, carbon dioxide, lime—Action of acids on metals—Hydrogen—Water—Chemical elements and compounds—Distinction between metals and non-metals, and between chemical compounds and mechanical mixtures—Volume of gas evolved by action of various acids on metals—Effect of temperature and pressure on the volume of a gas—Density of a gas—Calculation of the weight of a gas from its volume and density—Indestructibility of matter—Law of definite proportions—Law of equivalent weights.

There will be a Practical as well as a Written Examination.

Modern Languages.

One Sizarship is offered each year in Modern Languages, French and German.

The Examination will consist of passages (unprescribed) for translation from French and German, and of passages for Composition in both languages. The candidates will also be examined *viva voce* in the following authors:—

French, . .	C. Delavigne: Louis XI. (ed. Eve). Michelet: Louis XI. et Charles le Téméraire (ed. Ropes).
German, . .	Gustav Freytag: Bilder aus der deutschen Vergangenheit, vol. ii. Vom Mittelalter zur Neuzeit, chaps. i., ii., iii., iv.

Sizarships in Hebrew and Irish.

To encourage the study of Hebrew, one Sizarship is usually given annually to the best answerer in the English and Latin Prose Composition and the *vivâ voce* portion of the Examination for Classical Sizarships, together with the following Course of Hebrew:—

Hebrew Grammar.
Exodus, Chaps. i.–xi. (inclusive).
Psalms, i.–xxiv. (inclusive).

In determining the election to the Hebrew Sizarship, equal weight is allowed to the answering in Classics and in Hebrew.

No Student is elected to a Sizarship for answering in Hebrew unless the Examiners report him to the Senior Lecturer as having positive merit of a high order.

For the encouragement of the study of Irish, one Sizarship is usually given annually to the best answerer in the following Course:—

(*a*) A thorough knowledge of Irish Grammar is required.

(*b*) Passages are set for Translation at sight from Irish into English and from English into Irish.

(*c*) Candidates are examined *vivâ voce* in these books:—
Eachtra Lomnochtáin.
Poems of Donnchadh Ruadh Mac Conmara (ed. Flannery).

No Sizarship is awarded to any Candidate unless the Senior Lecturer considers that sufficient merit has been shown.

Candidates for Sizarships in Hebrew and Irish have to pass all the subjects of the Entrance Examination to the satisfaction of the Senior Lecturer.

Reid Sizarships.—In the scheme approved by the Master of the Rolls, filed 7th August, 1888, it was directed that the income of the Reid Sizarship bequest should be applied to found additional Sizarships or Exhibitions in the nature of Sizarships, "not to exceed five in number, open only to Students of limited means, natives of the County of Kerry, who, having failed to obtain ordinary Sizarships, may be deemed to have shown sufficient merit. Such Exhibitions to be held on conditions similar in all respects to those upon which ordinary Sizarships are held in the said College, and not to preclude such Exhibitioners from obtaining any other Exhibitions or Prizes, for which an ordinary Sizar would be eligible, and the said College shall determine the annual stipend to be allowed to each such Exhibitioner, or the privileges in lieu

of such stipend, in such way, as to place him, with respect to exemption from fees, free commons and free rooms, on a footing similar to that of ordinary Sizars."[a]

Sizarship Exhibitions.

On November 18, 1911, the Board resolved:—

That, pending the obtaining of an ordinance to legalize the use of the name "Sizar" the Board shall award in this year, and if necessary in subsequent years, such a number of special Sizarship Exhibitions, equal in value to Sizarships, that in effect the number of Sizars elected shall be about ten.

That Students elected to such exhibitions shall be granted free Commons, and (subject to the consent of the Tutors) be exempted from Half-yearly Fees, and pay an Entrance Fee of £1 1*s.* 3*d.*

UNDERGRADUATE COURSE.

5. *Explanation of Terminology.*

There are three Terms in each *Calendar* year, *i. e.* Hilary Term, beginning on January 10, and ending on March 25; Trinity Term, beginning on April 15, and ending on June 30; and Michaelmas Term, beginning on October 10, and ending on December 20. If, however, Easter happens to fall within the limits of Hilary or of Trinity Term, that Term is increased by an additional week.

The Academic Year commences in the beginning of November, *i. e.* with the Lectures of the Michaelmas Term. Afterwards, in the beginning of Hilary Term, there are the Hilary Term Examinations in the subjects of the Michaelmas Lectures. Then follow the Lectures of Hilary Term, and the Trinity Term Examinations, and finally the Lectures of Trinity Term and the Examinations of Michaelmas Term, which close the Academic Year, which therefore extends from November to November.

Freshmen and Sophisters.—During the first Academic Year, Students are called Junior Freshmen; during the second Academic Year, Senior Freshmen; during the third and fourth years, Junior and Senior Sophisters; then Junior, Middle, and Senior Bachelors; but a Student belonging to the Junior Bachelor Class is called a Candidate Bachelor, not a Junior Bachelor, until he has actually taken the B.A. Degree. Graduates who are of standing entitling them to take out the Master of Arts Degree are called Candidate

[a] It was also arranged that the residue (if any) of the income of the Reid Sizarship endowment might be applied in paying the usual fees to the Examiners at the Examinations for such Sizarships, and in such manner as the Board of Trinity College might think best calculated to encourage superior education in the said County, as for instance, by assigning from time to time stipends to such Schoolmasters as may distinguish themselves in preparing Students for Trinity College, Dublin, such stipends to be given on condition that such Master or Masters shall undertake to prepare, free of expense, as Day-Scholars, a certain number of boys of limited means for the Sizarship Examination of the College, or in such other way as to the said College may seem most effectual and expedient for the promotion of superior education in the said County.

Masters. They are of this standing three years after they have *passed* the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

By a *rising Junior Freshman* is meant a Student who, having matriculated, has not yet entered on his actual Junior Freshman year.

A Student without Privileges is said to have credit for a Term, or to have kept the Term, when he has passed the Examination held in that Term (or a Supplemental Examination in the same subjects), or has attended with diligence the Lectures given in the *preceding* Term; but the latter clause of this rule does not apply to the Michaelmas Terms of the Senior Freshman or Senior Sophister years, that is to the Final Freshman and Degree Terms, academic credit for which can not be obtained by attendance on Lectures during Trinity Term, but is only secured by passing the Final Freshman and Degree Examinations, or the supplemental Examinations in the same subjects.

6. *Course of Study.*

The regular period of Study extends over four years, but there are provisions by which a Student can obtain his Degree in less than four calendar years; for instance, under certain circumstances, a Student entering in October may obtain his Degree in about two years and eight months.

In the ordinary course a Student who enters before the 21st of March in any year, is placed in the Junior Freshman Class which commenced in the previous November. But a Student entering on or after the 21st of March and before the Junior Freshman Examination in October is permitted to join the existing Junior Freshman Class (*i. e.* that formed in the previous November) on payment of the half-yearly fee of eight guineas paid in April by members of that class; and if he passes the Trinity Term Examination, or the Hilary Supplemental Examination, or the Michaelmas Examination, he will begin the Senior Freshman year in the November succeeding his Entrance. Such a Student is said to have saved his year, and it will be necessary for him, as for any other member of the Class, to pay a second half-yearly Fee on or before the Friday before the first Saturday in November. Thus the total amount of the Fees payable during the Course is the same whether the year be saved or not.

In the Senior Sophister year a similar advantage is sometimes granted. A Student who obtains the necessary permission from the Senior Lecturer (see § 11) is allowed to rise from the Senior Sophister Class to the Candidate Bachelor Class in the June instead of the November of his Senior Sophister year on payment of the Fees necessary to entitle him to be placed in that Class. The names of such Students are kept on the books until the following June without further payment, and the total amount of the Fees payable is not increased.

A Student who desires to avail himself, to the full extent, of the benefits of a University Education, should, in addition to the Ordinary Course, take the Lectures and Examinations in some one or more of the various Honor and Prize Courses. He may also attend such of the Professorial Lectures as deal with subjects of interest to him.

To obtain the B.A. Degree it is necessary that the Student shall keep eight Terms in all, viz. the Final Freshman, with three previous Freshman Terms, and the Degree, with three previous Sophister Terms. These Terms cannot be arbitrarily selected. In each of the four academic years, *i. e.* from November to November, a Student must obtain credit for at least one Term. In the Junior Freshman and Junior Sophister years, this Term must be kept by Examination, while in the Senior Freshman and Senior Sophister years, it must be either the Hilary or the Trinity Term. If the Student fail to keep the compulsory Term within the academic year, he loses his class (see § 14).

The following rules give the modes in which a Student without Privileges is permitted to fulfil these requirements:—

7. Junior Freshman Year.

In the Junior Freshman year, a Student *must* obtain credit for one Term *by Examination*, otherwise he will not be allowed to become a Senior Freshman in November, but will be put down to the Class then commencing the Junior Freshman year. It is advisable, though not absolutely necessary, that he should also obtain credit for a second Term, either by Lectures or Examination.

For the regulations with regard to the keeping of Catechetical Terms, see Catechetical Course.

In June there is a Supplemental Examination in the subjects of the Hilary Examination, but only Students who have not already credit for a Term *Examination* are permitted to present themselves at this Examination. (Students should observe that, in accordance with § 5, attendance on the Michaelmas Term Lectures and passing the Supplemental Hilary Examination in June entitle the Student to credit for a single Term only, *i.e.* Hilary Term.)

8. Senior Freshman Year.

A Senior Freshman who has kept at least two Terms (one by Examination, § 7) in his Junior Freshman year may keep the Senior Freshman year as explained in (*a*) or (*b*).

(*a*) He may *keep either* the Hilary Term[a] *or* the Trinity Term,[b] and then pass the Final Freshman in October (or if he desire, he may supplement the Final Freshman in the succeeding January or April);

[a] That is, the Michaelmas Lectures *or* the Hilary Examination.
[b] That is, the Hilary Lectures *or* the Trinity Examination.

Or—

(*b*). He may *omit both* the Hilary Term[a] and the Trinity Term,[b] provided that he supplements the Trinity Examination in October. He may then supplement the Final Freshman in either the following January or April. (Failure to pass the Trinity Supplemental in October involves loss of the year to a Student coming under this rule.)

A Senior Freshman who has kept one Term only (by Examination, § 7) in his Junior Freshman year may keep the Senior Freshman year as explained in (*c*), (*d*), or (*e*).

(*c*) He may *keep both* Hilary Term[a] and Trinity Term,[b] and may then pass the Final Freshman in October, or supplement it in the succeeding January or April;

Or—

(*d*) He may *omit either* the Hilary Term[a] or Trinity Term,[b] and then either supplement the omitted Term in October, and supplement the Final Freshman in January or April; or else he may supplement the omitted Term in January, and supplement the Final Freshman in April;

Or—

(*e*) He may *omit both* the Hilary Term[a] and the Trinity Term,[b] and supplement the Hilary, Trinity, and Final Freshman Examinations in October, January, and April, respectively.

For the regulations with regard to the keeping of Catechetical Terms, see Catechetical Course.

In the case of Army Candidates permission is occasionally given by the Board to come up for the Final Freshman Examination in the April preceding the regular date. Such Students must then pay both the April and November Fees. (Order of the Board, April 25, 1903.)

9. The name of a Senior Freshman who does not pass the Final Freshman in October is nevertheless continued on the books as a Junior Sophister until it has become impossible for him to fulfil the above requirements. During this period he is allowed to attend Junior Sophister Lectures, but under no conditions can he obtain any academic credit for such attendance. When it becomes impossible for him to fulfil the above requirements, he is put down into the Senior Freshman Class. No Senior Freshman Student can be awarded a Prize at the Michaelmas Examinations of his Class unless he has passed the Final Freshman Examination for the same Term. No Student is allowed to compete for Honors at any Junior Sophister Examination unless he has previously passed the Final Freshman Examination.

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[a] That is, the Michaelmas Lectures *or* the Hilary Examination.
[b] That is, the Hilary Lectures *or* the Trinity Examination.

10. Junior Sophister Year.

In the Junior Sophister year, a Student *must* obtain credit for one Term *by Examination*; otherwise he will not be allowed to become a Senior Sophister in November, but will be put down to the Class then commencing the Junior Sophister year. It is advisable, though not absolutely necessary, that he should also obtain credit for a second Term, either by Lectures or Examination.

11. Senior Sophister Year, and Degree Examination.

A Senior Sophister who has kept at least two Terms (one by Examination, § 10) in his Junior Sophister year may keep the Senior Sophister year and the Degree Examination as explained in (*a*) or (*b*).

(*a*). He may *keep either* the Hilary Term[a] *or* the Trinity Term,[b] and then go up for the Degree Examination in December, or at any subsequent Examination; or he may present himself for Moderatorship in October or November.

But if a Student coming under this rule keep the *Hilary Term*,[a] he may, by the special permission of the Senior Lecturer, be raised to the standing of a Candidate Bachelor on payment of the half-yearly fee due before the Student becomes a Candidate Bachelor, and he would then be entitled to present himself at the Degree Examination in June. The names of such Students remain on the College Books till the first Saturday in the succeeding June.

In granting this permission regard is had to the merit which the Student has shown at the Final Freshman and other Examinations, as well as the importance to the Student of obtaining the Degree at the earlier date. Students seeking this privilege must make application to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 1.

In cases of extreme urgency the Board sometimes allow Senior Sophisters to answer for their Degree in April.

Or—

(*b*). He may *omit both* the Hilary Term[a] and the Trinity Term,[b] provided that he supplements the Trinity Examination in October. He may then go up for the Degree in either the following January or at any subsequent Examination. (Failure to pass the Trinity Supplemental in October involves loss of the year to a Student coming under this rule.)

A Senior Sophister who has kept one Term only (by Examination, § 10) in his Junior Sophister year may keep the Senior Sophister year and the Degree Examination as explained in (*c*), (*d*), or (*e*).

(*c*). He may *keep both* Hilary Term[a] and Trinity Term,[b] and may then

[a] That is, the Michaelmas Lectures *or* the Hilary Examination.
[b] That is, the Hilary Lectures *or* the Trinity Examination.

pass his Degree in December, or at any subsequent Examination; or he may present himself for Moderatorship in October or November;

Or—

(*d*) He may *omit either* the Hilary[a] or Trinity Term,[b] and then either supplement the omitted Term in October, and go up for his Degree in January, or at any subsequent Examination; or else he may supplement the omitted Term in January, and take his Degree in April;

Or—

(*e*) He may *omit both* the Hilary[a] and the Trinity Terms,[b] and supplement the Hilary and Trinity Examinations in October and January, taking the Degree in April.

12. Senior Sophisters who, at the beginning of November, have kept no Term in the Senior Sophister year, are put down into the Class then beginning the Senior Sophister year.

All other Senior Sophisters are raised, at the beginning of November, to the Junior Bachelor Class, ranking either as Candidate Bachelors or Candidate Bachelor Supplementalists, according as they had or had not, at the conclusion of the Examinations in the preceding April, kept the three Sophister Terms required before the Degree. But Students who, at the end of April, have kept the three Sophister Terms, may be raised in October, on payment of the half-yearly Fee then due, and may thereupon present themselves at the Moderatorship Examinations.

A Candidate Bachelor Supplementalist may present himself at any Senior Sophister Ordinary or Supplemental Examination, as a Supplementalist in the work of that Examination, and may proceed to the Degree in any Term subsequent to that in which he keeps the last of the required Sophister Terms.

13. No Student is entitled to present himself as a candidate at the Moderatorship or December Degree Examinations of his class unless he fulfils the conditions in (*a*) or (*c*); but in exceptional cases he may be allowed to do so by special permission of the Board, provided that he would be entitled to present himself for the Supplemental Degree Examination in the following January.

14. In all cases in which a Student loses his Class he enters on the new Class with credit for all the Terms he has kept. Thus, if a Student who has kept the Trinity Term of his Senior Freshman year, is put down from the Junior Sophister Class to the Senior Freshman Class, he is counted as having kept the Trinity Term of that year, and he need not obtain fresh academic credit by keeping it over again.

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[a] That is, the Michaelmas Lectures *or* the Hilary Examination.
[b] That is, the Hilary Lectures *or* the Trinity Examination.

Mode of obtaining Credit for the various Terms.

As stated in § 5, Terms may be kept either by Examination or by Lectures.

15. *Keeping of Arts Terms by Examination.*

A Student presenting himself for Examination is required by the Senior Lecturer to answer satisfactorily in each separate subject, or group of allied subjects, for which he is liable. A slight deficiency in one subject may, however, be counterbalanced by marked proficiency in others, provided the previous record of the Student does not indicate persistent neglect of the deficient subject. Special attention is paid to the mark in English Composition.

The name of a Student presenting himself at an Examination must be on the College books *before the day of that Examination.*

The October Final Freshman Examination lasts three days; all the other Term Examinations, including the Degree, last for two days. On the first day papers are set; on the second day the candidates are examined *vivâ voce*, and further papers may also be set. Term Examinations commence in the forenoon at half-past nine, and in the afternoon at two o'clock; on the *vivâ voce* days a Student must remain in the Examination Hall until all his *vivâ voce* Examinations are completed.

Students must wear academicals at all Arts Examinations other than Entrance and Sizarship.

Students residing habitually at a distance from Dublin, and coming to Dublin to attend the Examinations of their Class, may put their names on Commons on the days on which these Examinations are held. They should communicate with the Clerk of the Buttery at or shortly after 12 o'clock on the day of the Examination.

A programme, giving the hours at which the different papers are set, is posted on the notice board at the Front Gate, a day or two before the Examination.

16. *Keeping of Arts Terms by Lectures.*

Students in order to obtain credit for a Term by attendance at Tutorial Lectures are required to attend five-sixths of the number of Lectures appointed for the Term; but the Senior Lecturer may on the recommendation of their Lecturer, and without reference to the Board, grant terms to Students who shall have attended not less than three-fourths of the whole.

When attendance on two different branches of one subject is required (*e.g.*, French and Latin), the Student must attend at least five-sixths of the total number of Lectures, and must attend at least three-fourths of the number given by each Lecturer severally.

Students seeking credit for a Term by Lectures must, at the commencement of such Term, register with the Clerk of the Books their places of residence for that Term, and during Term notify any change of residence. If this rule be not observed, credit for the Term cannot be allowed.

Students keeping the Term by Lectures can ascertain the hours at which they are to attend, as well as the names of their Lecturers, from the notices posted at their Tutors' Rooms.

Students may obtain credit for their Terms in Modern Languages, by attending any official Term of Lectures in the subject, irrespective of Class. (Resolution of the Board, July 8, 1905.)

Terms may also be kept by attendance on Lectures in the Indian and Home Civil Service School, which see.

No Lectures are given on days marked thus (†) in the Almanac.

Honor Lectures.—A Student keeping the Term may substitute one or more of the Honor Courses of Lectures for the corresponding Course or Courses of ordinary Lectures. For information regarding these Lectures see "Honor Lectures and Examinations."

A Student who in any Term obtains Honors in all the Subjects for which he would be liable, is entitled to claim credit for that Term, except in the case of the Final Freshman and Degree Examinations. A Student who obtains a Moderatorship is not required to compete at the ordinary Degree Examination.

Freshman Students who have obtained 30 per cent. in Mathematics, in English Composition, in Latin, and in Greek *or* French *or* German, at the Examination for Junior Exhibitions, may obtain credit for a Term prior to the Final Freshman Examination, by attending *one* Course of Honor Lectures, or by getting an Honor in any subject. (See § 21.)

The Lectures, both Ordinary and Honor, are, as a rule, chiefly devoted to the new business of the Term.

17. *Catechetical Terms.*

The Catechetical Examinations are held on the day following the Term Examinations.

Catechetical Terms may be kept by Lectures, which commence at 9.30 a.m. in the Examination Hall on the days appointed in the Almanac, and are continued at the same hour on the succeeding Saturdays.

18. The Languages required during the Freshman years, in addition to Latin, are one of the following:—Greek, French, German.

The Examinations in French and German are partly *vivâ voce* in the prescribed books; and partly by papers containing passages (unprescribed) for translation from these languages, and passages for translation from English into the same.

Latin Composition forms a part of every Latin Examination. In the translation of selected passages from the Classical authors, separate weight will be allowed for the style of the English Composition.

The books named under English Composition are intended to supply subjects for English Composition. A few questions will also be set on the substance of the books.

The letters *p.* or *v. v.*, or *p.* & *v. v.*, added in parentheses after a subject in the Freshman years, denote that the Examination in that subject is usually conducted by *papers*, or *vivâ voce*, or in *both ways*.

19. Junior Freshman Year.

Throughout the Junior Freshman year, a Student without Privileges, keeping a Term by Examination, must answer in all the prescribed subjects; and keeping a Term by Lectures, must attend two Courses of Lectures, one Course in Science and one in Languages.

Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

MATHEMATICS, ...	Geometry: as in the Course for Entrance with additional practical constructions; and the Course comprised in Euclid, Book VI., but proofs which apply only to commensurable quantities will also be accepted, so that ratios may be dealt with by the ordinary processes of arithmetic. Students, however, should be able to recognise why such proofs are not immediately applicable to incommensurables. A more detailed syllabus can be obtained on application (*p.* & *v. v.*). Arithmetic. Algebra, the first Four Rules, Fractions, Surds, Simple and Quadratic Equations (*p.*).
LANGUAGES (*p.* & *v. v.*), . .	Latin, Horace, Odes III., IV., with Latin Composition, *and one of the following*: Greek, Xenophon, Hellenica, Bk. i. French, Mérimée, Colomba. German, Liliencron, Kriegsnovellen.

Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination—*continued.*

English Composition, . .	Sir Walter Scott, Quentin Durward ; *or*, Selections from Tennyson, Tiresias and other Poems (ed. Rowe and Webb) (*p.*).

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

Mathematics, ...	Geometry, as before (*p.* & *v. v.*). Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*). Trigonometry, to the end of Solution of Plane Triangles (*p.*).
Languages (*p.* & *v. v.*), . .	Latin, Virgil, Æneid, Bks. II. and VII., with Latin Composition, *and one of the following* : Greek, Homer, Odyssey VI., IX. French, Erckmann-Chatrian, Le Blocus. German, Auerbach, Barfüssele.
English Composition, . .	Sir Walter Scott, Marmion ; *or*, De Quincey, English Mail Coach and Revolt of the Tartars (*p.*).

Subjects for Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.

Mathematics, ...	Geometry as before (*p.* & *v. v.*). Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*). Trigonometry, with the use of Logarithms (*p.*).
Languages (*p.* & *v. v.*), . .	Latin, Livy, Book XXI., with Latin Composition, *and one of the following* : Greek, Plato, Apologia Socratis. French, Michelet, Jeanne d'Arc (Hachette). German, Consbruch und Klincksieck, Deutsche Lyrik des 19. Jahrhunderts. (Selections : Hölderlin, Eichendorff, Arndt, Körner, Uhland, Grillparzer, Heine, Lenau, Mörike, Hebbel, Geibel, Meyer, Liliencron, Falke.)
English Composition, . .	Shakspere, Twelfth Night. Addison, Spectator Club Papers (in T. Arnold's Selections from the *Spectator*) (*p.*).

20. Senior Freshman Year.

Throughout the Senior Freshman year, a Student without Privileges, keeping a Term by Examination, must answer in all the prescribed subjects; and keeping a Term by Lectures, must attend two Courses of Lectures—one Course in Science, and one in Languages.

Credit for Michaelmas Term cannot be obtained by attending the Lectures in Trinity Term, but only by passing the Final Freshman Examination.

Honor Lectures.—Students may substitute *either* the Honor Lectures in Mathematics *or* those in Logics, for the ordinary Science Lectures.

Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

MATHEMATICS, . . .	Geometry, as before, with the application of geometrical methods to incommensurable, as well as to commensurable magnitudes (*v. v.*). Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*). Trigonometry, as before (*p.*).
LOGIC, ...	Abbott's Elements of Logic (*p.* & *v. v.*).
LANGUAGES (*p.* & *v. v.*),	Latin, Sallust, Catiline, with Latin Composition, *and one of the following* :— Greek, Herodotus, Book VIII., to end chap. 99. French, G. Sand, La Mare au Diable. German, Lessing, Minna von Barnhelm.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION,	Macaulay, Essays on Hampden and Warren Hastings. Goldsmith, The Good-natured Man (*p.*).

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

MATHEMATICS, . . .	Geometry, as before (*v. v.*). Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*). Trigonometry, as before (*p.*).
LOGIC, ...	As before (*p.* & *v. v.*).
MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS,	Statics :—Composition and Resolution of (*a*) Forces meeting in a point, (*b*) Parallel Forces. Moments. Couples. Centre of Parallel Forces and of Gravity. General conditions of equilibrium of coplanar Forces. Friction. Work. Simple Machines (*p.* & *v. v.*).

LANGUAGES (*p.* & *v. v.*), Latin, Plautus, Trinummus, with Latin Composition, *and one of the following* :—
Greek, Euripides, Alcestis.
French, Berthon, Specimens of Modern French Verse.
German, Bürger, Gedichte (Lenore, Raubgraf, Wilder Jäger, Kaiser und Abt, Die Kuh, Lied vom braven Mann.)

ENGLISH COMPOSITION, George Eliot, Scenes of Clerical Life. Macaulay, History of England, chap. iii.

Subjects for the Final Freshman Examination.

(*Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.*)

MATHEMATICS, . . . Geometry, as before (*v. v.*).
Arithmetic and Algebra, as before (*p.*).
Trigonometry, as before (*p.*).

LOGIC, ... As before (*p.* & *v. v.*).

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS, Statics, as before.
Dynamics :—Velocity and Acceleration. Motion in a straight line. Mass, Force, and Weight. Connexion between Mass and Weight of the same body. Absolute Unit, Poundal. Composition and Resolution of Velocities, Accelerations, and Forces. Motion of a particle on smooth and rough inclined planes. Equality of Action and Reaction. Atwood's Machine and other simple cases of rectilinear motion of two bodies connected by an inextensible string passing over a smooth pulley. Projectiles. Momentum and Impulse. Impact or Collision. Uniform circular Motion. Harmonic Motion. Pendulum and determination of *g*. Work, Energy, and Horse-power (*p.* & *v. v.*).

LANGUAGES (*p.* & *v. v.*), Latin, Virgil, Æneid, Books IV., VI., with Latin Composition, *and one of the following* :—
Greek. Homer, Iliad, Books XXII., XXIV.
French, Molière, Le Misanthrope. (Clarendon Press.)
German, Goethe, Hermann und Dorothea.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION, Shakspere, Richard III. Thackeray, English Humourists (*p.*).

At each Final Freshman Examination those Students who obtain 40 *per cent.* and upwards, and whose answering in the several subjects is considered satisfactory by the Senior Lecturer,

are distributed into three Classes, the names in each Class being arranged in the order of the percentages obtained. The minimum standards of Classes are:—First Class, 60 *per cent.*; Second Class, 50 *per cent.*; Third Class, 40. Of the remaining Candidates, those whose answering is considered by the Senior Lecturer to be sufficient are allowed the Examination, and their names are arranged in alphabetical order as Unclassed Candidates.

The Jellett Prizes for General Answering, value £5 and £3 respectively, are awarded on the result of this Examination (see "Jellett Prizes").

The award of the Senior Exhibitions depends partly on the marks obtained at this Examination (see "Senior Exhibitions").

21. Privileges of Students in the Freshman Years.

(*a*) Any Student who shall have obtained 30 per cent. in Mathematics, in English Composition, in Latin, and in Greek *or* French *or* German, at the Junior Exhibition Examination, will be allowed to proceed in the Freshman years by keeping three Terms, one of which must be by Examination in the Junior Freshman year, and one at least either by Lectures or Examination in the Senior Freshman year. Such Students may keep these Terms (*a*) as at present, by attendance at the ordinary Tutorial Lectures, or by passing the ordinary Term Examinations; (*b*) by attendance at Honor Lectures, or by obtaining Honors. Credit for a Term of Lectures will be allowed to such Students (on the written recommendation of the Lecturers) for diligence at one Course of Honor Lectures, except at the Trinity Term Lectures of the Senior Freshman year; and credit for a Term Examination will be allowed to such a Student who obtains an Honor in any subject, except in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior Freshman year.

(But attendance at Lectures in one Term, and obtaining an Honor in the following Term, will give credit for only one Term.)

NOTE.—Such Students who desire to obtain credit for a Term by attendance at Classical Honor Lectures will be required to attend the Tutorial Honor Lectures and the Honor Lectures in Classical Composition.

(*b*) A special Arts Course has been arranged for Medical and Dental Students. See "Arts Course of Medical and Dental Students."

(*c*) Junior Class Engineering Students may substitute the Mathematical Lectures of the Engineering School for the Ordinary Science Lectures of the Junior Freshman or of the Senior Freshman Year.

22. Junior Sophister Year.

In the Junior Sophister year, Mathematical Physics and English Composition are compulsory courses, as are also Astronomy for the Trinity and Michaelmas Term, Logic for the Hilary and Trinity Terms, and Psychology for the Michaelmas Term.

Students who, in any Term, have Professional Privileges (as specified in § 24) are required to take up only the compulsory courses in order to obtain credit for that Term in Arts.

Divinity Students are required to take up Greek and Latin (see under *Divinity School General Rules*), nor are they exempted on obtaining Professional credit in another School; but they are allowed to substitute the course in Education for the compulsory course in Mathematical Physics.

For the Arts Course of Medical and Dental Students, see under that heading.

All other Students are required to select one or other of the five optional Courses, namely:

(1) Languages (*i.e.* any two of the following five—Greek, Latin, French, German, Irish); (2) Experimental Science; (3) Natural Science; (4) History; (5) Education.

A Student selecting French or German will be required to write a translation from English into French or German, in addition to answering in the books named in § 25.

A Student may take up different optional courses in different Terms throughout the Sophister years, except that in the Senior Sophister year he cannot keep a Term *by Lectures* in Experimental or Natural Science unless he has, as a Junior Sophister, kept at least one Term in those subjects respectively. No such restriction, however, applies to Examinations.

23. *Keeping of Terms by Lectures.*

There is one course of Lectures in the compulsory courses of the Term, and Students with Professional Privileges obtain credit for the Term by attending it.

Students seeking credit for Divinity Lectures may keep the classical portion of the Term by attendance on Greek and Latin Lectures, or Greek and Hebrew Lectures, or they may substitute for the Classical Lectures an Examination (held at the conclusion of the Lectures) in Greek and Latin, or Greek and Hebrew. But they cannot substitute Hebrew for Latin at the regular Term Examinations.

Each of the five languages is represented by one half-course of Lectures, and attendance on two half-courses is necessary to keep the Term in Languages.

To obtain credit in Experimental Science, Junior Sophisters must attend the Lectures in Experimental Physics and those in Inorganic Chemistry, as well as Laboratory Instruction, for which

last a fee of one guinea must be paid to the Junior Bursar for each Term.[a] The Term in Experimental Science cannot be kept by attendance on Lectures during Trinity Term.

To obtain credit in History, Junior Sophisters must attend the Lectures in Constitutional History and in Economic History.

The arrangements as to the Lectures in Languages, Experimental Science, Natural Science, and History are posted on the Tutors' doors at the beginning of Term.

Honor Lectures.—All Sophisters who have obtained Honors in Classics may substitute the Lectures of the Professors of Greek, Latin, or English Literature, for the Ordinary Lectures in either Greek or Latin.

Either the Course of Honor Lectures in Mathematical Physics, or that in Mental and Moral Philosophy, may be substituted for the Ordinary Lectures in Mathematical Physics. Science Honormen may substitute the Lectures of the Professors of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy for the ordinary Science Lectures. Honor Lectures in Mental and Moral Philosophy may be substituted for the Ordinary Lectures in Languages, History, Experimental Science, or Natural Science.

24. Professional Privileges.

Junior Sophisters, not Divinity Students, who are keeping a Term in Arts by Lectures (or by the Examination at the commencement of the following Term), can obtain Professional Privileges by—

(*a*) Attending, during the Term, three-fourths of the Lectures of two of the Professors of Law, and passing the Examination held at the conclusion of those Lectures.

Or,

(*b*) Attendance at three-fourths of the Professional Lectures of the Engineering School during the Term.

Or,

(*c*) Attendance, during the Term, as Candidates for Indian Civil Service, on two full Courses of the Special Lectures provided by the College for such Candidates.

Or,

(*d*) Attendance, during the Term, as Students in the "Army School," on certain prescribed Courses of instruction. For particulars, see Professional Privileges of Army Students.

Or,

(*e*) Attendance, during the Term, on three-fourths of each of three Courses of Lectures in the School of Agriculture.

But no Professional Privileges are allowed for a second attendance on the same course of Professional Lectures.

[a] On December 5, 1903, the Board resolved that, for the future, Students in Arts may attend the Lectures in Chemistry without payment for the same, but shall pay a fee of one guinea per Term for Laboratory Practice and Instruction, being liable, in addition, to pay for breakages; and that persons not on the College Books, if admitted by the Board, shall pay two and a half guineas per Term for Lectures and Laboratory Practice and Instruction.

25. Junior Sophister Year.

Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

N.B.—In the Sophister years the examination in every course except English Composition is usually conducted both *by papers* and *vivâ voce*.

Compulsory Courses:—

LOGIC, ...	As read in Senior Freshman year.
MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS,	Mechanics:—as read in Senior Freshman year. Hydrostatics:—Pressure at a point in a fluid. Resultant pressure over an area. Archimedes' Principle. Methods for determining specific gravity. Relation between the volume, pressure, and temperature of a gas. Weight of a given volume of a gas at a given temperature and pressure. Barometers. Diving-bell. Water Pumps. Air Pumps. The Siphon. Pressure Gauges. Balloons. Optics:—Galbraith and Haughton's Manual.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION, .	L. Stephen: Johnson (English Men of Letters Series). Bagehot: English Constitution (Introduction, and chapters 2, 3, 4, 6).

Optional Courses:—

1. LANGUAGES (any two of the following five).

GREEK, ...	Thucydides, Bk. VII.
LATIN, ...	Tacitus, Agricola.
FRENCH, ...	Daudet, Contes du Lundi.
GERMAN, ...	Weitbrecht, Deutsche Literaturgeschichte der Klassikerzeit. (Sammlung Göschen, 161), p. 51 to end.
IRISH, ...	Diarmuid agus Gráinne, ed. O'Duffy (Society for Preservation of the Irish Language).

2. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE (detailed syllabus given below).
3. NATURAL SCIENCE—Botany and Zoology—(detailed syllabus given below).
4. HISTORY—Robinson's *History of Western Europe* (Ginn & Co.), chaps. i to xxii, inclusive.
5. EDUCATION—Monroe, Text-book in the History of Education, chaps. i, iii.
   Culverwell, The Montessori Principles and Practice.

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

Compulsory Courses:—

Logic, ...	As before.
Mathematical Physics, . .	Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Optics, as before.
Astronomy, ...	Parker's Astronomy (Longmans, Green, & Co.).
English Composition, . .	J. Morley: Walpole. Bacon's Essays, the following selection:—Truth; Death; Revenge; Adversity; Goodness, and Goodness of Nature; Atheism; Superstition; Travel; Counsel; Innovations; Friendship; Discourse; Riches; Nature in Men; Custom and Education; Youth and Age; Studies.

Optional Courses:—

1. Languages (any two of the following five).

Greek, ...	Demosthenes, Olynthiacs i., ii., iii., and Philippic i.
Latin, ...	Juvenal, Sat. iii., iv., vii., viii., xiv.
French, ...	Balzac, Eugénie Grandet (in Oxford Higher French Series).
German, ...	Hebbel, Die Nibelungen, i. & ii.
Irish, ...	Eaċtra Lomnoċtáin, ed. Bergin and Mac Neill.

2. Experimental Science (detailed syllabus given below).

3. Natural Science—Botany and Zoology (detailed syllabus given below).

4. History—Robinson's *History of Western Europe*, chaps. xxiii to end of volume.

5. Education—Monroe, Text-book in the History of Education, chap. iv., chap. v. to p. 328.
Welton, Logical Basis of Education.

Subjects for Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.

Compulsory Courses:—

Psychology, ...	Stout's Groundwork of Psychology, omitting chapters xiv.–xvii. (inclusive).
Mathematical Physics, . .	As before.
Astronomy, ...	As before.
English Composition, . .	Creighton: Queen Elizabeth. Dickens: A Tale of Two Cities.

Optional Courses:—

1. LANGUAGES (any two of the following five).

GREEK, ...	Æschylus, Prometheus Vinctus.
LATIN, ...	Horace, Satires.
FRENCH, ...	R. Bazin, La Terre qui meurt.
GERMAN, ...	Hebbel, Die Nibelungen, III.
IRISH, ...	P. O'Leary, Séadna.

2. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE (detailed syllabus given below).

3. NATURAL SCIENCE—Botany and Zoology (detailed syllabus given below).

4. HISTORY—Green's *Short History of the English People*, from the Norman Conquest.

5. EDUCATION—Monroe, Text-book in the History of Education, p. 328 to p. 461.
Bagley, The Educative Process.

26. Syllabus of the Experimental Science Course.

The Course in Experimental Science consists of two Sub-Courses, Experimental Physics and Chemistry, in each of which Candidates are required to answer, and which are as follows:—

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

Candidates must understand the theory of, and know how to use, the instruments mentioned. They must understand the principles involved in the measurements and experiments, and be able to make calculations founded on them. Courses are provided in the Physical Laboratory for Students requiring practical instruction in Physical Measurements. They are desired to pay special attention to the principle of the Conservation of Energy, as illustrated in the various branches of Experimental Physics.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

General Properties of Matter:

Measurement of space (length, area, volume), time and mass (vernier, micrometer screw, pendulum, balance).
Characteristics of solids, liquids, and gases (compression, and shearing strains and stresses).
Measurement of pressure (mercurial and aneroid barometer, liquid manometer).
Measurement of density (specific gravity bottle, hydrostatic balance, hydrometers of variable immersion).
Measurement of compressibility of gases Boyle's tube).

Heat:

Measurement of temperature (construction of mercurial thermometers, centigrade and Fahrenheit scales, maximum and minimum thermometers).

Measurement of coefficients of expansion for temperature of solids, liquids, and gases (Roy and Ramsden's method for solids: Dulong's method, and apparent expansion in glass for liquids; air thermometer method for gases).

Maximum density of water (Hope's experiment).

Applications of expansion of solids (metallic thermometers, compensated pendulums, &c.).

Measurement of density of a gas (Regnault's experiments).

Measurement of quantities of heat.

Measurement of specific heats of solids (water calorimeters, Dulong and Petit's law).

Laws of fusion and evaporation (boiling, effect of presence of other gases, distilling).

Measurements of latent heats of fusion and evaporation (water calorimeter, Black's ice calorimeter).

Freezing mixtures, cooling by evaporation.

Measurement of mechanical equivalent of heat (Joule's experiment).

Trinity Examination.

As before, and in addition:—

Electricity:

Laws of magnetic force (torsion balance).

Laws of magnetic induction (magnets and magnetic substances).

Terrestrial magnetism (declination, dip).

Lines of force due to magnets and electric currents.

Laws of magnetic force due to electric currents (tangent galvanometers, electro-magnets, electric bell).

Ohm's law.

Measurement of resistances and specific resistance (Metre Bridge, Post Office Box).

Measurement of electromotive forces (high resistance galvanometers).

Laws of electrolysis (gas and copper voltameters, electroplating, lead batteries).

Electromotive force due to chemical action (zinc copper and dilute sulphuric acid, amalgamation).

Polarization of cells (bichromate, Daniell's, Grove's and Bunsen's and Le Clanché cells).

Peltier's thermo-electric effect (thermopile).

Michaelmas Examination.

As before, and in addition:—

Sound:

Simple vibration. Loudness, pitch, and tone.
Measurement of frequency.
Methods of maintaining vibrations, resonance.
Vibrations of bodies, loops and nodes, laws of vibration of stretched strings.
Transverse and longitudinal displacements, organ-pipes.
Wave motion, measurement of wave-length and velocity of propagation.
Musical intervals.

Light:

Light propagated in right lines, rays; pin optics.
Laws of reflection and refraction.
Measurement of angle between two reflecting surfaces
Measurement of refractive index.
Mirrors and lenses, measurement of focal lengths.
Dispersion, spectrum analysis and selective absorption.
Photometry.

Chemistry.

The Examinations are confined to the leading facts and principles of the Science. Candidates are expected to be familiar with the methods used in the deduction of formulæ, and with the solution of such chemical problems as are referred to in the Course.

Hilary Examination.

Inorganic Chemistry:—the non-metals, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen, and the halogens, and the chief compounds which these elements form with each other. Elementary Chemical Theory.

Practical.—Preparation and identification of the gaseous and other substances included in the above Course.

Trinity Examination.

Carbon, silicon, sulphur, boron, phosphorus, and their chief compounds.

Practical.—As before, but including all non-metals, with systematic analysis for single acid radicles.

Michaelmas Examination.

The commonly occurring metals, and their more important compounds.

Practical.—Qualitative examination for a single metal.

27. Syllabus of Course in Natural Science.

Students are required to have a practical, as well as a theoretical, knowledge of the subjects of Examination.

HILARY EXAMINATION :—

ZOOLOGY, (1) . Beddard's Elementary Practical Zoology, chaps. i. and ii.

BOTANY, (2) . The structure (so far as may be made out by means of a simple lens) and arrangement of the vegetative and reproductive organs of Seed-Plants, as illustrated by the following types: the Wallflower (*Cheiranthus Cheiri*), the Lily (*Lilium candidum*), and the Fir (*Picea excelsa*).

Scott's Introduction to Structural Botany, Pt. I., pp. 1–26, 136–152, and 233–238.

TRINITY EXAMINATION :—

ZOOLOGY, (1) . As before; with Beddard, chaps. iv., v., and vi.

BOTANY, (2) . Outlines of the Physiology of Nutrition. The essential chemical constitution of Plants. The Nutrition of Green Plants. Relation to Light. Movement of materials in Plants. Respiration.

Scott: Pt. I., chap. iii.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION :—

ZOOLOGY, (1) . As before; with Beddard, chaps. viii. and x., omitting the pages on Skulls.

BOTANY, (2) . The arrangement of Tissues in Seed-Plants, as illustrated by the Wallflower, Lily, and Fir. The microscopic appearance and minute structure of tissues. The minute structure of the cells and modifications of cells found in these types. The nature of Protoplasm. The microscopic appearance of Pollen-grains, their growth and life-history. The minute structure of Ovules, Pollination, Fertilization, Production of Seeds.

Scott: Pt. I., pp. 26–141. 152–199, and 238–283.

(1) Students are recommended to study in the Zoological Museum, as they are liable to be examined practically in such specimens as do not require the microscope for their recognition.

(2) Students are recommended to apply to the Professor of Botany for material illustrating the Course, as a practical acquaintance with the plants mentioned in the above Syllabus is indispensable.

28. Senior Sophister Year, and Degree Examination.

In the Senior Sophister Year, and at the Degree Examination, Astronomy, Ethics, and English Composition (and for Hilary Term, Psychology) are compulsory on all Students except Medical and Dental Students. A choice is permitted to the Student in respect of the six remaining Courses of Mathematical Physics, Languages, Experimental Science, Natural Science, Political and Economic Science, and Education.

Students not exempted by attendance in the Professional Schools must take up *two* of the optional subjects.

At the Hilary and Trinity Examinations, *Divinity Students* must take up Classics, but obtain the Professional Privilege of omitting the other optional subject, provided they have full attendance on the Lectures of Archbishop King's Professor, or the Regius Professor, and one of the Assistants, during the Term preceding the Examination at which they present themselves; at the Degree Examination, they can claim the same privilege, provided they have credit for a similar professional attendance for the *entire year* (*i. e.* the *three* Terms) either preceding the December Degree Examination of their Class,[a] or preceding the Degree Examination at which they present themselves.

At the Hilary and Trinity Examinations, *Law*, *Engineering*, *Indian Civil Service*, and *Agricultural Students* who fulfil the conditions in (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), or (*d*), of § 24, obtain the Professional Privilege of being required to answer in only one of the optional Courses: but at the Degree Examination they can claim a similar Professional Privilege only if they have credit for Professional attendance as specified in (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), or (*d*), § 24, for the *entire year* (*i.e.* the *three* Terms) either preceding the December Degree Examination of their Class,[a] or preceding the Degree Examination at which they present themselves; provided that, in the case of Law Students, they have also credit for the General Examination held in Trinity Term.

For the conditions under which *Army Students* are given similar privileges see Army School.

The Arts Course of *Medical* and *Dental Students* is given under that heading.

An Engineering Student who has passed his Engineering Degree Examination is granted Professional Privileges in his Senior Sophister year, and at his Degree Examination.

At each Degree Examination, those Students who obtain 45 per cent. and upwards, and whose answering in the several subjects is considered satisfactory by the Senior Lecturer, are distributed into three Classes, the names in each Class being arranged in the order of the percentages obtained. The minimum standards for Classes are:—First Class, 65 *per cent.*; Second Class, 55 *per cent.*; Third Class, 45 *per cent.*

Of the remaining Candidates, those whose answering is considered by the Senior Lecturer to be sufficient are allowed the Examination, and their names are arranged in alphabetical order as Unclassed Candidates.

Candidates placed in the First Class who have passed in the full course for the Degree Examination without claiming Professional Privileges are called Respondents, and are entitled to

[a] That is at the Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms of their Senior Sophister Year.

receive honorary Testimoniums, which are publicly presented to them by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, at the Commencements at which they are admitted to their Degrees, and their names are permanently recorded in the Calendar immediately after those of the Moderators.

Medical and Dental Students who claim Professional Privileges at the Degree Examination are classed according to the marks which they obtain in the Arts and in the Professional portions of this Examination, taken together.

The Degree can also be obtained on the result of the Moderatorship Examination: see § 32.

A Candidate whose name is on the books of the College, and who has passed the Degree Examination, can present himself at any Commencements, in order that the Degree may be conferred upon him, provided that he shall have paid the Degree Fee of one pound to the Junior Bursar on the day before the Commencements *at latest*. If his name be not on the Books, he must also pay the Replacement Fee of fifteen shillings to the Junior Bursar.

Keeping of Hilary or Trinity Term by Lectures.

Senior Sophisters attending Lectures do not obtain credit for the Term unless the Senior Lecturer be satisfied, either from their answering in the Junior Sophister year, or from a Special Examination, that they possess a competent knowledge of Astronomy.

There is one Course of Science Lectures in each Term, which represents not only the compulsory Courses, but also the optional Course of Mathematical Physics. Hence a Student having Professional Credit in Law, Engineering, the Indian Civil Service School, the Army School, or the School of Agriculture, obtains credit for the Term in Arts by attendance on this Course of Lectures. A Divinity Student must attend this Course, and also a Course in Greek and Latin, or Greek and Hebrew, or he may substitute for Classical Lectures an Examination at the conclusion of the Lectures, as in the Junior Sophister year. The ordinary Lectures in Greek are on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and in Latin on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays in the Senior Sophister year. The Hebrew Lectures are on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

All other Students except Medical and Dental Students and Engineering Students who have passed the Engineering Degree Examination must attend the Lectures in one of the optional Courses of Languages, Experimental Science, Natural Science, or Political and Economic Science, in addition to the Science Lectures representing the compulsory Courses and Mathematical Physics.

To obtain credit in Political and Economic Science, Senior Sophisters must attend the Lectures in Political Science and in Economics.

In Experimental Science, Laboratory attendance is necessary, as in the Junior Sophister year, and the arrangements as to Chemistry Fees are the same also.

No Senior Sophister can obtain credit for attendance on *Lectures* in Experimental Science who has not obtained credit for a Junior Sophister Term in the same subject; and no Senior Sophister can obtain credit for attendance on *Lectures* in Geology who has not, as a Junior Sophister, obtained credit for Botany and Zoology. To keep the Term in Experimental or Natural Science requires attendance during three days per week only.

Honor Lectures.—Senior Sophisters who have obtained Honors in Mathematics may substitute the Lectures of the Professors of Mathematics and of Natural Philosophy for the Ordinary Lectures representing Ethics, Astronomy, and Mathematical Physics. Those who have obtained Honors in Classics may substitute Professorial Lectures for Classical Ordinary Lectures, as in the Junior Sophister year.

Senior Sophisters may be allowed to keep a Term by attendance, to the satisfaction of the Lecturers, at the Lectures in any two Moderatorship Courses, to be approved by the Senior Lecturer, subject to an appeal to the Board.

Senior Sophister Year.

29. Subjects for Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

Compulsory Courses:—	
ASTRONOMY, ...	As read in Junior Sophister year.
PSYCHOLOGY AND ETHICS,	Stout, as before.
	Plato's Republic, Book iv (English translation).
	Aristotle's Nicomachean Ethics, Books i and ii (English translation).
	Rogers' Short History of Ethics, Introduction and Part i.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION, .	Benjamin Franklin: Autobiography. Crabbe: The Borough.
Optional Courses:—	
1. MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS,	Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Optics, as in Junior Sophister year.
2. LANGUAGES (any two of the following five).	*Greek*—Aristotle, Nicomachean Ethics, Book II.
	Latin—Cicero, de Officiis. Book III.
	French—Taine, Voyage aux Pyrénées.
	German—Schiller, Wallenstein's Lager, and Die Piccolomini.
	Irish—Oiöe Aoinne Cuipeann (Society for Preservation of the Irish Language.)
3. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE,	As in Course given below.
4. NATURAL SCIENCE, . .	As in Course given below.
5. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE, ...	Ilbert's Parliament; J. S. Nicholson's Elements of Political Economy, Introduction, Book i., Book ii.

6. EDUCATION—Monroe, Text-book in the History of Education, p. 461 to p. 583.
Newman's Idea of a University Defined, Discourses v, vi, vii, in Part I, and in Part II, Discourses i, ii, and iii, omitting §§ 1, 2, and iv, omitting § 4.
Spencer, Education—Intellectual, Moral, and Physical.
Kant on Education.

Subjects for Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

Compulsory Courses:—

ASTRONOMY, ... As before.
ETHICS, ... Plato and Aristotle as before.
Rogers, as before and Part ii.
Butler's Sermons i, ii, and iii, with Preface and Dissertation on Virtue.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . Carlyle: Heroes (Lectures 3, 5, and 6).
More: Utopia (English Translation).

Optional Courses:—

1. MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS, As before.
2. LANGUAGES (any two of the following five), *Greek*—Plutarch's Life of Pericles.
Latin—Virgil, Georgics, I. IV.
French—Sandeau, Mademoiselle de la Seiglière. Labiche et Martin, Le Voyage de M. Perrichon (ed. Wells, pub. Harrap).
German—Schiller, Wallenstein's Tod.
Irish—Bergin, Stories from Keating's History of Ireland.
3. EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE, As in Course given below.
4. NATURAL SCIENCE, . As in Course given below.
5. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE, . . . J. S. Mill's Representative Government (omitting chapters 8-12, inclusive).
J. S. Nicholson's Elements of Political Economy, Book iii., Book iv., Book v.
6. EDUCATION, . . Monroe, Text-book in the History of Education, p. 583 to p. 710.
Adams, Herbartian Psychology.
Drummond, The Child.

Subjects for Degree Examination.

(TRINITY LECTURES AND MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.)

Compulsory Courses:—

ASTRONOMY, ... As before.
ETHICS, ... Plato, Aristotle, Butler, and Rogers, as before.
MacKenzie's Manual of Ethics, Books i and ii.
ENGLISH COMPOSITION, . . Shakspere: Julius Caesar. Seeley: Expansion of England.

Optional Courses:—

1. Mathematical Physics,	As before.
2. Languages (any two of the following five),	*Greek*—Plato, De Republica, Book iii. *Latin*—Horace, Epistles, including the Art of Poetry. *French*—V. Hugo, Légende des Siècles (selection in Oxford Higher French Series). *German*—Faust, Erster Teil. *Irish*—Oiðe Ċloinne Uiṗniġ and Oiðe Ċloinne Ṫiṗ (Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language).
3. Experimental Science, .	As in Course given below.
4. Natural Science, . . .	As in Course given below.
5. Political and Economic Science, ...	The Courses appointed for Hilary and Trinity Examinations, together with S. Low's Governance of England.
6. Education, ...	Findlay, The School. Dewey, The School and the Child. Adams, as before, omitting chaps. iv, vii, viii, and ix. Bagley, as before, chaps. i–xv. Newman, as before. Spencer, as before. Culverwell, as before, omitting chap. vii.

30. Syllabus of Course in Experimental Science.

Experimental Physics.

(Hilary Examination.)

As before in Junior Sophister year, and in addition :—

General Properties of Matter :

Molecular theory of structure of solids, liquids, and gases (diffusion).
Measurement of elasticity of solids (stretching, torsion).
Calculation of work done by elastic forces.

Heat :

Measurement of relation of temperature and pressure of saturated vapours (manometer tube method).
Hygrometry (hygrometers, chemical, dew-point, wet and dry bulb).
Specific heat of a liquid (method of mixtures, cooling method).
Convection of heat (hot air and hot water warming apparatus).
Measurement of conductivity for bad conductors (cooling of jacketed hot water tin).
Conductivity and diffusivity of good conductors (Ingenhaus' experiment by melting wax).
Laws of Radiation (null method with thermopile).
Equality of radiating and absorbing powers.
Selective absorption of transparent bodies.
General principle of steam-engine (furnace, boiler, cylinder, condenser, piston, crank, eccentric, slide valve).

(Trinity Examination.)

As before and in addition :—

Electricity :

Molecular nature of magnetism (broken magnets).
Comparison of moments of magnets (deflection method).
Measurement of pressure by potentiometer.
Internal resistance of cell, arrangement of cells.
Moving coil galvanometers.
Laws of electro-magnetic induction (Faraday's experiment, Arago's disc, Lenz's law, law of induced electro-motive force).
Machines transforming mechanical into electro-magnetic energy (Clarke's magneto, Gramme dynamo).
Machines transforming electro-magnetic into mechanical energy (dynamo used as motor, Morse telegraph, telephone and microphone).
Machine altering electro-magnetic energy (Ruhmkorff's coil).
Measurement of heat due to electric current (glow and arc lamps).

Electrostatics :

Laws of electric action (Coulomb's balance).
Distribution on conductor (proof plane, hollow conductor).
Induction (ice-pail experiment, Leyden jar).
Electroscopes.
Electric discharges (points, lightning conductors).
Cylinder and plate machines, electrophorus, induction machines.
Capacity of a conductor, comparison of two capacities.

(Degree Examination.)

As before.

Chemistry.

(Hilary Examination.)

The paraffins and their chief derivatives.

Practical.—Analysis of simple soluble and insoluble salts.

(Trinity Examination.)

The olefines and their chief derivatives. Urea. Fats; saponification and hydrolysis. Sugars, starch, cellulose.

Practical.—As before, with identification of common organic acids

(Degree Examination.)

Acetylene, benzene, and its more important derivatives. Pyridine, and its derivatives; the alkaloids.

Practical.—As before, with identification of the commoner alkaloids.

31. Syllabus of Course in Natural Science.

Hilary Examination.

Zoology, [1]	All the work of the Junior Sophister Year, with Beddard, chaps. iii. and vii.
Botany, [2]	The Structure and Life-history of Ferns as illustrated by the Male Fern (*Aspidium Filix-mas*). The Structure and Life-history of a Moss, e.g. *Funaria hygrometrica*. Scott: Pt. II., pp. 37–77, and 126–145.
Geology, [3]	Watts' Geology for Beginners, chaps. i. to ix. inclusive, and xii.; or, the course lectured on by the Professor of Geology in Michaelmas Term.

Trinity Examination.

Zoology, [1]	As before, with Beddard, chap. ix., and that part of chap. x. relating to skulls.
Botany, [2]	The structure, life-history, and mode of nutrition of Fungi, as illustrated by the Mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*), and the seedling-blight (*Pythium Baryanum*). Scott: Pt. II., pp. 216–228, 266–271.
Geology, [3]	Watts, chaps. xvi.–xxi. inclusive; or the Lectures of the Professor of Geology in Hilary Term.

Degree Examination.

Zoology, [1]	As before, with Beddard, chaps. xii., xiii., xiv.
Botany, [2]	All the work of the Junior and Senior Sophister Years. The external characteristics, microscopic structure, &c., modes of nutrition and reproduction of Algæ, as illustrated by *Pelvetia canaliculata* and *Spirogyra longata*. The chief characteristics of the great subdivisions of the Vegetable Kingdom. Scott: Part ii., pp. 168–174, 189–201, and 290–306.
Geology, [3]	Watts' Geology for Beginners. Parts specified for both Hilary and Trinity Examinations.

(1) Students are recommended to study in the Zoological Museum, as they are liable to be examined practically in such specimens as do not require the microscope for their recognition.

(2) Students are recommended to apply to the Professor of Botany for material illustrating the Course, as a practical acquaintance with the plants mentioned in the above Syllabus is indispensable.

(3) The Professor of Geology will, on application from the Student, give access to specimens illustrating the Course.

32. Honors and Prizes.

A number of Studentships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes, Honors, and Sizarships, are awarded each year to deserving Students, both in the Arts Course and in the Professional Schools. A summary of these is given further on; see "Summary."

It is a condition precedent to the award of every Prize that sufficient merit must be shown.

Some of the Honors and Prizes specially connected with the regular Undergraduate Course are enumerated below. For further particulars concerning these and the other Prizes, see 'Honor Courses,' 'Scholarships,' 'Moderatorships,' and 'Special Prizes.'

For Prizes obtainable in connexion with Entrance, see § 4.

Prizes obtainable at Lectures.

In the Freshman years two premiums of the value of £1 10*s.* in books are awarded, one in each class, each Term, for proficiency in Classical Composition, on the recommendation of the Lecturer, to students who have attended not less than five-sixths of the Honor Lectures in Classics and in Classical Composition. No student can obtain more than one prize in any one academic year. Similar prizes are similarly awarded to students in French and to students in German.

The Professor of English Literature is authorized to recommend for two Prizes of the value of £1 10*s.* each in books, in Composition, the best Candidates among the Students attending his Class during the Term, one for Freshman Students and the other for Sophisters.

Catechetical Premiums.

Catechetical Premiums of the value of £2 in books are awarded in accordance with the conditions given under 'Catechetical Course,' § 40.

Term Honor and Prize Examinations.

In each Term, Examinations are held, at which Honors of the First and Second Rank are awarded to Candidates who exhibit sufficient merit. In Michaelmas Term, Prizes to the value of £4 and £2 are awarded to the Candidates who obtain First and Second Honors respectively.[a] The successful Candidates

[a] The following Order of the Board with regard to the duties of the University Booksellers in Dublin, was made on May 20, 1843:

"It is ordered by the Board that the Students who obtain College Premiums may direct the College Booksellers to procure for them any suitable books as Premiums which continue to be offered for sale in the priced catalogues of London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, and at the prices marked in the said catalogues; and when the selling price of a book is recognised by the Trade as having fallen below the publication price, the College Booksellers are to supply the book at such recognised reduced price.

"This notice is to be printed and put in two conspicuous places in the Booksellers' Shop."

can select Books, to the value of their Prizes, at the University Booksellers, and can have the College arms stamped on the covers of bound Books; in the case of Prizes in Experimental or Natural Science, Scientific Instruments, with an inscription thereon, may be substituted for books, if approved by the Senior Lecturer on the report of the Professor; or the successful Candidates may, on the recommendation of their Tutors to the Bursar, apply the amounts gained to the payment of their College Fees or Incidentals then due.[a]

The marks at certain of these Examinations count towards the Senior Exhibitions (see under 'Senior Exhibitions').

Subjects of Honor and Prize Examinations.

(*a*) Mathematics.
(*b*) Classics.
(*c*) Mental and Moral Philosophy.
(*d*) Experimental Science.
(*e*) Natural Science.
(*f*) History and Political Science.
(*g*) English Literature.
(*h*) French.
(*i*) German.
(*j*) Legal and Political Science.
(*k*) Old and Middle Irish.

No Student who has dropped a Class will be allowed to present himself, as a Candidate for Honors, at any Examination, in a subject in which he has previously obtained Honors at the corresponding Examination of the Class from which he has dropped.

All Junior and Senior Sophister Candidates for Honors in Hilary and Trinity Terms are required to give notice to the Senior Lecturer not later than the last day of the preceding Term of their intention to present themselves at these Examinations.

Moderatorship and Medal Examination.

A Student who desires to graduate in Honors at the Degree may substitute one of the Moderatorship Examinations for the ordinary Degree Examination. Moderatorships are granted in groups of the subjects of the Honor Courses, and in Engineering Science.

Of the successful Candidates in the several departments, there are two ranks, called Senior and Junior Moderators.

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[a] Resolution adopted by the Board, May 14th, 1904:—

RESOLVED—"That within a fortnight after the returns of the Prizes or Premiums awarded at the Term Lectures or Term Examinations shall have been sent in to the Senior Lecturer or Catechist, any Student desirous of having his Prize or Premium utilised in the part payment of his Fees to College, shall send in his name to Mr. Miller, with the necessary authorization from his Tutor; and that Mr. Miller shall send a list of these Students, with the money value of the Prize or Premium awarded to each, to the Bursar, and shall not send their names in the list of prizemen sent to Messrs. Hodges & Figgis.

"That after a Student's name has been sent to Messrs. Hodges & Figgis, in the list of those to whom Prizes or Premiums in books have been awarded, he shall not be permitted to utilise his Prize or Premium in the payment of Fees."

The Senior Moderators receive gold medals, and the Junior Moderators silver medals; which are given to them publicly before the University, by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, at the Commencements at which they are admitted to their Degrees. The first Senior Moderator in each department receives a large gold medal, if recommended by the Examiners and their recommendation be approved by the Board.

Prizes are also awarded to the Moderators in order of merit.

A Student who has dropped a Class after the Michaelmas Examination of the Junior Sophister year, or who has dropped more than one Class, will be allowed to compete at any of the Moderatorship Examinations, but, if successful, he will not be placed in the order of merit amongst the Moderators, but will be added to the list as a Supplemental Moderator, Senior or Junior; and he will not be entitled to the Exhibition of £10, awarded to Scholars who become Senior Moderators (see under "Exhibitions awarded to Scholars").

A Student who would not be entitled to present himself at the ordinary Degree Examination until January, will not be permitted to compete for a Moderatorship unless he previously obtains the special permission of the Board.

A Student who fails in obtaining a Medal may nevertheless be allowed the Degree on his answering at the Medal Examination, provided a special recommendation to that effect be made by the Court of Examiners, and his name may then be placed at the foot of such class as the Senior Lecturer may determine.

No Student will be allowed to be a Candidate at the Moderatorship Examination unless his Fees for the current half-year shall have been paid before the first day of Examination.

All Candidates for Moderatorship are required to give notice to the Senior Lecturer of their intention to compete, stating the Courses in which they desire to present themselves, and the Special Subjects (if any) which they are taking. This notice must be given on or before June 15th of the year in which they intend to compete.

The dates of each Moderatorship Examination are not published in the Calendar. The Senior Lecturer, after receiving the information required on *or before* June 15th, arranges the dates and periods of each Moderatorship Examination, and publishes them before the end of Trinity Term. (Resolutions of the Board and Council, Dec. 7, 1910.)

In arranging the time table for Moderatorship Examinations, care is taken to afford equal opportunities to candidates for Studentships.

It is the duty of the Courts of Examiners for the several Moderatorships to secure that in the case of alternative papers an approximately uniform standard shall be maintained. (Resolutions of the Board and Council, March 8, 1911.)

A Student who has passed for his Degree, either at the ordinary Examination, or at a Moderatorship Examination at which he has failed to obtain a Medal, will be allowed to compete for a Supplemental Moderatorship within two years. An extension of that period can be granted only by special permission of the Board. (Resolution of Board, Nov. 21, 1905.)

A Graduate who has obtained a Medal at his Degree shall be allowed to compete for a Supplemental Medal in another subject in either of the two following years, he replacing his name for the Examination and paying the current half-yearly fee. (Resolution of the Board, March 2, 1907.)

Catechetical Course.

Provision has been made for the religious instruction of Students. Catechetical Lectures commence on the days specified in the University Almanac, at half-past nine o'clock, and are continued on Saturdays during Term at the same hour, for the two Freshman Classes only. Catechetical Examinations are held at the beginning of each Term (immediately after the Term Examinations) for the benefit of those Students who have not been resident during the preceding Term.

Rules relating to Catechetical Terms and Examinations.

To get full credit for Catechetical Terms, with certificates of the same, four Terms are to be saved in the Freshman years, either by Lectures or by Examinations. Omitted Terms may be supplementalized in the Sophister years for special reasons to be approved of by the Catechist. In such cases credit for two Terms within the same College Term will only be given if one of the two is kept by Lectures and the other by Examination.

Students who do not desire to keep the Catechetical Terms, if under age, must produce from their parents or guardians a written statement that they wish them to be exempted from such instruction, and if over age, their own wishes shall be consulted.

To a Student who exhibits peculiar merit, either at Lectures or at an Examination, a Premium in books of the value of £2 is awarded, unless such a Premium has been previously obtained in the same year, in which case a Certificate is awarded instead.

The fact of having obtained a Prize in the earlier part of the year does not debar a Senior Freshman from being awarded one of the Prizes offered at the end of Trinity Term, or at the Michaelmas Term Examination.

Catechetical Lectures and Examinations for Members of the Church of Ireland are conducted by Fellows of the College, being Members of the Church of Ireland, and by Professors or Lecturers in the Divinity School; and those for Presbyterian Students are conducted by persons nominated by the Presbytery of Dublin whose names have been submitted to and approved of by the Board, and by any Presbyterian Fellow of the College appointed by the Catechist.

The Examinations in the Freshman years are conducted both by papers and *vivâ voce*.

The Results of the Examinations are submitted to the Catechist, in order that he may be satisfied as to the merit of those recommended for prizes.

The Board of Trinity College are willing, on due application being made to them by the heads of other religious denominations,

to make similar arrangements for the religious instruction of Students of such denominations.

Subjects of Catechetical Examinations.—The following Table contains the subjects of the Catechetical Lectures and Examinations:—

N. B.—The subjects printed in Italics are to be considered as additional for Honors, and are not required generally.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

MICH. TERM AND HILARY EXAM.	The Gospel of St. Luke. *The Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Mark* (Church of Ireland). *The three other Gospels* (Presbyterian Church)
HILARY TERM AND TRINITY EXAM.	The Acts of the Apostles. *Paley's Horæ Paulinæ* (Church of Ireland). *Stalker's Lives of Christ and of St. Paul* (Presbyterian Church).
TRINITY TERM AND MICH. EXAM.	The Church Catechism, and the first ten chapters of the Gospel of St. John (Church of Ireland). *The remainder of the Gospel of St. John, and A. W. Robinson's "The Church Catechism explained"* (Church of Ireland). Dr. Alex. Whyte on the Shorter Catechism, Questions 82–107 (Presbyterian Church). *Godet's Biblical Studies on the Old Testament.* Essays iv., v., vi. (Presbyterian Church).

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

MICH. TERM AND HILARY EXAM.	Genesis, and the first twenty chapters of Exodus. *The remainder of Exodus, with the Books of Leviticus (chaps. 10, 14, 16, 23, 24, 25), Numbers, and Deuteronomy* (Church of Ireland). *The remainder of Exodus, with the Books of Numbers and Deuteronomy* (Presbyterian Church).
HILARY TERM AND TRINITY EXAM.	The two Books of Samuel, and first eleven chapters of first Book of Kings. *The Books of Joshua, Judges, and Ruth* (Church of Ireland). *The remainder of the Historical Books* (Presbyterian Church).
TRINITY TERM AND MICH. EXAM.	The first Book of Kings, chap. 12 to end, and the second Book of Kings (Church of Ireland). *The Books of Ezra, Nehemiah, Haggai, and Malachi* (Church of Ireland). Lindsay, The Reformation, Parts i., ii., and iv. (Presbyterian Church). *Godet's Lectures in defence of the Christian Faith, Essays* i., v., vi. (Presbyterian Church).

A system of voluntary Catechetical Examinations is extended over the two Sophister years, and the Catechist is authorized to grant a special Certificate to Students who have passed with credit four of these Examinations, of which two at least must be in the Senior Sophister year, one being the Michaelmas Examination of that year.

The Catechist is authorized to extend his Premiums to the Sophister Classes.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS (Church of Ireland).

HILARY EXAM., .	Epistles to the Ephesians and Colossians in Greek, and Revised Version. J. Armitage Robinson's *The Study of the Gospels.*
TRINITY EXAM., . .	Epistle to the Romans in Greek, and Revised Version. Westcott's *The Bible in the Church.*
MICHAELMAS EXAM.,	First Epistle to the Corinthians in Greek, and Revised Version. Blunt's *A History of the Christian Church during the First Three Centuries.*

SENIOR SOPHISTERS (Church of Ireland).

HILARY EXAM., . .	Epistle to the Galatians in Greek, and Revised Version. Leo the Great's *Letter to Flavian*, in Latin. (Accessible in Hurter's Edition.)
TRINITY EXAM., . .	Epistle to the Hebrews in Greek, and Revised Version. Perry's *History of the Reformation in England.* Jewel's *The Apology of the Church of England.*
MICHAELMAS EXAM., (For Candidate Bachelors.)	The Minor Prophets in the Authorised and Revised Versions. A. B. Davidson's *Biblical and Literary Essays*, omitting chaps. ix., x., xii.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS (Presbyterian Church).

HILARY EXAMINATION—

St. John's Gospel in Greek, and Revised Version, with Naville's "The Christ."

TRINITY EXAMINATION—

Epistle to the Romans in Greek, and Revised Version, with Dr. David Brown's Handbook on the Epistle, and the "Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation," by an American Citizen.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION—

Epistle to the Galatians in Greek, and Revised Version, with MacGregor's Handbook on Galatians, and Binnie on "The Church."

SENIOR SOPHISTERS (Presbyterian Church).

HILARY EXAMINATION—

Epistle to the Philippians in Greek, and Revised Version, with Bishop Lightfoot's "Commentary."

TRINITY EXAMINATION—

Epistle to the Hebrews in Greek, and Revised Version, with Davidson's "Handbook on the Epistle to the Hebrews."

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION (for Candidate Bachelors)—

English Bible, with M'Pherson's Handbook on the "Westminster Confession of Faith."

Admission of Women to Degrees.

1. Resolution passed by the Senate, June 9th, 1903 :—

"That it is desirable that Degrees in the University of Trinity College, Dublin, shall be opened to Women, and that His Majesty's Government be requested to obtain a King's Letter empowering the University to grant Degrees to Women on such terms and conditions as may seem to the Board and Council, within their respective provinces, on full consideration, to be most expedient."

2. Royal Letters Patent received January 16th, 1904 :—

Edward the Seventh, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

Whereas, We are informed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Our College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity of Queen Elizabeth near Dublin that the Senate of the University of Dublin have by a large majority prayed that the Degrees of the said University may be conferred upon Women, subject to the regulations and restrictions which the Provost and Senior Fellows of the College and the Senate of the University may hereafter agree to impose.

And whereas, when the Statutes were framed, there being no desire on the part of women to proceed to such Degrees, the wording of the Statutes did not explicitly include or exclude them.

And whereas, nevertheless, the Provost and Senior Fellows of the said College are advised that there are doubts whether the Charter and Statutes of the College can be so interpreted as to permit the conferring of Degrees on women, the words "Studiosi" and "Studentes" having hitherto and by long practice been interpreted to mean men only and not women.

And whereas they are, nevertheless, desirous to give effect to the resolution of the Senate, and to admit women to Degrees under the regulations and restrictions aforementioned.

Know ye, therefore, that We of Our special grace, certain and mere motion, with and by the advice and consent of Our Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor William Humble, Earl of Dudley, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal

Victorian Order, Lieutenant General and General Governor of that part of Our said United Kingdom called Ireland, do by these Presents authorize and empower the said Provost and Senior Fellows and their successors in office and the said Senate of the University of Dublin and the Caput of the said Senate, and all the members thereof and all other persons or bodies whose concurrence is necessary for the granting of Degrees, to interpret the Statutes of the said College in such a manner that women may obtain Degrees in the said University, all previous laws, ordinances, and interpretations notwithstanding.

And We do hereby for Us, Our heirs and successors, grant and declare that these Our Letters Patent, or the enrolment or exemplification thereof, shall be in all things good, firm, valid, and effectual in law, according to the true intent and meaning of the same, and shall be constructed in all Our Courts in the most favourable and beneficial sense and for the advantage of the said College, anything to the contrary notwithstanding.

Provided always that these Our Letters Present be enrolled in the Record and Writ Office of our High Court of Justice in Ireland, Chancery Division, within the space of six calendar months next ensuing the date of these presents.

In witness whereof We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent.

Witness William Humble, Earl of Dudley, Our Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, at Dublin, the eighth day of December in the third year of Our reign.

3. Resolutions adopted by the Board on March 21, 1903, and modified on May 5, 1906:—

1. Women shall be admissible to all Lectures, Examinations, and Degrees in Arts, and in the Medical School.

2. All prizes in Arts and the Medical School, except Fellowship and Scholarship, shall be open to women.

3. Non-foundation Scholarships shall be instituted for women, and obtained on conditions similar to those formerly holding good for such Scholarships.

4. The fees for women, both in Arts and in the Medical School, shall be the same as those for men.

5. For Medical Lectures, the Professors of the Medical School shall make such arrangements, subject to the approval of the Board, as they may think best for the instruction of women, either separately or in conjunction with men.

6. Women shall practise Dissections separately from men.

Resolution adopted by the Board and Council on May 29 and June 1, 1907:—

"That Women shall be admissible to Lectures, Examinations, and Degrees in Law."

The Board adopted on June 4, 1904, the following Resolution regarding Women Students: —

Women Students or Graduates of other Universities in which women are given full academic status, are entitled to every privilege granted to men of the same standing.

4. Regulations which Women Students are expected to observe.

(*Formulated in Hilary Term*, 1905; *Amended in Trinity Term*, 1908.)

As Women Students are now equally admissible with Men Students to Lectures and Examinations, and to the privilege of reading in the Library, they are equally subject to the College Discipline and Statutes; and in particular, they are expected to observe the following regulations:—

1. Except when entering or leaving College, they shall wear their Academicals in the College Squares and Parks, unless accompanied by a chaperon.
2. Women Students shall not visit at private rooms in College unless accompanied by a chaperon, or with the Provost's sanction in exceptional circumstances.
3. Those desiring private tuition in College will notify the Lady Registrar, who will arrange for it in rooms to be sanctioned by the Provost.
4. Rooms have been set apart in Nos. 5 and 6, Trinity College, for the use of Women Students. Their Examination Marks will be posted up in these rooms, which will be closed at 6 o'clock, P.M.
5. Women Students attending Lectures must reside either with their parents or guardians in town, or in Trinity Hall, unless by special leave from the Provost. They should communicate with the Lady Registrar at least one week before the commencement of Lectures.
6. All general information as to Lectures, Examinations, and the Special Regulations for Women Students may be obtained from the Lady Registrar as well as from the Tutors.
7. The Lady Registrar will be responsible to the College for the due carrying out of the Regulations, and she will act generally as adviser to the Women Students.

Miss Lucy Gwynn was appointed Lady Registrar on Feb. 4, 1905, and Miss Elizabeth Margaret Cunningham, M.A., Warden of Trinity Hall on May 16, 1908.

5. TRINITY HALL.

Residence for Women Students.

In the year 1908 the house and grounds, now known as Trinity Hall, were acquired by the University, and established as the official residence for those Women Students who do not reside with their parents or guardians. The adjoining house and grounds were purchased in 1910 by John Purser Griffith, M.I.C.E., and Mrs. Griffith, and presented to the University, in memory of Frederick Purser, M.A., F.T.C.D. In the grounds, which are about 10 acres in extent, the Dublin University Ladies' Hockey and Tennis Clubs have their field and courts; and Trinity Hall thus serves as one of the centres for the use of all Women Students, whether resident or non-resident.

Trinity Hall has direct tramway connexion with Trinity College either by the Palmerston Park or by the Dartry Road line.

Fees for the term of ten weeks for full board and residence, with a study bedroom, are from £12 to £15, according to the size of the room. There are a few double rooms, for which each of the joint-owners pays from £11 to £12. Personal expenses, such as laundry, are not included in these fees.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Warden, Miss Cunningham, M.A., Trinity Hall, Dartry Road.

Recognition of other Universities.

1. Admission of Students from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

STUDENTS in Arts, of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, desiring to become Members of the University of Dublin, will be allowed credit for their previous Academic attendance, according to the following rules (Resolution of the Board and Council, May 15, 1878):—

1. Students in Arts who have kept, by residence, three Terms at Oxford, and have passed the Examination called "Responsions," will be entitled to be placed in the Senior Freshman Class.

The same standing will be allowed to Cambridge Students who have kept, by residence, two Terms, and have passed the "Previous Examination."

2. Students in Arts who have kept, by residence, six Terms at Oxford, and have passed the "First Public Examination," will be entitled to be placed in the Junior Sophister Class.

The same standing will be allowed to Cambridge Students who have kept, by residence, four Terms, and passed the "Previous Examination."

3. Oxford Students who have kept, by residence, nine Terms, and have passed the "First Public Examination," will be entitled to be placed in the Senior Sophister Class.

The same standing will be allowed to Cambridge Students who have kept six Terms, and passed both parts of the "General Examination."

4. Students in Arts who have kept, by residence, twelve Terms at Oxford, and have passed the "First Public Examination," will be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of A. B.

The same privilege will be allowed to Students who have kept nine Terms at Cambridge, and have passed both parts of the "General Examination for the Degree."

5. Students from Oxford or Cambridge desiring to be placed on the Books of Trinity College, Dublin, must produce, in addition to their Certificate of the Terms kept by residence, a Certificate of good conduct, signed by the Head of their College or Hall, or by the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students.

2. Recognition of Courses kept in other Universities.

(Resolutions passed by the Board and Council, March 12, 1910, March 8, and May 10, 1911.)

1. That no Students or Graduates of any other University (excluding Oxford and Cambridge) should be allowed to take the B.A., unless they have kept at least two Academic years at T.C.D.

2. That no Student should be allowed to take any of the Degrees in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, unless he has attended at least three years of the prescribed curriculum in the School of Physic, Trinity College.

3. That any Student who is a Bachelor or Master of Arts of a University recognized by the Board and Council may be allowed, by special permission of the Board, credit for the two Freshman years and the Final Freshman Examination; and that such Student should be allowed to have his name placed on the College books as a rising Junior Sophister, upon payment of the final fee of the Senior Freshman year.

If it should appear that any such Student has not studied, as part of the approved Courses in the University at which he has graduated, any of the compulsory subjects for the Final Freshman Examination, then the Senior Lecturer should have power to require such Student to pass a qualifying examination in such subjects.

4. That the following Universities should be recognized under the foregoing rule, viz.:—the Universities of Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, St. Andrews, Sheffield, Wales, and the National University of Ireland.

3. Terms of Admission of Royal University Students and Graduates, as adopted by the Board and Council.

(November 27, 1909.)

1. Students who have Matriculated in the Royal University, Ireland, on payment of the Entrance Fee, will be placed, without Examination, on the College books as rising Junior Freshmen.

2. Students who have passed the First Arts, Royal University, Ireland, will be granted one Junior Freshman Examination, and their standing will date from before the October Examination of the Junior Freshman year, they being liable for the November half-yearly Fee, and future Fees as usual.

N.B.—This concession will be restricted mainly to those who have passed the First Arts not earlier than 1906; the cases of Students who have passed earlier than that date will be considered individually by the Board.

3. Students who have passed the Second Arts, Royal University, Ireland, may have their names placed on the books as rising Junior Sophisters on payment of the November half-yearly Fee, they being liable for future Fees as usual.

N.B.—This concession will be restricted mainly to those who have passed the Second Arts not earlier than 1907; the cases of Students who have passed earlier than that date will be considered individually by the Board.

4. Graduates of the Royal University, Ireland, who have passed the Second Arts, Royal University, Ireland, not earlier than 1906, will be placed in the same position as those provided for in No. 3.

4. Arrangements with Magee College, Londonderry.

Provisional arrangements, made in reply to an application from Magee College, passed the Board and Council on June 9, 1909, and were accepted by Magee College, on June 30, 1909. They were to be reconsidered at the end of five years, or sooner by consent of both parties.

They were reconsidered by the Board and Council on July 4, 1910, and are now as follows:—

1. On the completion of the two years' Course in Magee College in April, a Student of Magee College becomes eligible for the Final Freshman Examination in Trinity College in the following October. On passing that Examination he may return to Magee for the third year's Course there; and after attending a Term of Lectures, and passing an Examination at the end of it, in the Junior Sophister Course of Trinity, will be credited with a Junior Sophister Term, and, on attending the Trinity Term of Lectures in Trinity College, will be credited with the Junior Sophister year.

2. A Student who wishes to postpone his Final Freshman Examination till the Supplemental Final Freshman Examination in Trinity Term, after the completion of the third year's Course at Magee, will be allowed provisional credit for a Junior Sophister Term in Trinity, on attending the Lectures, and passing the Examination of the third year's Course in Magee, as in par. 1. The Term thus saved will be credited as a Junior Sophister Examination, when the Student shall have passed the Supplemental Final Freshman Enamination, and full credit will be given for the Junior Sophister year on the same conditions as in par. 1.

3. The Senior Sophister year will be kept in Trinity College by keeping the Michaelmas or Hilary Term of Lectures in Trinity College. Students who keep the fourth year of the Magee Course at Magee College may obtain credit for a Senior Sophister Term by keeping the Lectures of Trinity Term in Trinity College.

4. The Degree Examination may be taken by any Moderatorship, or by the ordinary Examination in December, or, in special cases, at the Degree Examinations in June.

5. Vested interests will be recognized and allowed—

(*a*) To those who are already on the College books.

(*b*) To those who have entered or shall have entered Magee College in 1909 or 1910, on the faith of the "General Regulations," published and largely circulated by Magee College.

5. Recognition of Arts Studies of certain Colonial and Indian Universities and Colleges.

The University of Dublin is prepared to recognize the Arts studies of the following Colonial and Indian Universities, and such others as the Board and Council may from time to time direct to be added to that list (Resolution of the Board and Council, March 10, 1900):—

The Universities of Adelaide, Allahabad, Bombay, Calcutta, M'Gill (Montreal), Madras, Melbourne, New Brunswick, New Zealand, The Punjab, Sydney, Tasmania, Toronto, King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia.

The privileges in Arts granted to the Students of such Universities are as follows:—

Any Student producing the proper Certificates that he has passed two years in Arts studies at such Universities or Colleges, and has passed the Examinations belonging to that period, will be entitled to put his name on the College books as a Senior Freshman, or Student with one year's credit; with this reservation, that if it shall appear that the Course of Arts which he has pursued does not include all the subjects of the Junior Freshman year, the Senior Lecturer may require him to qualify by Examination in the omitted subject or subjects within one month after his name shall have been entered on the books.

To such Students the Entrance Fee, and the May half-yearly Fee of the Junior Freshman year, are remitted.

6. Terms of Admission for South African Students.

I.

1. Students who have passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, including Latin, and either French, German, Dutch, or Greek, are allowed to enter Trinity College, Dublin, without further Examination.

2. Such Students, if they desire to join the Medical School in the Summer Session, will be excused the Preliminary Medical Examination, and will keep their Junior Freshman Year by satisfactory attendance on Arts Lectures for two hours a day in Trinity Term, viz. the Arts Lectures for Medical Students of the first year in Mechanics and English Composition, together with a course in Languages. To those who follow this course the Entrance Fee will be remitted. In the Senior Freshman Year such Students will proceed as ordinary Medical Students.

3. A Student who has passed the Matriculation Examination of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, and has also obtained credit for attendance for one year in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology, including practical work, at any College in South Africa, approved for this purpose by the Board and Council,[a] will, on production of the usual Certificate to that effect, be excused the Preliminary Medical Examination, and allowed to proceed as follows, viz.:—

(1) He will in Hilary Term be required to attend Senior Freshman Arts Lectures (two hours a day).

(2) He will in Trinity Term enter the Medical School, and attend the Medical Lectures of the Summer Session, and be required in Arts to attend the Lectures (one hour a day) in Logic and English Composition, arranged for Senior Freshmen who have entered the Medical School as Junior Freshmen.

After obtaining credit for these Courses, he will be allowed to present himself for the Final Freshman Examination as arranged for Medical Students, that is, the Preliminary Scientific Examination in Chemistry and Physics (with a special Paper in Mechanics), and Botany and Zoology; and an Examination in Logic, English Composition, and *one* language, viz.—French, German, Latin, or Greek.

N.B.—Students who do not pass in Mechanics at the Preliminary Scientific Examination must pass in this subject at the Final Freshman Examination.

Thus no Junior Freshman exercises in Arts are required from these Students, and the Entrance Fee and the May Fee of the Junior Freshman Year will be remitted to them.

But in every case the Certificates of the year's work in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, or Zoology, should state the extent of the Course covered; and if any portion of the First Medical Year in those subjects be omitted, Lectures in the omitted portion must be attended as required by the Professor.

The Course of Anatomy and Dissections prescribed, under the new regulations, for the First Medical Year in Trinity College, Dublin, must be taken out by them in the second or third year as required by the authorities of the Medical School.

The First B.Sc. (Agriculture) of the South African College, Capetown, of the University of the Cape of Good Hope, is accepted by the Board and Council as an Examination exempting Medical Students from the corresponding parts of the Preliminary Scientific Examination.

[a] The South African College, Capetown, Victoria College, Stellenbosch, Grey University College, Bloemfontein, the Transvaal University College, Johannesburg, Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, and the University College of Natal, Pietermaritzburg, are approved under this rule by the Board and Council.

II.

1. Any Student who has passed the Intermediate Examination of the Cape University is entitled to present himself for the Final Examination of the Senior Freshman, or second, Year.

2. To such Students the Entrance Fee, and the half-yearly fees up to and including the November half-year at the end of the Junior Freshman Year, are remitted.

III.

1. Any Student who has passed the B.A. Examination of the Cape University is entitled to put his name on the Books of Trinity College as a rising Junior Sophister, or Student who has obtained credit for two Collegiate Years.

2. To such Students the Entrance fee, and the half-yearly fees up to and including the May half-year of the Senior Freshman Year, are remitted.

3. In keeping their Terms, Students from South Africa are allowed to substitute Dutch for French or German, when two languages are required.

IV.

EXHIBITIONS AWARDED TO STUDENTS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

A scheme for the encouragement of Colonial Students contained in Resolutions of the Board of March 21, 1903, and June 25, 1904, was modified by the Board and Council on Dec. 7th, 1911, so that it is now as follows:—

I. That three Exhibitions be offered annually to South African Students, each not exceeding £50 per annum, and tenable for three years. The tenure of the Exhibitions while in Trinity College shall be subject to satisfactory progress in the Courses taken up by the Exhibitioner.

II. That the selection of Exhibitioners be made in South Africa and no longer in Trinity College, and by Nomination with or without Examination.

III. That the six University Colleges in South Africa be divided into two Groups, of three each, and in the following order:—

A.	B.
a_1. South African College, Cape-town.	b_1. Victoria College, Stellen-bosch.
a_2. Rhodes College, Grahams-town.	b_2. Grey University College, Bloemfontein.
a_3. Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg.	b_3. Transvaal University College.

IV. That each Group shall nominate, in alternate years [(A) nominating in 1912, or sooner should special circumstances arise], three Exhibitioners, one from each College in the Group. These Nominations shall be made by the Professorial Staff, subject to confirmation by the Councils of the Colleges.

V. That if any College shall fail to nominate an Exhibitioner, the nomination shall pass to another College in the same Group, in the order of rotation.

VI. That in the selection of Exhibitioners, those should be chosen who, in the opinion of the Nominators, are best fitted, physically as well as intellectually, to derive benefit from Arts or Medical and other Studies in Trinity College.

VII. A Candidate for an Exhibition in Trinity College shall not be disqualified therefor, by reason of his holding any Exhibition or Scholarship in South Africa.

VIII. That the standing to be taken in Trinity College by each Exhibitioner shall be that described in I., II., III., above, as applicable to all Students from South Africa.

IX. That the scheme shall be in force for six years, but may be extended, or modified, or brought to an end, on notice being given in the fourth year.

Honor Courses.

STUDENTS may become Candidates for Honors in the following subjects, at each Term Examination in the Undergraduate Course:—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN, .	Mathematics ; Classics ; History ; English Literature ; French ; German.
SENIOR FRESHMEN, .	Mathematics ; Classics ; Mental and Moral Philosophy ; History ; English Literature ; French ; German.
JUNIOR SOPHISTERS, .	Mathematics; Classics; Mental and Moral Philosophy; Experimental Science; Natural Science ; History and Political Science ; Modern Literature; Legal and Political Science.
SENIOR SOPHISTERS, .	Mathematics; Classics ; Mental and Moral Philosophy; Experimental Science; Natural Science ; Legal and Political Science.

A Prize Examination is held in Mental and Moral Philosophy in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior Freshman year; Prize Examinations are also held in Experimental Science, in Natural Science, and in Old and Middle Irish in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior and Junior Freshman years; and a Prize Examination in Celtic Languages in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior Sophister year.

At the B. A. Degree Examination, Students may graduate in Honors in ten subjects, viz.:—

Mathematics.
Classics.
Mental and Moral Philosophy.
Experimental Science.
Natural Science.
History and Political Science.
Modern Literature.
Legal and Political Science
Engineering Science.
Celtic Languages.

The regulations by which the rank and value of the various Honors and Prizes are determined have been already given (see above, under the head "Honors and Prizes").

§ I.—Mathematics.

[The books recommended by the Mathematical Committee are printed on a separate leaflet.

Credit will be given for style and neat arrangement of answers.

Candidates are expected to bring into the hall books of tables and Mathematical instruments. A practical paper will be set in each Freshman Term.

In Michaelmas Term a general paper will be set covering all the preceding Honor Course.]

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

Geometry.—Elementary theory of maxima and minima, mean centres, transversals (including harmonic and anharmonic ratios), poles and polars, inversion, coaxal circles, projection.

Geometrical treatment of the general focal properties of conics, with particular application to the ellipse and parabola.

Drawing of graphs.

Algebra.—Arithmetical and geometrical progressions; scales of notation; surds; quadratic equations and simultaneous equations of the second degree; permutations and combinations; binomial theorem for a positive integral index.

Trigonometry.—To the end of solution of plane triangles; use of logarithms; numerical solution of triangles.

Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

Geometry.—Cartesian equations of right line and circle. Graphic solution of equations.

Algebra.—Elementary convergence of series, binomial theorem, logarithms, exponential and logarithmic series, partial fractions, elementary continued fractions, algebraic series, relation between the roots and coefficients of a rational integral algebraic equation. Elementary symmetric functions.

Trigonometry.—De Moivre's theorem. Exponential forms of trigonometrical functions. Trigonometrical series. Expression of trigonometrical functions by infinite products.

Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.

Geometry.—Cartesian equations of the general conic, and of central conics and parabola in their simplest forms.

Spherical Trigonometry.—Relation between the sides and angles of a spherical triangle, radii of inscribed and circumscribed circles: spherical excess.

Algebra.—Theory of convergence of series (continued), rational and irrational numbers, the continuum.

Differential Calculus.—Continuity and discontinuity of functions; limits of functions; differential calculus to the end of Taylor's theorem for one variable.

Integral Calculus.—Elementary integration; integration between limits.

Elementary Mechanics.—Laws of motion; composition and resolution of velocities, accelerations, and forces; equilibrium under coplanar forces; polygon of forces; simple applications of graphic methods; simple machines; work and energy.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

Algebra.—Elementary determinants.

Differential Calculus.—Maxima and minima of functions of one variable; partial differentiation; elementary application of the differential calculus to plane curves (tangents, normals, curvature).

Integral Calculus.—Integration of rational functions; integration by successive reduction; elementary application of the integral calculus to areas and lengths.

Statics.—Equilibrium under coplanar forces, excluding friction; virtual work.

Dynamics.—Rectilinear motion of a particle; harmonic motion; projectiles; constrained uniplanar motion under gravity.

Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

Differential Calculus.—Calculation of the effects of small errors; successive partial differentiation; extension of Taylor's theorem to several variables; asymptotes; plotting of curves; envelopes.

Integral Calculus.—Integration by rationalization; areas and lengths of curves.

Analytical Geometry.—The plane and right line in rectangular Cartesian co-ordinates.

Statics.—Equilibrium of bodies under coplanar forces, including the general theory of friction; graphic statics; application of the calculus to finding centres of gravity.

Dynamics.—Motion of a particle under a central force.

Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.

Analytical Geometry. — Central quadrics in rectangular Cartesian coordinates.

Differential Equations.—Equations of first order, and linear equations with constant coefficients (two variables).

Attractions.—Elementary theory of attraction and potential for particles; uniform plane and spherical distributions of matter; tubes of force.

Integral Calculus.—Elementary theory of multiple integrals, with applications to the determination of volumes and surfaces, and centres of gravity of solids.

Algebra.—Solution of cubic and biquadratic; symmetric functions; Sturm's theorem; Horner's method of approximation.

Dynamics.—Constrained motion of a particle; motion of a particle in a resisting medium.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

Differential Equations.—Well-known miscellaneous methods, homogeneous equations, exact equations, ordinary linear differential equations (two variables).

Integral Calculus.—Integrals of inertia.

Analysis.—The complex variable, theory of power series, absolute convergence, multiplication of power series.

Elliptic integrals.—Addition theorem in Jacobi's notation ($\mathrm{sn}\, u$, $\mathrm{cn}\, u$, $\mathrm{dn}\, u$).

Dynamics.—General principles, energy, momentum; motion of a rigid body parallel to a fixed plane.

Statics.—General equations of equilibrium in three dimensions, wrenches; equilibrium of strings under coplanar forces.

Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

Differential Equations.—Integration by series of Legendre's and Bessel's equations; Riccati's equation; the differential equation satisfied by the hypergeometric series.

Analysis.—Fundamental properties of analytic functions; Taylor's Laurent's and Liouville's theorems; residues, with simple applications to the evaluation of definite integrals.

Attractions.—General theory of potential, Green's theorem, elementary applications of spherical harmonics, inversion, images. (Attraction of quadrics excluded.)

Hydrostatics.—Pressure at a point, resultant pressure over areas, general equations of equilibrium, equilibrium of floating bodies when the fluid is at rest or rotating as a rigid body.

[End of Scholarship Course.]

Trinity Lectures and Michaelmas Examination.

Geometry.—Confocal quadrics; general theory of surfaces in rectangular Cartesian coordinates; curvature of surfaces and twisted curves.

Differential equations.—Total differential equations and simultaneous equations.

Higher Analysis.—Uniform convergence; asymptotic expansions.

Dynamics.—Motion of a rigid body in three-dimensions, screws, Euler's equations.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

Michaelmas Lectures and Hilary Examination.

Geometry.—Torsion of curves; homogeneous equations of curves and surfaces.

Differential Equations.—Partial differential equations of the first order, Lagrange's and Charpit's methods

Higher Analysis. — Fourier's series, elementary properties of gamma-functions, of Legendre's and Bessel's functions, and of spherical harmonics.

Dynamics. — Lagrange's generalized equations of motion; small oscillations.

Attractions.—Attractions of quadrics.

Hilary Lectures and Trinity Examination.

Geometry and Algebra.—Invariants and covariants of the binary cubic and binary quartic. Invariants and covariants of homogeneous quadratic forms in three variables.

Hydrodynamics. — Fundamental property of a fluid, Euler's and Lagrange's forms of the equations of motion, Weber's transformation; steady motion; velocity potential, Stokes' theorem, irrotational motion in simply connected and multiply connected regions, Green's theorem; sources and sinks, images; stream function in two dimensions; motion of a circular cylinder in an infinite liquid; vessel in the shape of an elliptic or equilateral prism rotating uniformly; motion of a sphere in an infinite liquid; Stokes' stream-function; vortex motion, expression of velocities in terms of expansion and rotation, velocity potential due to a vortex, vortex sheets; rectilinear vortices.

TRINITY LECTURES.

Higher Analysis.—Doubly periodic functions, elementary properties of the functions $\sigma(u)$, $\zeta(u)$, $p(u)$, $\mathrm{sn}(u)$, $\mathrm{cn}(u)$, $\mathrm{dn}(u)$.

Elasticity.—Heterogeneous strain, heterogeneous stress; expressions of stress in terms of strain, strain-energy-function; equations of equilibrium; spherical shells under uniform normal pressure; cylindrical shells under uniform surface-tractions; torsion of a prism when the cross-section is an ellipse, an equilateral triangle, or a rectangle; equilibrium of thin beams assuming the bending moment proportional to the curvature, equation of three moments.

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§ II.—CLASSICS.

The principle on which the Honor Examinations in Classics are conducted is to test the proficiency of the Student on the following points:—

First. As to his minute and critical knowledge of certain defined portions of the Greek and Latin authors.

Secondly. As to his general and independent knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages, and their literature, to be proved by his ability to write an accurate version of passages from the prescribed Honor Course, and also from Classical works not prescribed; as well as to answer, in writing, general questions connected with the languages, and their literature.

Thirdly. As to his power of expressing the full meaning and force of an ancient author, by writing such a translation of a given passage as may deserve commendation, not merely for its correctness as a version of the original, but for its excellence as a piece of English Composition.

With these objects in view, the manner of conducting the Classical Honor Examinations is as follows:

1. Candidates for Honors will be separately examined, *vivâ voce*, in the portions of the Honor Course marked in Italics in the following Table.

2. Passages will be proposed for written translation, taken from the works of the Greek and Latin writers named in the following Table:—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

MICH. LECT. AND HILARY EXAM.	Euripides:—*Medea*, *Bacchae*; Hercules Furens. Horace:—*Odes*, *Epodes*, *Carmen Seculare*. Ovid's Heroides, edited by Palmer (Clarendon Press), I.–XIV., inclusive.

HILARY LECT. AND TRINITY EXAM.	Homer:—*Odyssey, Books* VI. IX. XXI. XXII.; Odyssey, Books X.–XVII., inclusive. Virgil, *Æneid, Books* I., II., III., V.; Æneid, Books IV., VI., VII.
TRINITY LECT. AND MICH. EXAM.	Herodotus:—*Books* I. VIII.; Books VI. VII. Livy:—*Books* XXI. XXII. XXIII.; Books XXIV. XXV.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

MICH. LECT. AND HILARY EXAM.	Plato:—*Apologia Socratis, Gorgias;* Phaedo. Cicero:—*Pro Milone, Philippic* II; *Cicero in his Letters* I.–XXXIII.; Cicero in his Letters, XXXIV.-LXXX. (Tyrrell's Edition, published by Macmillan).
HILARY LECT. AND TRINITY EXAM.	Sophocles:—*Ajax, Antigone;* Philoctetes. Plautus:—*Trinummus, Miles;* Captivi. Terence:—*Phormio.*
TRINITY LECT. AND MICH. EXAM.	Homer:—*Iliad, Books* XXI.–XXIV., inclusive; Iliad, Books XIII.–XX., inclusive. Virgil:—*Aeneid, Books* IV. VI. VIII. IX.; Aeneid, Books VII. X. XI. XII. Ovid:—*Metamorphoses*, Book XIII.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

MICH. LECT. AND HILARY EXAM.	Thucydides:—*Books* I. VII.; Books III. IV. Tacitus:—*Agricola*; *Histories, Books* I. II. Histories, Books III. IV.
HILARY LECT. AND TRINITY EXAM.	Demosthenes:—*Olynthiacs, Philippic* I., *De Corona.* Aeschines:—In Ctesiphontem. Juvenal:—*Satires* I. III. IV. VII. VIII. X. XIII. XIV. Persius:—Satires I. II. III. V. VI.
TRINITY LECT. AND MICH. EXAM.	Aeschylus:—*Prometheus Vinctus; Agamemnon*, Septem contra Thebas. Lucretius:—*Books* I. II.; Books III. V. VI. Horace:—*Satires.*

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

MICH. LECT. AND HILARY EXAM.	Aristotle:—*Nicomachean Ethics, Books* II. VI.; Nicomachean Ethics, Books I. III. IV. V. Cicero:—*De Officiis*; De Finibus, Books I. II. III.; Tusculan Disputations, Book I.
HILARY LECT. AND TRINITY EXAM.	Plato:—*De Republica, Books* I. II. III.; De Republica, Books IV. V. Virgil:—*Eclogues* and *Georgics.* Horace:—*Epistles, including the Art of Poetry.*

3. One or more passages will also be proposed for written translation from the *other* works of Greek or Latin Prose or Poetical authors specified for each Examination, with a view of testing the Candidate's general knowledge of the languages.

4. Papers of questions will be proposed in Ancient History and Geography, Grammar, and General Literature, and also subjects for Composition in Greek and Latin Prose, Greek and Latin Verse.

5. During the first three years, Candidates for Honors will be regularly lectured and examined in definite portions of Ancient History, Literature, or Philology; and, at each Examination, the Candidates will be liable to be examined in the portions appointed for the previous Examinations.

The following Table shows the prescribed Courses in History and Literature until further notice:—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

Greek, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. I., chaps. 14 to 17.
Roman, . Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chaps. 1 to 7.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Greek, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. I., chaps. 1 to 5.
Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 1, 2.
Roman, . Sellar's Virgil, chaps. 2, 3, 8, to 11.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

Greek, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. II., chaps. 1, 2.
Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 3 to 8.
Roman, . How and Leigh's History of Rome, chaps. 17 to 30.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

Greek, . Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 9 to 11.
Roman, . How and Leigh's History of Rome, chaps. 31 to 52.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Greek, . Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 12 to 15.
Roman, . How and Leigh's History of Rome, chaps. 1 to 17.
Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chaps. 1, 2.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

Greek, . Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 1 to 8.
Roman, . Bury's Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 1 to 13.
Merivale's History of the Romans under the Empire, chapters 40 and 41.
Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chap. 5.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

Greek, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. II., chaps. 4, 5.
Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 9 to 15.
Roman, . Bury's Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 14 to 21.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Greek, . Bury's History of Greece, chaps. 16 to 18.
Roman, . Bury's Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 14 to 25.
Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chaps. 7, 8.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

Greek, . Mahaffy's Greek Literature, vol. I., chaps. 15, 16.
Haigh's Attic Theatre.
Roman, . Bury's Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 26 to end.
Tyrrell's Latin Poetry, chaps. 1 to 8.

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§ III.—MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

In addition to questions from the books recommended, candidates will be examined in their general knowledge of the subject, period, or school under study.

JUNIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

TRINITY LECTURES AND MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

Formal Logic.

Course of reading recommended:—

Joseph's *Introduction to Logic*, Chaps. i–xvi.
Keynes' *Formal Logic*, Pt. iii, Chaps. i–iv (Fourth Edition).

SENIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

MICHAELMAS LECTURES AND HILARY EXAMINATION.

Logic.

Course of reading recommended:—

Joseph's *Introduction to Logic.*
Bacon's *Novum Organum*, Bk. i.

HILARY LECTURES AND TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Psychology.

Course of reading recommended:—

Höffding's *Psychology.*

TRINITY LECTURES AND MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

Modern Pre-Kantian Intellectualism.

Course of reading recommended :—

Descartes' *Meditations*.
Leibniz' *Monadology* and *New System* (with *Explanations*).
Spinoza's *Ethics*, Bks. i and ii.

SOPHISTER COURSE.

Each term special attention is given to some period or school of Philosophy.

In each period the corresponding portions in Schwegler's *History of Philosophy* and either A. K. Rogers' *Student's History of Philosophy*, or Alexander's *Short History of Philosophy*, should be consulted.

In addition to questions from the books recommended, general and critical questions will be asked ; and Candidates should study the books from this point of view.

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

MICHAELMAS LECTURES AND HILARY EXAMINATION.

English Pre-Kantian Philosophy.

Course of reading recommended :—

Locke's *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, Introduction, and Bks. ii and iv.
Berkeley's *Principles of Human Knowledge*.
Hume's *Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding*.

HILARY LECTURES AND TRINITY EXAMINATION.

The Philosophy of Kant.

Course of reading recommended :—

Kant's *Kritik of the Pure Reason*, to the end of the *Analytic*.

TRINITY LECTURES AND MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

The Philosophy of Kant.

Course of reading recommended :—

Kant's *Kritik of the Pure Reason*, the *Dialectic* and *Methodology*.

SENIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

MICHAELMAS LECTURES AND HILARY EXAMINATION.

Ancient Ethics.

Course of reading recommended :—

Plato's *Republic*.
Aristotle's *Ethics*.

HILARY LECTURES.

Modern Ethics.

Course of reading recommended :—

Kant's *Fundamental Principles of the Metaphysic of Morals.*
Kant's *Kritik of the Practical Reason.*
Butler's *Sermons* and *Nature of Virtue.*
Spencer's *Data of Ethics.*
Sorley's *Ethics of Naturalism.*

TRINITY LECTURES.

The Philosophy of Hegel.

Course of reading recommended :—

Hegel's *Subjective Logic*, Introductory Chapters and Section 1

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§ IV.—EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Candidates in Experimental Science are required to answer in two Courses, one in Experimental Physics, the other in Chemistry.

The following Syllabus is intended to indicate the general lines on which the Lectures and practical work will be arranged. The Examination in each Term will be more especially upon the work of the preceding Term, but at the same time Students will be liable for any of the previous work.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR FRESHMAN YEARS.

Prizes are given in Experimental Science at the close of the Junior and Senior Freshman Years. The Examinations for these Prizes are held in Michaelmas Term, on days specified in the University Almanac. The following Course has been appointed :—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

Course in Experimental Physics.

Methods of accurate measurement of length, area, volume, time, and mass. Plotting of curves, the slope and area of curves.

The parallelogram of forces, the laws of motion, the acceleration due to gravity, the pendulum and balance wheel, impulse, momentum, impact, the simple machines, the laws of friction, the laws of fluid pressure, the flow of liquids, Boyle's law, the measurement of atmospheric pressure, the density of solids, liquids, and gases, surface tension.

The use of lenses, magnifying glasses, and the micrometer eyepiece.

Practical Work.—Measurement by means of the vernier, micrometer screw, spherometer, callipers, balance, squared paper, planimeter, and specific gravity bottle; construction of measuring glasses; plotting of curves; measurement of the acceleration due to gravity, of the density of substances, of liquid and air pressure, of surface tension; determination of the focal lengths of lenses and mirrors; verification of the various laws referred to above.

Course in Inorganic Chemistry.

The subjects specified for Entrance Prizes; the general relations of gas density to molecular weight; the law of diffusion of gases and its experimental verification.

The usual methods of preparation and the chief properties of the non-metallic elements and of their principal compounds. Methods of determination of the equivalents and atomic weights of the elements. The basicity of acids.

General characters of metals as compared with those of non-metals. The preparation and properties of the commonly occurring metals and of their chief compounds.

In addition to the ordinary Course, Honor Lectures will be given once a week on Fridays.

Practical Work.—The experimental verification of equations expressing simple interactions and the systematic analysis of salts for negative radicals only, and simple quantitative experiments.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Course in Experimental Physics.

Characteristics of liquids, solids, and gases, compressive and shearing strains and stresses, Young's modulus of elasticity. Diffusion.

The simpler phenomena of Heat—

Temperature, the expansion of substances, calorimetry, the laws of fusion and evaporation, saturated vapours, the hygrometric state of the atmosphere, convection of heat.

The simpler phenomena of Magnetism and Electricity—

The laws of magnetic force, magnetic induction, magnetic effects of electric currents, methods of measuring current strength, development of heat in a simple circuit, measurement of electric pressures and resistances, Ohm's law, electromagnets, electric bells, telegraphs and telephones.

The simpler phenomena of Sound—

The vibrations of particles and bodies, wave motion, resonance, velocity of sound propagation in air, measurement of wave length and frequency. Vibrating strings. Organ pipes.

The simpler phenomena of Light—

Reflection and refraction, prisms, lenses, indices of refraction, dispersion, photometry, the construction and magnifying power of telescopes and microscopes.

Practical Work.—Measurement of Young's modulus, coefficients of expansion, specific heats, latent heats of ice and steam, dew-point by Dines' hygrometer; plotting lines of magnetic force, measurement of moment of magnet and the horizontal component of the earth's force, electric currents, pressures, and resistances, measurement of velocity of sound in air, of wave-length and frequency, of the relative intensities of two lights, of the angle between two reflecting surfaces, and of refractive index. Verification of the various laws referred to in the above.

Course in Inorganic Chemistry.

The History of Chemistry to the time of Dalton; the atomic theory; equivalents; Gay Lussac's law of volumes; Avogadro's hypothesis; molecular and atomic weights.

The Chemistry of the non-metals more fully treated than in the previous Course. Dissociation; catalytic action; exothermic and endothermic reactions; compound radicles and rational formulæ; valency.

The specific heat of elements and compounds; isomorphism; the periodic classification of the elements; specific gravity, atomic volume and electrochemical character of the elements. The Chemistry of the metals more fully treated than in the previous Course.

Honors lectures on the above course will be given once a week.

Course in Organic Chemistry (*Elementary*).

The paraffins and their derivatives; fermentation, hydrolysis, and saponification; isomerism. Detection of the elements in organic compounds.

Practical Work.—Systematic analysis of simple salts and recognition of common organic acids. Determination of molecular weight of acids and bases. Volumetric estimation of acid and alkaline substances. Preparation and crystallisation of salts.

SENIOR AND JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEARS.

Honors in Experimental Science are given at each Examination in the Junior and Senior Sophister years.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

Hilary Examination.

Course in Experimental Physics.

General properties of matter, moments of inertia, variation of atmospheric pressure with height, compressibility of solids and liquids, elastic properties of solids, torsion, flexure, work done by elastic forces.

Heat.—Mechanical equivalent of heat, air and platinum thermometers, weight thermometer, cubical expansion of solids, Regnault's experiments on the expansion of gases, maximum density of water, Regnault's experiments on steam-pressure, critical temperature, pressure, and volume, change of volume accompanying change of

state, Joly's steam calorimeter, wet and dry bulb hygrometer, chemical hygrometer, Bunsen's ice calorimeter, conductivity, diffusivity, radiation, equality of radiating and absorbing powers, selective absorption, diathermancy. The steam-engine. Meteorology.

Practical Work.—Use of the cathetometer, dividing engine, chemical balance, Kater's pendulum, piezometer; use of weight and air thermometers, Joly's steam calorimeter and Bunsen's ice calorimeter, measurement of vapour density and pressure, wet and dry bulb hygrometer, correction for radiation in calorimetry, measurement of heat of combustion, specific heat of gases, conductivity, diffusivity, mechanical equivalent of heat.

Course in Chemistry.

(At each Examination in the Sophister years, questions may be asked, not only on the subjects comprised in the Course specified for that Examination, but also in all earlier Courses.)

Inorganic Chemistry as before.

The general properties of gases:—Laws of Boyle, Gay Lussac, Dalton; Avogadro's hypothesis; specific heat at constant pressure and constant temperature; behaviour of gases under high pressures; liquefaction. The general properties of liquids:—surface tension; vapour pressure; heat of vaporisation; the boiling point. The general properties of solids:—the melting point; vapour pressure; the volatilising point. Mixtures of gases, of liquids, and of solids; additive properties. Vapour pressures and boiling points of mixed liquids (including pairs of non-miscible and partially miscible liquids); composition of liquid and vapour phases; fractional distillation.

Honor Lectures on Physical Chemistry for Junior Sophisters will be given once a week.

Organic Chemistry.—The Course for Senior Freshmen more fully treated.

Honor Lectures on Organic Chemistry will be given on Mondays and Wednesdays.

Practical Work.—Analysis of mixed substances containing not more than two metals. Detection of alkaloids and organic acids. Volumetric analyses involving oxidation and reduction. Determination of boiling points and melting points.

Trinity Examination.

Electricity and Magnetism.

Molecular nature of magnetism, terrestrial magnetism, bifilar and vertical magnetometers, dip circle, declination circle; mirror galvanometer, magnetic system of units, ballistic galvanometer, magnetic permeability, electro-magnetic induction, construction of dynamos and motors, Ruhmkorff's coil, electrolysis, migration of ions, potentiometer, chemical batteries, polarisation, thermo-electricity, electrical radiation.

Electrostatics.—Laws of force, distribution on conductor, induction, electroscopes, condensers, machines, quadrant and guard-ring electrometers, electrostatic voltmeter, capacity.

Practical Work.—Use of bifilar magnetometer, dip and declination circles, mirror and ballistic galvanometers, voltameters, measurement of rate of migration of ions, use of potentiometer, measurement of capacity by quadrant electrometer and by ballistic galvanometer, measurement of low and high resistance, and of magnetic permeability.

Course in Chemistry.

The properties of dilute solutions; osmotic pressure; direct and indirect methods of determining osmotic pressure; relation between osmotic and gaseous pressure. The kinetic theory of gases; application of theory to gases under high pressure; Van der Waals's theory and generalisations; the critical point; methods of determining the critical constants. Application of the kinetic theory to dissociating gases.

Organic Chemistry.—Unsaturated hydrocarbides and their chief derivatives. The hydroxy acids. Stereoisomerism. Carbohydrates, natural and synthetic. Urea and uric acid, and their derivatives.

Practical Work.—General volumetric and gravimetric estimation of single commonly occurring metals. Determination of nitrogen. [Text-book, Clowes and Coleman's Quantitative Analysis.]

Michaelmas Examination.

Sound.—Graphic and analytical representation of vibration and wave-motion, compounding vibrations, interference, diatonic scale and temperament, intervals, summation and difference tones, vowel sounds, vibrations of bars and plates, compounding vibrations in rectangular planes, Kœnig's flames, phonograph, resonators, Döppler's principle, photographic records.

Light.—Velocity of propagation, wave theory, reflection and refraction, rectilinear propagation and diffraction, interference, Newton's rings, rainbow.

Practical Work.—Use of syren, graphic measurement of frequency, determination of velocity of sound, Kundt's method, optical method of compounding vibrations, use of resonators, diffraction grating, biprism, Fresnel's mirrors, Newton's rings, plotting spectrum.

Course in Chemistry.

Determination of molecular weights of liquids from their surface-tension. Determination of molecular weight of dissolved substances. The laws of electrolysis. Molecular association and dissociation. Nature of salt solutions. Thermal Chemistry.

Organic Chemistry.—Benzene and its homologues, and their more important derivatives. Cyclic hydrocarbides and their derivatives. The alkaloids and their constitution. The terpenes.

Practical Work.—Ultimate organic analysis. Use of polariscope. Preparation of two typical organic substances.

Note.—The quantitative practical work in Experimental Physics and Chemistry carried out and properly recorded during this year will be taken into account in deciding the merits of candidates.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

Course in Experimental Physics.

Thermodynamics. — Indicator diagrams, isothermal and adiabatic changes, specific heats, efficiency, reversible engines, absolute scale of temperature, flow of gas through a porous plug. Kinetic theory of gases.

Electricity.—Alternating currents, dynamometers, Cardew's voltmeter, Kelvin balance, ammeters and voltmeters, self-induction and mutual induction, secohmmeter, transformers, characteristics of series, shunt, and compound dynamos, efficiency of electric transmission of power, B.A. measurement of the Ohm, Lorentz' method, induction motors polyphase currents, theory of telegraphy.

Practical Work.—Taking indicator diagram, determination of effects of salts in solution on freezing and boiling points.

Measurement of coefficients of self- and mutual induction, capacity, strong magnetic fields, efficiency of motors and lamps, plotting characteristics of dynamos, standardising dynamometers and voltmeters.

Course in Chemistry.

The relations between the physical properties—boiling point, molecular volume, molecular refraction, molecular rotation—of compounds and their chemical composition and constitution.

Organic Chemistry.—Determination of constitution of organic substances. General methods of identification of the various radicles.

Note.—During this term a few special lectures on Organic Chemistry will be given.

Practical Work.—Application of analysis to natural and artificial products. Electro-chemical analysis. Gas analysis.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

Course in Experimental Physics.

General properties of matter—Pressure in flowing fluid, spray distributors, momentum and energy of fluid, viscosity, electric chronograph, rates of diffusion, spheroidal state.

Light.—Colours, achromatism, anomalous dispersion, polarization, Fresnel's theory, double refraction, Nicol's, Rochon's, and Wollaston's prisms, wave surface in crystals, conical refraction, metallic reflection, quarter wave plate, Fresnel's rhomb, rings and crosses of polarized light, rotatory polarization, magnetic action on light, production of polarized light.

Practical Work.—Pressure in flowing fluid, measurement of coefficient of viscosity, of velocity of bullet electrically. Plotting anomalous spectrum, determination of focal lines for light through lens in direction inclined to axis, measurement of angle between optic axes of crystal, observation of internal and external conical refraction, measurement of rotatory power of sugar solutions, and of refractive index by polarizing angle.

Course in Chemistry.

Chemical Mechanics:—Guldberg and Waage's theory. Chemical equilibrium:—Reversible reactions and dissociation phenomena. Chemical dynamics.

Organic Chemistry.—Continuation of work of previous term with a view to Chemical research.

Practical Work.—Extension of previous course.

TRINITY TERM.

During the three Terms of the Senior Sophister year, Lectures are delivered in Physics on the Special Course for Moderatorship specified for the year.

Each Student will carry out during Trinity Term an investigation depending on the special course he has selected for Moderatorship. The results should be handed in to the Professor prior to the Moderatorship Examination in October.

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§ V.—NATURAL SCIENCE.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR FRESHMAN YEARS.

Prizes are given in Natural Science, at the close of the Junior and Senior Freshman years. The Examinations for these Prizes are held in Michaelmas Term, on days specified in the University Almanac. The following Course has been appointed:—

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

ZOOLOGY, . .	Entrance Prize Course. External morphology of Sea Anemone; Earthworm; Crayfish; Spider; Snail; Pigeon or other Bird; Rabbit or other Mammal. General Principles of Physiology. Thomson's Outlines of Zoology may be consulted.
BOTANY, . .	The Morphology and Physiology of the following types:—Saccharomyces, Sphaerella, Nostoc, Bacillus, Spirogyra, Volvox, Vaucheria, Mucor, Phytophthora, Penicillium, Peziza, Agaricus, Fucus, Polysiphonia, Marchantia, Polytrichum, Pteris, Larix, Scilla, Ranunculus. (Principles of Botany: Bergen and Davis.)
GEOLOGY, . .	Huxley's Physiography, with Geikie's Class Book of Geology, to end of chap. xiv. A practical acquaintance with the rocks and minerals described in the Course will be expected of the candidate, and he is recommended to attend the practical demonstrations given in Trinity Term.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

ZOOLOGY, . . Entrance Prize Course and Junior Freshman Course as before.
External morphology of Zoophyte; Starfish; Leech; Centipede; Mya or Anodon: Cuttle-fish; Cod or other Fish; Lizard.
Internal morphology of Fish; Frog; Bird; Mammal.
Life-history of Zoophyte.
Thomson's Outlines of Zoology may be consulted.

BOTANY, . . As before, with the morphology and physiology of the following types:—Badhamia, Puccinia, Physcia, Pilobolus, Pythium, Callithamnion, Ectocarpus, Pelvetia, Drapernaldia, Pellia, Sphagnum, Marsilia, Selaginella, Equisetum, Lycopodium, Taxus, Iris, Cheiranthus. (Principles of Botany: Bergen and Davis.)

GEOLOGY, . . As before, with the Demonstrations in Petrology and Mineralogy of Michaelmas Term.

N.B.—Students are recommended to apply to the Professors of Zoology, Botany, and Geology for access to specimens illustrating the Courses.

Junior and Senior Freshmen taking up Natural Science may attend with advantage the Michaelmas Term Lectures of the Professor of Geology, who will give any information required on application.

Honors are given at each Examination in the Junior and Senior Sophister years.

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

ZOOLOGY, . . . As before; with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Michaelmas Term.

BOTANY, ... As before, with the Professor's Lectures and the practical work during Michaelmas Term. (Strasburger's Text Book of Botany, Part ii., sect. i. Thallophyta and Bryophyta.)

GEOLOGY, ... The Professor's lectures during Michaelmas Term. The student should refer to Geikie's Text Book of Geology, vol. i. Questions in Elementary Petrology and Mineralogy will be set.

Trinity Examination.

Zoology, ... As before; with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Hilary Term.

Botany, ... As before, with the Professor's Lectures and the practical work during Hilary Term. (Strasburger's Text Book. Part ii., sects. i. and ii. Pteridophyta and Phanerogamia.)

Geology, ... The Professor's lectures and the Demonstrations in Palæontology during Hilary Term. Lapworth's Intermediate Text Book of Geology, Part iii., and Wood's Palæontology may be consulted. Questions in Petrology and Mineralogy will be set.

Michaelmas Examination.

Zoology, ... As before; with the Professor's Lectures and Demonstrations during Trinity Term.

Botany, ... As before, with the Professor's Lectures and the practical work during Trinity Term. (Strasburger's Text Book. Part i., sec. ii.)

Geology, ... The work for the Trinity Examination and Marr's Principles of Stratigraphical Geology.

senior sophister year.

Hilary Examination.

Zoology, ... As before.

Botany, ... As before, with practical work.

Geology, ... The work for the Michaelmas Examination of the Junior Sophister year. Geikie's Text Book of Geology, vol. ii, may be consulted.

Trinity Examination.

Zoology, ... As before.

Botany, ... As before, with practical work.

Geology, ... As for the Hilary Examination.

§ VI.—History and Political Science.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR FRESHMAN YEARS.

Honor Examinations, of one day each, in Modern History are held in Hilary and Trinity Terms of the Junior and Senior Freshmen years, and Prize Examinations in Michaelmas Terms.

The following Course has been appointed :—

JUNIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

Period { English and Irish History, 449–1485.
European History, 476–1494.

No books are specially prescribed for any of the examinations. The following are recommended *only as a guide* to candidates in their reading :—

Hilary Examination.

A. English and Irish History, 449–1066. (*One paper*) :

[Oman, . *England before the Norman Conquest.*
Joyce, . *Short History of Ireland*: Part II.]

B. European History, 476–918. (*One paper*) :

[Oman, . *The Dark Ages.*
Bryce, . *The Holy Roman Empire*, chaps. 1–6.
Davis, . *Charlemagne.*]

Trinity Examination.

A. English and Irish History, 1066–1272. (*One paper*) :

[Davis, . *England under the Normans and Angevins.*
Joyce, . *Short History of Ireland*: Part III, chaps. i to x, inclusive.]

B. European History, 918–1273. (*One paper*) :

[Tout, . *The Empire and the Papacy.*
Bryce, . *The Holy Roman Empire*, chaps. 6–13.
Fisher, . *The Medieval Empire*, chaps. 1, 3, 7, 10.]

Michaelmas Examination.

A. English and Irish History, 1272–1485. (*Two papers*) :

[Hunt and Poole, *The Political History of England*, Vols. III and IV.
Trevelyan, . *England in the Age of Wycliffe.*
Gairdner, . Introduction to *The Paston Letters.*
Bagwell, . *Ireland under the Tudors*, chaps. 5–7.
O'Connor Morris, *Ireland* (ed. Dunlop), chap. 2.]

B. European History, 1273–1494. (*Two papers*) :

[Lodge, . *The Close of the Middle Ages.*
Lavisse et Rambaud, . } *Histoire Générale*, vol. III, chaps. 1–6.
Armstrong, . *Lorenzo de' Medici.*]

SENIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

Period { English and Irish History, 1485–1801.
European History, 1494–1814.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

A. English and Irish History, 1485–1601. (*One paper*):

Hunt and Poole, *The Political History of England*, vol. v.
Pollard, . *Henry VIII.*
Creighton, . *Queen Elizabeth.*
O'Connor Morris, *Ireland* (ed. Dunlop), chaps. 3, 4.

B. European History, 1494–1598. (*One paper*):

Johnson, . *Europe in the Sixteenth Century.*
The Cambridge Modern History, vol. I, chap. 19.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

A. English and Irish History, 1601–1714. (*One paper*):

Trevelyan, . *England under the Stuarts.*
Firth, . *Oliver Cromwell.*
Gardiner, . *Cromwell's Place in History.*
Lecky, . *History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century.* chap. 1.

The Cambridge Modern History, vols. IV, chap. 18; V, chap. 10.

B. European History, 1598–1715. (*One paper*):

Wakeman, . *The Ascendancy of France.*
Acton, . *Lectures on Modern History*, chaps. 9–15.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

A. English and Irish History, 1714–1801. (*Two papers*):

Hunt and Poole, *The Political History of England*, vols. IX and X.
Morley, . *Walpole.*
Morley, . *Burke.*
Rosebery, . *Pitt.*
Lecky, . *History of Ireland in the Eighteenth Century*, chaps. 2–5, 7, 8, 12, 13.

The Cambridge Modern History, vol. VI, chap. 14.

B. European History, 1715–1814. (*Two Papers*):

Hassall, . *The Balance of Power.*
Morse Stephens, *Revolutionary Europe.*
Johnston, . *History of the French Revolution.*
Rose, . *Napoleonic Studies.*

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

Honors are given in History and Political Science at each Examination in the Junior Sophister year.

No books are specially prescribed for any of the examinations. The following are recommended *only as a guide* to candidates in their reading :—

HILARY EXAMINATION.

A. English Constitutional History, to 1307. (*One paper*) :
[Maitland, . *The Constitutional History of England.*
M'Kechnie, . *Magna Carta.* Historical Introduction.
Stubbs, . *The Constitutional History of England*, chaps. 15 and 19.
Petit-Dutaillis, . *Studies Supplementary to Stubbs' Constitutional History.*
Medley, . *English Constitutional History.*]

B. European History. The First Three Crusades. (*One paper*) :
[Stevenson, . *The Crusaders in the East.*
Sybel, . *History and Literature of the Crusades.*
Stubbs, . Preface to *Itinerarium Regis Ricardi* (Rolls Series).
Archer, . *The Crusade of Richard I.*
Oman, . *The Art of War in the Middle Ages.*]

C. Economic History. Outlines of History to 1600.
[Meredith, . *Economic History of England.* Introduction, Books I and II.]

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

A. English Constitutional History, to 1625. (*One paper*) :
[Maitland, . *The Constitutional History of England.*
Dicey, . *The Privy Council.*
Prothero, . Introduction to *Select Statutes, etc., 1558–1625.*
Medley, . *English Constitutional History.*]

B. European History. The Thirty Years' War. (*One paper*) :
[Gindely, . *History of the Thirty Years' War.*
Gardiner, . *The Thirty Years' War.*
Fletcher, . *Gustavus Adolphus.*]

C. Economic History. Outlines of History, 1600–1760.
[Meredith, . *Economic History.* Book III.
Unwin, . *Industrial Organization.*]

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

A. English Constitutional History, from 1625. (*One paper*) :
[Maitland, . *The Constitutional History of England.*
Gardiner, . Introduction to *Constitutional Documents, 1625-1660.*
Dicey, . *The Law of the Constitution.*
Low, . *The Governance of England.*
Medley, . *English Constitutional History.*]

B. European History, 1814–1878. (*One paper*):
[W. Alison Phillips, *Modern Europe*.
The Cambridge Modern History, vols. x and xi (for reference)].

C. Economic History. Outlines of History, 1760–1900.
[Meredith, . *Economic History*. Book iv.
Toynbee, . *Industrial Revolution*.]

§ VII.—Modern Literature.

Separate Honor Examinations are held each Term in the Freshman years in English Literature, in French, and in German. The following Courses have been appointed:—

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

Junior Freshmen.

Hilary Examination.

History of English Literature: 1500 to 1600, but including whole career of Shakespeare; as in Wyatt and Low's Text-Book of English Literature.
Shakespeare: A Midsummer Night's Dream; Henry V.
Spenser: The Faery Queene, book i.
More: Utopia, with Roper's Life of More (ed. Lumby, Cambridge).
Palgrave's Golden Treasury, book i.

Trinity Examination.

History of English Literature: 1600 to 1660, but including whole career of Milton; as in Wyatt and Low.
Shakespeare: Julius Caesar; Coriolanus.
Spenser: The Faery Queene, book ii.
Bacon: Essays.
Palgrave's Golden Treasury, book ii.

Michaelmas Examination.

History of English Literature: from the beginnings to 1500, as in Wyatt and Low.
Shakespeare: As You Like It; Twelfth Night.
Milton: Lycidas; Comus.
Spenser: Colin Clout's Come Home Again.
Sidney: Apology of Poetry.

Senior Freshmen.

Hilary Examination.

History of English Literature: 1660 to 1798, as in Wyatt and Low.
Chaucer: Prologue to Canterbury Tales.
Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice; The Tempest.
Milton: Paradise Lost, books i, ii; Areopagitica.

Trinity Examination.

History of English Literature: 1798 to 1832, as in Wyatt and Low.
Chaucer: Knight's Tale; Squire's Tale; Nun's Priest's Tale.
Shakespeare: Richard III; Romeo and Juliet.
Addison: Coverley Papers, and Critical Papers, from the Spectator (selections ed. T. Arnold, Oxford).

Michaelmas Examination.

Chaucer: Clerk's Tale; Prioress's Tale; Sir Thopas; Prologue to Legend of Good Women.
Shakespeare: Macbeth; Hamlet.
Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel.
Pope: Rape of the Lock; Essay on Criticism.
Swift: Drapier's Letters.

FRENCH.

[Students are expected to make themselves acquainted with the outlines of the History of France so far as it bears on the literary period studied in each Term.]

The studies in this department fall into the following three divisions:

1. Practical exercises in the use of the spoken and written languages: Pronunciation, Conversation, Composition.

2. Theoretical Study of the French Language: Grammar of Modern French, History of the French Language.

3. History of French Literature, and detailed study of selected Literary Works.

Junior Freshmen.

Hilary Examination.

Corneille: Nicomède. (P. de Julleville—Hachette.)
Racine: Andromaque. (Lanson—Hachette.)
Boileau, Poésies et Extraits des œuvres en prose (Brunetière—Hachette).
Balzac, Le Colonel Chabert (Clarendon Press).

Trinity Examination.

Molière: Les Précieuses Ridicules (Lanson—Hachette). Les Femmes Savantes (ed. Lanson, pub. Hachette).
Linthilhac: La Comédie (Dix-septième siècle).
Corneille: Le Menteur (Nelson's Lutetia Classics).
Maupassant: Six Contes (Cambridge Univ. Press).
La Fontaine: Fables Choisies (Dent's Classiques Français).

Michaelmas Examination.

Linthilhac: La Comédie (Dix-huitième siècle).
Marivaux: Théâtre (in *Tous les Chefs d'œuvre*).
Sainte-Beuve: Pages Choisies (Colin).
Les Epistoliers du xviii^e^ Siècle (Dent's Tous les Chefs d'œuvre).
Les Petits Poètes du xviii^e^ Siècle (Dent's Tous les Chefs d'œuvre).

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

Hilary Examination.

Chateaubriand: Extraits (Brunetière—Hachette).
V. Hugo: Préface de Cromwell (Souriau—Société française d'imprimerie et de librairie).
V. Hugo, La Légende des Siècles (Clarendon Press).
G. Paris: Extraits de la Chanson de Roland (lines 1–425).

Trinity Examination.

Fromentin: Une Année dans le Sahel (Oxford Higher French Series).
Balzac: Eugénie Grandet (Calmann-Lévy).
V. Hugo: Le Rhin (Nelson).
G. Paris (*ut supra*): lines 426–815.

Michaelmas Examination.

Vigny: Moïse, Les Destinées, La Maison du Berger, La Mort du Loup, Le Mont des Oliviers, La Bouteille à la Mer.
Musset: Poésies Nouvelles (excluding Rolla). [In Dent's *Tous les Chefs d'Œuvre.*]
Gautier: Voyage en Italie (Pitt Press).
Renan: Souvenirs de Jeunesse.
G. Paris et Langlois: Chrestomathie du Moyen Age, pp. 3–11, 95–129, 239–251, 268–276.
Moréas: Les Stances.

GERMAN.

HONOR COURSE IN GERMAN.

The studies in this department fall into the following three divisions:

1. Practical Study of the German Language: Phonetics and Exercises in Pronunciation, Conversation, Composition.

2. Theoretical Study of the German Language: Grammar of Modern German, History of the German Language.

3. History of German Literature, and detailed study of selected Authors and Literary Works.

NOTE.—Students are expected to make themselves acquainted with the outlines of the History of Germany in so far as it bears on the literary period studied in each Term. They are further expected to pay some attention to present-day events in Germany, and passages for Unseen Translation from current newspaper and magazine literature will be set at the various examinations.

The following Course has been appointed. It is to be noted that questions may be set at any examination from any part of the Course for a previous examination:—

Junior Freshmen.

Hilary Examination.

Robertson, History of German Literature. Part v., first six chapters.
Grillparzer, König Ottokars Glück und Ende.
Viëtor, Deutsches Lesebuch in Lautschrift. II. Teil.
Viëtor, German Pronunciation: Practice and Theory.

Trinity Examination.

Robertson, History of German Literature. Part v., chaps. vii. to xii. (inclusive).
Hebbel, Die Nibelungen.

Michaelmas Examination.

Robertson, History of German Literature. Part v., chap. xiii. to end.
Grillparzer, Der arme Spielmann.
Sütterlin und Waag, Deutsche Sprachlehre.

Senior Freshmen.

Hilary Examination.

Robertson, History of German Literature. Part iv., first six chapters.
Lessing, Emilia Galotti.
Lessing, Minna von Barnhelm.

Trinity Examination.

Robertson, History of German Literature. Part iv., chaps. vii. to x. (inclusive).
Lessing, Nathan der Weise.
Herder, Der Cid.

Michaelmas Examination.

Robertson, History of German Literature. Part iv.
Herder, Volkslieder. I. Teil. 1. und 2. Buch.
Goethe, Hermann und Dorothea.
Goethe, Gedichte. (Lieder, Gesellige Lieder, Aus W. Meister, Balladen, and Vermischte Gedichte.)

Honors are given in Modern Literature at each Examination in the Junior Sophister year. Candidates are permitted to take any two of the three languages—English, French, and German. The numbers of marks assigned to the two languages selected by a Candidate are equal.

The following Courses have been appointed:—

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH, . Shakespeare; King Lear; Antony and Cleopatra.
Milton: Samson Agonistes.
Wordsworth: Matthew Arnold's selection (Macmillan).
Palgrave's Golden Treasury, Books iii and iv.
Burke: Reflections on the French Revolution.

FRENCH, . Ronsard: Odes, Books i to v, both inclusive (in Bibliotheca Romanica—Mudie).
Ronsard: Selected Poems (Lucas—Clarendon Press), excluding Odes.
Du Bellay: Divers jeux rustiques et autres œuvres poétiques (Sansot); Les Regrets (Sansot).
Montaigne: Extraits (Petit de Julleville—Delagrave).
Lanson: Histoire de la Littérature française, Part iii.

GERMAN, . Robertson, History of German Literature. Parts i. and ii., first two chapters.
Goethe, Die Leiden des jungen Werthers.
Wright, Grammar of the Gothic Language. (Accidence, Syntax, and Text.)

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH, . Marlowe: Edward II.
Shakespeare: Richard II.
Byron: Matthew Arnold's selection (Macmillan).
Shelley: Stopford Brooke's selection.
Keats: Lamia; Eve of St. Agnes.
Lamb: Selected Essays (Ginn).

FRENCH, . Corneille: Polyeucte, Don Sanche, Discours sur l'Art dramatique.
Racine: Athalie (ed. Bernardin, pub. Delagrave); Phèdre (Bernardin—Delagrave).
Lanson (*ut supra*): Part iv.
Vial et Denise: Idées et doctrines littéraires du XVII^e^ siècle (Delagrave).
Hanotaux: La France en 1614 (Nelson).

GERMAN, . Robertson, History of German Literature. Part ii., Chaps. iii. to viii. (inclusive).
Schiller, Die Räuber.
Goethe, Faust. I. Teil.
Wright, Old High German Primer.

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH, . Shakespeare: Othello; A Winter's Tale.
Tennyson: In Memoriam; The Princess; Maud; and the poems comprised in pp. 27–103 of Macmillan's one-volume edition of Tennyson.
Browning: Men and Women.
Ruskin: Seven Lamps of Architecture.

FRENCH, . Diderot: Extraits (Texte—Hachette).
Regnard: Le Joueur.
Piron: La Métromanie.
Beaumarchais: Le Mariage de Figaro, Essai sur le Genre Dramatique Sérieux (in Dent's *Tous les Chefs d'œuvre*).
Destouches: La Fausse Agnès (*Bibliothèque Nationale*).
Lanson (*ut supra*): Part v.
Vial et Denise: Idées et doctrines littéraires du XVIII^e^ siècle (Delagrave).

GERMAN, . Robertson, History of German Literature. Parts ii. and iii.
Goethe, Faust. II. Teil.
Schiller, Die Braut von Messina.
Der Nibelunge Nôt (Sammlung Göschen 1).
Wright, Middle High German Primer.

Subjects for English Essays will be proposed at each Examination. The proficiency of Candidates in the other languages will be tested by oral Examination, as well as by written versions from English, and Compositions in the language selected by each Candidate.

§ VIII.—LEGAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Honor Examinations are held in the Hilary and Trinity Terms of the Junior and Senior Sophister Years, and a Prize Examination in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior Sophister Year.

Candidates for Honors in Trinity Term are liable for the Course of the preceding Term, and candidates in Michaelmas Term are liable for the Courses of the two preceding Terms.

Junior Sophisters.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

JURISPRUDENCE.

The scope and methods of Jurisprudence.
The elements of analytical Jurisprudence.
[Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence, chaps. 1–10; Pollock, First Book of Jurisprudence, Pt I.]

Roman Law.

History of Roman Law: the Law of Persons.
[Justinian, Institutes, Bk. I. (edited Moyle, with Introduction); Sohm, Institutes of Roman Law.]

Constitutional History.

[Maitland, The Constitutional History of England.]

Political and Economic Science.

Scope and Method of Economics; Theory of Production and Exchange.
[Nicholson, Elements of Political Economy—Introduction, Bks. I. and III. Marshall, Elements of Economics, Bks. 1, 2, 4.]

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

International Law.

Sources and History of International Law; the Relations of States in Peace.
[Lawrence, Principles of International Law, parts I. and II.; Westlake, International Law, Pt. I., Peace.]

Roman Law.

The Law of Property and Inheritance.
[Justinian, Institutes, Book II., Book III., Titles 1–12; Sohm, Institutes.]

Constitutional Law and History.

[Dicey, Law of the Constitution (latest edition), with the Texts of Magna Charta, The Petition of Right, and The Bill of Rights.]

Political and Economic Science.

The Theory of Distribution and Consumption.
[Nicholson, Elements, Bk. II.; Marshall, Elements of Economics, Bks. 3, 5, and 6.]

MICHAELMAS EXAMINATION.

International Law.

International Disputes: Belligerency: Neutrality.
[Lawrence, Principles, Parts III. and IV.; Westlake, International Law, Part II., War.]

Roman Law.

The Law of Obligations and Actions.
[Justinian, Institutes, Book III., Titles 13 to end, Book IV. Sohm, Institutes.]

ENGLISH LAW.

(*a*) Law of Property.
[Strahan and Baxter, General View of the Law of Property.]

(*b*) Law of Contract.
[Anson, Principles of the English Law of Contract.]

(*c*) Law of Evidence.
[Stephen, Digest of the Law of Evidence.]

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

The economic functions of government.
The theory of taxation and public debts.
[Sidgwick, Elements of Politics, Part I.; Nicholson, Elements, Bk. V.; J. S. Mill, Principles of Political Economy, Bk. V.]

Senior Sophisters.

HILARY EXAMINATION.

JURISPRUDENCE.

As in Junior Sophister Year, together with the elements of historical and comparative Jurisprudence.
[Maine, Ancient Law, Early Law and Custom; Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence, chaps. 11–18; Pollock, First Book of Jurisprudence, Part II.]

ENGLISH LAW.

(*a*) Real Property, as in Junior Sophister Michaelmas Examination, together with the work of the ordinary Law Lectures in Michaelmas Term. Equity: The origin and development of the Court of Chancery; the general principles of Equity; the Law of Trusts.
[Strahan and Kenrick, Digest of Equity; 1883, H. A. Smith, Principles of Equity.]

(*b*) The Law of Torts.
[Pollock, Law of Torts.]

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

As in Junior Sophister Year.

TRINITY EXAMINATION.

ENGLISH LAW.

(*a*) Real Property; the work of the ordinary Lectures of Hilary Term. Equity: the doctrines of Election, Conversion, Satisfaction, and Performance; Equitable relief on grounds of Fraud, Misrepresentation, and Mistake; Equitable Remedies.
[Strahan and Kenrick, Digest of Equity; H. A. Smith, Principles of Equity.]

(*b*) The Law of Easements.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

The History of Political and Economic Theories.
[Pollock, History of the Science of Politics; Ingram, History of Political Economy; Dunning, History of Political Theories.]

N.B.—The books mentioned within brackets in the above Courses are intended to show the scope of the examinations, and the standard of attainment expected from candidates.

§ IX. CELTIC LANGUAGES.

Prize Examinations in Old and Middle Irish are held in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior and Senior Freshman Years, and a Prize Examination in Celtic Languages in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior Sophister year. The following Courses have been appointed:—

JUNIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

(*a*) Texts—

Strachan: Selections from the O.-Ir. Glosses.
Scéla na Esergi.
Dá Brón Flatha Nime.
Strachan, "Stories from the *Táin*."

(*b*) Grammar.

(*c*) Joyce: Names of Places.

SENIOR FRESHMAN YEAR.

(*a*) Texts—

Imram Máiledúin.
Aislinge meic Conglinne.
Táin Bó Fráich.
The Würzburg Glosses, Epistle to the Romans.

(*b*) Grammar.

(*c*) Wakeman: Irish Antiquities.

JUNIOR SOPHISTER YEAR.

(*a*) Texts—

Tochmarc Étáine.
The Würzburg Glosses, Epistles to the Corinthians, Galatians, and Ephesians.
Atkinson: Passions and Homilies.

(*b*) Grammar of Early Irish and Early Welsh. Thurneysen's and Strachan's handbooks are recommended.

(*c*) Joyce: Social History of Ancient Ireland, vol. I.

(*d*) Welsh: Peredur ab Efrawc.

Moderatorships.

In the Michaelmas Term of the fifth, or Candidate Bachelor, year, the B.A. Degree Examination includes Examinations for Moderatorships in each of the following subjects:—

1. Mathematics.
2. Classics.
3. Mental and Moral Philosophy.
4. Experimental Science.
5. Natural Science.
6. History and Political Science.
7. Modern Literature.
8. Legal and Political Science.
9. Engineering Science.
10. Celtic Languages.

The Course appointed for Examination in each of these subjects is as follows:—

MODERATORSHIPS IN MATHEMATICS

The Course for Moderatorships is the same as the Honor Course in Mathematics.

Notice of Candidature must be given to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN CLASSICS.

This Course consists of two parts—one general, the other variable from year to year.

Candidates will be critically examined in a Special Course.

Special Courses for 1916.

Greek, . .	Pindar, Pythian Odes. Aristophanes, Frogs. Bucolici Graeci (Oxford text of Wilamowitz, pp. 1–120, omitting Theocritus II, IV, V, XII, XVIII, XXVII, XXIX, XXX, and the epigrams). Aristotle, *περὶ ποιητικῆς*.
Latin, . .	Virgil, Georgics, Books I, II, III, and IV. Tacitus, Dialogue on Orators. Quintilian, Institutio, Book X.

Passages will be set for translation, selected from the Greek and Latin classical authors generally. Candidates will be further examined in the higher Greek and Latin Grammar and Criticism, in the Political and Literary Histories of Greece and Rome, in Greek and Latin Composition, and in Comparative Philology.

The following Book is recommended as a source of knowledge in Comparative Philology:—

Giles' Manual of Comparative Philology.

The Course in History and Literature for Classical Moderatorships will be as follows:—

Holm, . . .	History of Greece, Vols. I., II., and III.
Mahaffy, . .	History of Greek Literature.
Mommsen, . .	History of Rome, Book I., chaps. 12–15; Book II., chaps. 8 and 9; Book III., chaps. 12–14; Book IV., chaps. 12 and 13; Book V., chap. 12.
How and Leigh,	History of Rome.
Bury, ...	Student's Roman Empire, chaps. 1–25.
Tyrrell, . .	Latin Poetry, chaps. 1–8.

Together with the lectures of the Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology in Ancient History and Classical Archæology during the two academic years preceding each examination.

The subjects for Essays will be chosen from the above Course.

The numbers assigned as marks to the various subjects of Examination will be as follows:—

	Marks.
Four Papers of Passages, ...	80
Four Compositions, ...	60
Special Course (*vivâ voce*), ...	60
Higher Grammar and Criticism, . .	25
Philology, ...	25
History and Literature, ...	50
	300

The arrangement of the Examination will be as follows:—

9 a.m. to 12 noon—1st day, Greek Prose Passages. 2nd day, Greek Verse Passages. 3rd day, Latin Prose Passages. 4th day, Latin Verse Passages.

2 p.m. to 5 p.m.—1st day, Greek Prose Composition (one hour and a-half), Greek Verse Composition (one hour and a-half). 2nd day, Latin Prose Composition (one hour and a-half), Latin Verse Composition (one hour and a-half). 3rd day, Higher Grammar and Criticism (one hour and a-half), Paper in Philology (one hour and a-half). 4th day, Paper in History and Literature.

Notice of Candidature must be given to the Senior Lecturer, on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

I. Every Candidate will be examined—

(*a*) On his general knowledge of the history and problems of philosophy (30 marks).

(*b*) On the following compulsory course (40 marks):—

Plato's *Republic*.
Aristotle's *Ethics*.
Descartes' *Meditations*.
Hume's *Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding*.
Kant's *Kritik of the Pure Reason*.
Kant's *Fundamental Principles of the Metaphysic of Morals*.
Hegel's *Subjective Logic*, Introductory Chapters and Section 1.
Höffding's *Psychology*.

II. Every Candidate shall present for examination any *two* of the following Courses:—A, B, C, D, E, F (15 marks each), *or* Course G (30 marks), and shall give notice of his choice to the Professor of Moral Philosophy before the 20th of June preceding his examination.

A.

Greek Pre-Socratic and Platonic Philosophy.—Course of reading recommended:—

Ritter and Preller's *Historia Philosophiae Graecae*, to the end of the Academia Vetus.

B.

The Aristotelian, Later Greek, and Mediaeval Philosophy.—Course of reading recommended:—

Ritter and Preller's *Historia Philosophiae Graecae*, Aristoteles eiusque discipuli, Sceptici antiquiores, Academici nov. Sceptici recentiores, Philo Judaeus, Neoplatonici.

Wulf's *History of Mediaeval Philosophy*, Patristic Philosophy, and Mediaeval Philosophy to the middle of the fifteenth century.

C.

Modern Pre-Kantian Intellectualism.—Course of reading recommended:—

Leibniz' *Monadology* and *New System* (with *Explanations*).
Spinoza's *Ethics*, Books i and ii.

D.

Empirical Philosophy.—Course of reading recommended:—

Locke's *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, Books ii and iv.
Berkeley's *Principles of Human Knowledge*.
James's *Pragmatism*.
Bergson's *Creative Evolution*.

E.

The Philosophy of Kant.—Course of reading recommended:—

Kant's *Kritik of Judgment*.

F.

The Philosophy of Hegel.—Course of reading recommended:—

Hegel's *Logic* (Part i of Hegel's *Encyclopedia*).

G.

Ancient and Modern Ethics.—Course of reading recommended :—

Zeller's *Stoics and Epicureans*, Chaps. x–xii, xiv, xix-xxi.
Spinoza's *Ethics*, Books iii, iv, and v.
Butler's *Sermons* and *Nature of Virtue*.
Kant's *Kritik of the Practical Reason*.
Spencer's *Data of Ethics*.
Sorley's *Ethics of Naturalism*.
Green's *Prolegomena to Ethics*, Books iii, iv, and v.
Seth's *Ethical Principles*, Introduction.

Notice of Candidature, with Special Courses chosen, must be given to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

THE subjects of Examination for Moderatorships in Experimental Science, and the relative weights to be attached to the different subjects, are as follows:—

	Marks.
(1) General Paper in Physics,	100
(2) *Either* General Paper in Physics, *or* General Paper in Chemistry,	100
(3) *Either* Special Paper in Physics, *or* Special Paper in Chemistry,	100
(4) General Paper in Chemistry,	100
(5) Essays in Physical subjects,	50
(6) Essays in Chemical subjects,	50
(7) Practical Examination in Physics,	50
(8) Practical Examination in Chemistry,	50
(9) Practical work during Sophister years, *either* 300 marks in Physics, and 100 in Chemistry, *or* 300 in Chemistry, and 100 in Physics,	400

The Course in each subject consists of the Honor Courses of the Freshman and Sophister Years, together with a Special Course and a Special Investigation. A Special Course in Physics is appointed which, until further notice, will be Current Electricity.

In Chemistry a student is allowed, at the commencement of his Senior Sophister year, to select either Inorganic, Organic, or Physical Chemistry as his Special Course.

Candidates are not required to answer in the Special Courses in both Experimental Physics and Chemistry, or to undertake research in both branches.

In order to qualify for a Gold Medal, candidates must obtain not less than 35 per cent. in the secondary subject they have taken.

Notice of Candidature, with Special Courses chosen, must be given to the Senior Lecturer, on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN NATURAL SCIENCE.

Two Courses of study (A) or (B) are defined as suitable for this Examination; one of these Courses (B) is specially adapted to the requirements of Medical Students.

(A.)

(A) consists of general Courses in Geology, Botany, and Zoology, together with Special Courses in each subject, which are arranged yearly, and of which Special Courses each candidate must select one.

300 marks are allotted to each of the general Courses, and 100 to the selected Special Course.

General Courses.

Geology, . All the work of the Freshman and Sophister years, and, in addition, a Geological Section, in a locality approved by the Professor, must be submitted along with an Essay descriptive of the Section, and a collection of such minerals, rocks, and fossils as have been obtained in the field.

Zoology, . All the work of the Freshman and Sophister years.

Botany, . All the work of the Freshman and Sophister years. The work done in the Botanical Laboratory during the Junior and Senior Sophister years will be taken into account in the Moderatorship Examination.

Special Courses for 1916.

Geology, . The Palæontology of the Older Palæozoic Rock.
Zoology, . Hydromedusæ and Scyphomedusæ.
Botany, . The Movement of Water in Plants.

(B.)

The subjects of the Examination in (B) are divided into two groups:—

I.	II.
Chemistry	Anatomy.
Physics.	Physiology.
Botany.	Pathology and Bacteriology.
Zoology.	

Candidates must present themselves in three subjects, which must not all belong to one group.

The Courses in the subjects of Group I. are arranged with a view to the requirements of Medical Science.

CHEMISTRY.

Inorganic.

Methods of preparation and properties of the following elements and of their chief compounds: H, the halogens, S, N, P, As, Sb, Bi, C, alkali metals, Ca, Mg, Zn, Hg, Cu, Pb, Fe. Laws of combustion—Atomic theory—Determination of atomic and molecular weights. Relationships between the elements; the periodic arrangement of the elements. Relations between chemical structure and physiological activity.

Physical.

Vapour density—Abnormal vapour densities—Dissociation—Boiling points, melting points, and specific gravities—Fractional distillation, and distillation under reduced pressure. Sublimation—Rotation of plane of polarised light; the polarimeter.

Absorption Spectra. Solutions—Dialysis and Osmosis—Boiling points and freezing points of dilute solutions; Experimental methods of determination. Modern theories of solution—Elements of Thermochemistry.

Organic.

Derivatives of paraffins and olefines—Alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, acids, esters; saponification, hydrolysis; amines, aminoacids, amides. Isomerism, polymerism, tautomerism, stereo-isomerism. Carbohydrates, fermentation, action of enzymes.

Benzene and its simpler homologues and their derivatives. Constitution of ring compounds, orientation. Naphthalene, anthracene, and their simpler derivatives. Pyridine, quinoline, alkaloids, leucomaïnes, and ptomaïnes. Medically important synthetical products. General methods of organic analysis, such as determination of C, H, N, S, P, and halogens.

Practical.

Simple qualitative analysis, inorganic and organic. Volumetric analysis. Organic preparations of a simple character. Use of spectroscope and polarimeter. Determination of molecular weights, boiling points, melting points, and specific gravity.

General Note.—A knowledge of those portions of the subject which bear most directly on Medical Science will be specially required, and the greatest importance will be attached to Organic Chemistry.

Books Recommended.

Inorganic Chemistry,	Newth's Inorganic Chemistry.
Physical Chemistry,	Reychler—M'Crae, Outlines of Physical Chemistry. (Whittaker.) Lehfeldt's Textbook of Physical Chemistry. (Arnold.)
Organic Chemistry,	Perkin and Kipping's Organic Chemistry with Appendix. H. Meyer's Determination of Radicals in Carbon Compounds. (Translated by Tingle; pub. by Chapman and Hall.)

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

General Properties of matter. Characteristics of solids, liquids, gases. Compressibility, and shearing strains and stresses. Torsion. Flexure. Work done by elastic forces. Pressure in flowing liquid. Spray distributors. Viscosity. Variation of atmospheric pressure with height. Diffusion. Molecular theory.

Measurement of length, area, volume, time, and mass. Laws of motion. Acceleration due to gravity. Pendulum. Friction. Boyle's law. Atmospheric pressure. Measurement of density. Surface tension. Osmotic pressure.

Heat.—Temperature. Thermometers. Expansion of substances. Force of expansion. Maximum density of water. Air thermometer. Absolute temperature. Weight of given volume of gas. Calorimetry. Specific heat. Heat of chemical action. Laws of fusion. Boiling points and melting points. Evaporation. Saturated vapours. Hygrometry. Vapour density. Conductivity and diffusivity. Radiation. Meteorology. Mechanical equivalent of heat.

Sound.—Simple and complex vibrations of a particle. Sounds and their differences. Wave motion. Velocity of propagation. Measurement of wave-length and frequency. Resonance. Strings. Pipes. Ear. Vibrations of body. Loops and nodes. Chronographs. Vowel sounds.

Light.—Reflection and refraction. Prisms. Lenses. Indices of refraction. Eye. Dispersion. Spectroscope. Achromatism. Construction and magnifying power of telescopes and microscopes. Photometry. Wave-theory. Velocity. Rectilinear propagation. Interference. Diffraction. Polarization. Photography. Phosphorescence. Fluorescence. X-Rays.

Magnetism and Electricity.—Magnets. Terrestrial magnetism. Magnetic effects of currents. Measurements of current, pressure, resistance. Development of heat in circuit. Ohm's law. Electromagnets. Electromagnetic induction. Electromagnetic machines. Ruhmkorff's coil.

Electrolysis. Cells. Polarization. Non-polarizable electrodes. Electrolytic dissociation. Ionic hypothesis. Conductivity of electrolytes. Solution pressure.

Capillary electrometer. Thermo-electricity. Electric radiation.

Electric charges. Electroscopes. Condensers. Electric discharges. Oscillations. High-frequency currents.

BOTANY.

1. The principles of Morphology, Anatomy, Histology, and Physiology as illustrated by the following genera:—Comatricha, Saccharomyces, Sphaerella, Nostoc, Bacillus, Spirogyra, Vaucheria, Volvox, Pythium, Mucor, Claviceps, Puccinia, Agaricus, Fucus, Marchantia, Polypodium. Selaginella, Pinus, Lilium, Betula, Ranunculus.

2. The Cytology of somatic and reproductive cells.

3. The general Physiology of metabolism and response in Plants.

Course Recommended.

Laboratory Work, 120 hours.
Strasburger's Textbook of Botany.
Wilson: Cell in Development and Heredity.
Verworn: General Physiology.

ZOOLOGY.

1. The cell: its structure, life, and multiplication.
2. General principles of nutrition, respiration, motion, and excretion, especially in the lower forms of animal life.
3. Zygosis. Ovum and sperm. Maturation, fertilization, segmentation.
4. Elementary embryology.
5. Study of the following types:—Amœba, Paramœcium, Monocystis, Hydra, Lumbricus, Hirudo, Astacus, Blatta or Periplaneta, Mya or Anodonta, Helix, Amphioxus, Scyllium, Rana, Columba, Lepus.
6. General Morphology of the phyla and classes to which these types belong, with the addition of the phyla Platyhelminthes and Nematelminthes.

Additional time required, about 50 hours.

For information as to text-books, application to be made to the Professor of Zoology.

ANATOMY.

The anatomy of Man.

The embryonic history of Man.

The ancestral history of Man, as far as it may be inferred from a study of his anatomy and embryonic development.

Comparison of the anatomy of Man—as the most specialised Mammal—with that of the lower Mammalia, and more primitive Vertebrates.

Anatomical methods of investigation.

Text-books: as recommended by the Professor of Anatomy.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Chemistry of animal tissues and organs; of proteids and their cleavage products; of carbohydrates; of fats.

General Physiology of protoplasm; of muscle and nerve; of electrical organs.

Blood: its composition and properties; the apparatus and mechanism of its circulation.

Lymph-formation: Diffusion and Osmosis in the animal body.

Respiration: The mechanism and chemistry of respiratory interchange. Ventilation.

Secretion and secretory glands. Enzymes.

Digestion: Chemistry of digestive processes. Muscular movements of the alimentary canal. Absorption. Dietaries.

Metabolism: Internal secretions. Ductless Glands. Source and Liberation of Energy in the animal body. Animal temperature.

Excretion: Functions of the Kidney and Skin. Chemistry of Urine. Nervous System: Structure and Functions of the Brain and Spinal Cord. The Physiology of the Visceral or Autonomic System of Nerves. Organs and Physiology of the Special Senses: Cutaneous and Muscular Sensations. Voice and Speech.

Text-books: to be recommended by the Professor of Physiology.

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

Subjects.

(1) *General Pathology :—*

Anomalies of growth and development. Disturbances of circulation and nutrition. Pathology of the blood. Inflammation. Infection and Immunity. Tumours.

(2) *Morbid Anatomy* of the tissues, naked eye and microscopic.

(3) *Pathological Chemistry :—*

Qualitative and quantitative analysis of morbid products.
Microscopic methods used in Pathology, including microchemical methods.

(4) *Bacteriology :—*

Methods of cultivating, isolating, and examining micro-organisms. Study of the characteristics of the various forms of Bacteria. Methods of quantitative Bacteriological analysis. Applications of Bacteriology to Clinical Medicine. Infection and Immunity.

A special subject will be selected each year from the above Course, to which the candidates of that year will be expected to devote special attention.

In addition to the Winter and Summer Courses, given by the Lecturer in Pathology, two Practical Courses will be given in the Pathological Laboratory, viz.:—

(1) A Course of two months in Practical Bacteriology.
(2) A Course of three months in Pathological Chemistry and Microscopy.

The first Course may be taken in any year of the Medical curriculum.

The second cannot be taken before the session in which the Winter Course in Pathology is being attended.

The Courses will be given on three days in each week, for two hours each day, during the Winter Session. The total number of hours will be about 120.

Students will be allowed to work in the Laboratory at certain times outside the regular class hours.

Books recommended.

Cohnheim's Lectures in Pathology.
Ziegler, Pathological Anatomy.
Ainley Walker, Infection and Immunity.
Mallory and Wright's Practical Pathology.
Salskowski, Practical Pathological Chemistry.
Muir and Ritchie, Bacteriology.

Notice of Candidature, with subjects chosen, must be given to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

[Candidates will take notice that there may be passages set in Latin, French, and German for translation and comment.]

I.—General History. (2 Papers.) 250 marks.

General Outline of Ancient Greek and Roman History, to A.D. 285.

and General Outline of Mediæval and Modern European History, from A.D. 285–1848.

Books suggested as suitable for reading—Bury's History of Greece; How and Leigh's History of Rome to the death of Cæsar; Bury's Students' Roman Empire; Robinson's History of Western Europe.

II.—Special Periods of Ancient or Modern History (2 Papers.) 350 marks.

A. Ancient History.

1. Special period of Greek history with original authorities:—

The Pentekontaeteia (479–431 B.C.).

[Candidates are recommended to use Holm's History of Greece, and Hill's Sources for Greek History.]

2. Special period of Roman history with original authorities:—

The Gracchi, Marius, and Sulla (133–78 B.C.).

[Candidates are recommended to use the Histories of Rome by Mommsen and Greenidge, and Greenidge and Clay's Sources for Roman History.]

or **B.** Modern History, special period:—

The French Revolution: its history, causes, and antecedents.

The following books are specially prescribed:

Morse Stephens, . *Orators of the French Revolution* (omitting in vol. II Barère iv–xi incl. and Baudin).

Arthur Young, . *Travels in France* (ed. Betham Edwards).

The following books are recommended, but not as compulsory subjects of study:

Morse Stephens, . *The French Revolution.*

Aulard. . *The French Revolution* (ed. Miall).

Lavisse, . *Histoire de France*, vol. IX.

Morse Stephens, . *Revolutionary Europe.*

The Cambridge Modern History, vol. VIII.

Taine, . *L'Ancien Régime.*

De Tocqueville, . *L'Ancien Régime et la Révolution Française.*

Burke, . *Reflections on the French Revolution.*

Acton, . *Lectures on the French Revolution.*

Mahan, . *Influence of Sea power upon the French Revolution*, vol. I.

Morley, . *Rousseau.*

Morley, . *Voltaire.*

Sorel, . *L'Europe et la Révolution française*, tome i, livre i.

III.—Constitutional History. (1 Paper.) 100 marks.

A. Warde-Fowler's City State of the Greeks and Romans.
Text of the Treatise Ἀθηναίων πολιτεία.
Gilbert (G.), The Constitutional Antiquities of Sparta and Athens.
Greenidge (A. H. J.), Roman Public Life.

or **B.** English Constitutional History, to 1832.

[Candidates are referred to the books recommended for the Honor Examinations in English Constitutional History, in the Junior Sophister year.]

A knowledge of the text of the following documents will be required:

The Charter of Liberties of Henry I.
The Constitutions of Clarendon.
Magna Carta.
Confirmatio Cartarum.
The Petition of Right.
The Instrument of Government.
The Habeas Corpus Amendment Act.
The Bill of Rights.
The Act of Settlement.

IV.—Political Science. (1 Paper.) 100 marks.

A. Aristotle's Politics.
Freeman's Comparative Politics.

or **B.** Bluntschli's Theory of the State.
Cornewall Lewis's On the Government of Dependencies (with Lucas's Introduction).
Sidgwick's Development of European Polity.
A. L. Lowell's Governments and Parties in Continental Europe.

V.—Economic History. (1 Paper.) 100 marks.

The Examination in this subject will include:—
The outlines of Ancient Economic history.
or English Economic history.

The following books are recommended:—

A. Cunningham (W.), Western Civilization in its Economic Aspects. Part I. (Ancient Times).
Francotte (H.), L'Industrie dans la Grèce ancienne. Book I., chaps. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7; Book II., chaps. 2, 7; Book III., chap. 4; Book IV., chaps. 4, 5.
Mommsen's Roman History (the portions in the following chapters which deal with Economics:—Book I., chap. 13; Book II., chap. 8; Book III., chap. 12; Book IV., chap. 11; Book V., chap. 11).
Levasseur (E.), Histoire des classes ouvrières, Book I.

or **B.** Meredith, . *Economic History of England.*
Unwin, . *Industrial Organization.*
Seebohm, . *English Village Community.*
Webb, . *History of Trade Unionism.*
Johnson, . *The Disappearance of the Small Landowner.*
Ashley, . *English Economic History.*
Rand, . *Selections illustrating Economic History.* Chaps. 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 18, 22.

VI.—Ancient and Modern History.

A. *For Candidates in Ancient History* :—

Greek Epigraphy (1 paper), 100 marks.

(Candidates to consult the Professor of Ancient History for particulars.)

B. *For Candidates in Modern History* :—

English and Irish History, 449–1837 A.D. (1 paper), 100 marks.

(Candidates are referred to the books recommended for the Honor Examinations in English and Irish History in the Freshman Years.)

Candidates for Moderatorship who are members of the Army Class may substitute Military History and Geography for V. Economic History, and VI, Ancient and Modern History.

Military History and Strategy. (100 marks.)

The General Principles of Strategy in Civilized Warfare.

Candidates will be required to have such a knowledge of all campaigns, since 1750, in which Great Britain has been engaged, and of other campaigns during the same period, as will enable them to deduce from these the strategic lessons they teach, or to illustrate the application of strategic principles to the conduct of war.

Also to know so much of the political causes that led to these campaigns as may have directly affected the strategic operations.

The general scope of this paper is indicated by the following works :—

Hamley's "Operations of War."
James' "Modern Strategy."
Any recognized work dealing with campaigns subsequent to the Russo-Japanese War of 1904–5.
Any recognized work dealing with British campaigns.

Military Geography. (100 marks.)

Candidates will be required to have such a knowledge of the influence on strategy of geography as is indicated in the following works :—

May's "Introduction to Military Geography."
Maguire's "Military Geography."

Notice of Candidature, with Courses chosen, must be given to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN MODERN LITERATURE.

The subjects of Examination are—

I. English Language and Literature.
II. French Language and Literature.
III. German Language and Literature.

The successful candidates will be arranged in two separate lists:—

(1) English and one foreign language;
(2) French and German;

and the languages in which they have competed will be marked on the lists, and on the medals they obtain. The candidates in (2) will be required to answer in essays in English on French and German subjects to show their competence in English.

All Candidates must present themselves in any two, and two only, of the sections, English Language and Literature, French Language and Literature, German Language and Literature. They must inform the Senior Lecturer before the end of Trinity Term in what two sections they intend to compete.

The proficiency of Candidates will be tested by papers and oral Examination as well as by Composition in the languages which they have chosen.

The Courses in the several Departments are as follows:—

I.—*English Language and Literature.*

The History of English Literature: based upon the study of such works as Courthope's History of English Poetry (6 vols., Macmillan), and the more important authors in the five vols. of Craik's English Prose Selections.

Literary Criticism: as represented by—
Aristotle's Poetics: English translation.
Sidney: Apology of Poetry.
Dryden: Essay of Dramatic Poesy; Preface to the Fables.
Addison: Critical Essays from the Spectator.
Johnson: Lives of Milton, Dryden, Pope.
Coleridge: Lectures on Shakespeare.
Dowden's Mind and Art of Shakespeare.
Macaulay: Essay on Moore's Life of Byron.
M. Arnold: Critical Essays.

Chaucer: as in Undergraduate Course.
Langland: Piers Plowman.
Shakespeare: as in Undergraduate Course.
Marlowe: Tamburlaine; Edward II.
Lamb's Specimens of English Dramatic Poets (not including the Garrick Plays).
Milton: as in Undergraduate Course.
Palgrave's Golden Treasury.

II.—*French Language and Literature.*

The subjects for examination are divided into five groups. Of these the first three are compulsory. Each candidate must in addition take either the fourth or fifth group, at his option.

NOTE.—Students are expected to make themselves acquainted with the history of France so far as it bears on the literary period studied in each Term.

The subjects for examination are as follows:—

1. Passages for translation and Prose Composition.
2. (*a*) A general knowledge of the history of French Literature, 1500–1789.
   (*b*) A general knowledge of the history of the French language and the grammar of modern French, including Phonetics, and the outlines of the historical development of French Prosody.
3. Questions on and translations from prescribed classical texts (as below).
4. (*a*) A general knowledge of French Medieval Literature, Philology, and Prosody.
   (*b*) Questions on, and translations from, prescribed medieval texts (as below).
5. (*a*) A general knowledge of the History of French Literature and Prosody (1789 to the present day).
   (*b*) Questions on the prescribed texts (1789–1910) (as below).

Prescribed Texts.

GROUP 2 (compulsory).

(*a*) Brunetière: Histoire de la littérature française classique (vols. i, ii, iii).

(*b*) Bourciez, Eléments de Linguistique Romane (Klincksieck, Paris). [A general knowledge of pp. 25–399, 618–670, omitting references to Provençal.] With illustrative extracts from Oulmont: La Poésie Française du Moyen-Age (Mercure de France).

GROUP 3 (compulsory).

(*a*) Candidates must show a first-hand acquaintance, from a literary point of view, with the principal works of—
Ronsard, Racine, Molière, and Corneille.

(*b*) They will also be examined in the following texts:—
Voltaire: Choix de Lettres (Brunel—Hachette).
Voltaire: Extraits en Prose (Brunel—Hachette).
Diderot: Extraits (Texte—Hachette).
Renan: Essais de Morale et de Critique.

GROUP 4 (optional).

(*a*) G. Paris: La Littérature française au Moyen-Age (Hachette).
Bourciez (*ut supra*), pp. 25–399, 618–670. [A detailed knowledge will be required.]
Brunot: Histoire de la Langue Française (Colin), vol. i. (Questions will be asked specifically on pp. 61–217, and 296–347 only, but candidates should read carefully pp. 1–347).

(*b*) La Vie de Saint Alexis (in Champion's Classiques Français du Moyen-Age).

Le Pélerinage de Charlemagne (Karls des Grossen Reise nach Jerusalem, ed. Koschwitz, pub. Reisland, Leipzig).

La Chanson de Roland (in Mudie's Bibl. Romanica).

Gormund et Isembard (in Champion's Classiques Français du Moyen-Age).

La Chastelaine de Vergi (same series).

Adam le Bossu: Le Jeu de la Feuillée (same series).

Aucassin et Nicolette (ed. Suchier-Counson, published Schöningh, Paderborn).

Villon: Lais et Testament (in Champion's Classiques Français du Moyen-Age).

Courtois d'Arras (in Champion's Classiques Français du Moyen-Age).

[*Note*—Candidates will be expected to show a detailed knowledge of the Picard and Norman dialects up to the end of the thirteenth century, as well as of Francien.]

GROUP 5 (optional).

(*a*) Brunetière: L'Evolution de la Poésie lyrique en France, Le Roman naturaliste, H. de Balzac.
T. de Visan: L'Attitude du lyrisme contemporain.

(*b*) Balzac: Père Goriot, Le Curé de Tours, Le Cabinet des Antiques

Barrès: Colette Baudoche, Amori et dolori sacrum, Les Amitiés françaises, Le Voyage de Sparte, La Colline Inspirée.

Stuart Merrill: Une Voix dans la Foule (pp. 9–14, 31–39, 75–108, 167–175, 185–206).

Barbey d'Aurévilly: Le Chevalier Destouches.

Leconte de Lisle: Poèmes Antiques, Poèmes Barbares, Poèmes Tragiques.

V. Hugo: Les Contemplations (Nelson).

Lemonnier: La Vie Belge.

Verlaine: Sagesse.

Vielé-Griffin: Plus Loin.

III.—*German Language and Literature.*

The subjects for examination are divided into four groups. Of these, the first two are compulsory. Each candidate must in addition take either the third or the fourth group according to option.

NOTE.—Students are expected to make themselves acquainted with the outlines of the History of Germany in so far as it bears on the literary period studied in each term.

The four groups are as follows:—

GROUP I. (Compulsory).

1. (*a*) General knowledge of the History of German Literature.
   (*b*) Outlines of the historical development of German Prosody.
2. (*a*) Grammar of Modern German (including Phonology).
   (*b*) General knowledge of the History of the German language (including its relationship to other languages of the Indo-European group).
   (*c*) German Composition.

GROUP II. (Compulsory)

Selected Texts (as below).

GROUP III. (Optional.)

1. A more detailed knowledge of the History of German Literature in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
2. Texts selected from the above period (as below).

GROUP IV. (Optional).

1. Philology of the German Language.
2. Selected Medieval Texts (as below).
3. Principles of Linguistic Science.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS.

GROUP I., . Kauffmann, Deutsche Metrik.
Weise, Unsere Muttersprache.

GROUP II., . Walther von der Vogelweide, Gedichte.
Der Nibelunge Nôt (Sammlung Göschen 1).
Kudrun und Dietrich-Epen in Auswahl (Sammlung Göschen 10).
Hartmann von Aue, Wolfram von Eschenbach und Gottfried von Strassburg (Sammlung Göschen 22).
Freytag, Bilder aus der deutschen Vergangenheit. Vol. i.

GROUP III., . The Principal Works of Lessing, Herder, Goethe, Schiller, Grillparzer, and Hebbel.

GROUP IV., . Wright, Historical Grammar.
Wright, Gothic Grammar.
Braune, Abriss der althochdeutschen Grammatik.
Sievers, Abriss der angelsächsischen Grammatik.
Sweet, Anglo-Saxon Reader (Prose Extracts).
Braune, Althochdeutsches Lesebuch.
Wyld, Historical Study of the Mother Tongue.

Notice of Candidature, with groups chosen, must be given to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN LEGAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

The subjects of examination, and the marks to be assigned to the several subjects are as follows:—

I. Roman Law: one paper (120 marks).

Candidates will be examined in the Course of Roman Law prescribed for Honors in the Junior Sophister year, together with a special portion of the Digest. In 1915, and until further notice, the portion will be—Title, VII., 1 (De Usufructu).

II. Jurisprudence and International Law: one paper (100 marks).

(*a*) Jurisprudence.

Analytical and Historical Jurisprudence, as appointed in the Sophister Honor Courses.

(*b*) International Law.

The Course of International Law appointed for the Honor Examinations of the Junior Sophister year, to be studied in greater detail in one of the larger text-books (e.g. 'Hall's International Law'), together with a special topic of International Law. In 1914, and until further notice, this topic will be 'The Law of Contraband and Blockade.'

(*c*) Private International Law.

The general principles of the subject.

[Westlake, 'Private International Law.']

III. Constitutional History and Law, and Legal History: one paper (120 marks).

The Junior Sophister Honor Course studied in greater detail, together with the leading features of English legal institutions.

[Medley, English Constitutional History.
Anson, Law and Custom of the Constitution,
Carter, History of English Legal Institutions.]

IV. Law of Property and Equity; General: one paper (120 marks).

The leading features of the Law of Property and the Principles of Equity, as treated in the Sophister Honor Courses.

V. Law of Property and Equity; Special: one paper (100 marks).

Until further notice, these subjects will be 'Easements' and 'Married Women's Property.'

VI. The Law of Obligations: one paper (120 marks).

The Law of Contract and Torts, as appointed for the Sophister Honor Courses.

VII. Criminal Law and the Law of Evidence: one paper (100 marks).

The Law of Evidence, as appointed for the Junior Sophister Honor Course, together with the general principles of Criminal Law.

[Stephen, Digest of Criminal Law.
Kenny, Cases on Criminal Law, Parts I. and II.]

VIII. Political Science: one paper (100 marks).

In addition to the general course prescribed for Honors in the Sophister years, Candidates will be required to show acquaintance with the general principles of Politics; the structure, functions, and development of the State; and the history of political theories, together with a prescribed text. In 1915, and until further notice, the prescribed text will be Maine, "Popular Government."

IX. Economics: one paper (120 marks).

In addition to the general course prescribed for Honors in the Junior Sophister year, the subjects of Currency, Banking, Foreign Trade, and Socialism are appointed for special study:—

J. S. Mill, Principles of Political Economy (ed. Ashley);
Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations, Book iv;
Dunbar, Theory and History of Banking;
Clare, Money-Market Primer;
Rae, Contemporary Socialism.

Notice of Candidature must be given to the Senior Lecturer, on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN ENGINEERING SCIENCE.

Candidates whose names are on the Register of the Engineering School may, at the close of their Senior Sophister year, compete for Moderatorships in Engineering Science.

The Course for these consists of the general Courses arranged for the Experimental Science Moderatorship, and one of the following three Courses (in place of the Special Course in either Physics or Chemistry, as required for the Experimental Science Moderatorship):—

I. Civil Engineering and Materials used in Construction, as lectured on by the Professors of Civil Engineering and Geology.

II. Electrical and Mechanical Engineering, as lectured on by the Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Science, the Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering, and the Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.

III. Geology, Petrology, Mining, and Mineralogy, as lectured on by the Professor of Geology.

This Special Course includes Practical work in the Laboratories of Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, or Geology, according to the Course selected.

Notice of Candidature, with Courses chosen, must be given to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 15th.

MODERATORSHIPS IN CELTIC LANGUAGES.

Candidates for Moderatorships in Celtic Languages must give notice to the Senior Lecturer before the end of Trinity Term of their intention to present themselves for Examination.

(*a*) Irish Texts—

The Würzburg Glosses.
Táin Bó Cúalnge (ed. Strachan and O'Keeffe, supplement to Ériu).
Fled Bricrend.
Tri Bhir-Ghaoithe an Bháis.
Mesca Ulad (ed. Hennessy).

(*b*) Comparative Grammar of the Celtic Languages.

(*c*) Composition in Irish.

(*d*) Irish Metric.

(*e*) Elements of Palæography.

(*f*) Joyce: Social History of Ancient Ireland.

Rhŷs: Celtic Britain.

(*g*) Welsh Texts—

Strachan, Introduction to Early Welsh, the Reader (omitting vii, viii, and ix);
Breuddwyt Maxen;
Branwen veirch Lyr.

The marks are assigned in the following scale:—

1. Old and Middle Irish Texts, ...	350
2. Comparative Grammar, ...	150
3. Welsh Texts, ...	150
4. Joyce's and Rhŷs' books, as above, ...	150
5. Modern Irish (texts, composition, and *viva voce*), ..	200

Notice of Candidature must be given to the Senior Lecturer on or before June 15th.

Lectures.

THE Lecturing Staff in the University of Dublin consists of the Junior Fellows and Professors.

Lectures are delivered in all the Courses by which Terms may be kept in Arts, or in which Honors can be obtained at the Term Examinations, in the subjects which are studied in the Professional Schools, and in various other departments of knowledge.

LECTURES IN ARTS WHICH COUNT TOWARDS THE KEEPING OF TERMS.

ORDINARY AND HONOR LECTURES.

Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, Classics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, and Experimental Physics.—Lectures in the above subjects are delivered by the Tutor Fellows to the Students in Arts, at hours announced in each Term.

Special Lecturers are selected to lecture Candidates for Honors in Mathematics, Mathematical Physics, Classics, and Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Legal and Political Science.—Special Lecturers are selected to lecture Candidates for Honors in this subject.

Chemistry.—The following Courses of Lectures are delivered:—*First year*: (1) a Course on General Elementary Chemistry, three days a week, during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms; (2) a Course of Honor Lectures, once a week, supplementing the above. *Second year*: a Course of Honor Lectures on Inorganic Chemistry, once a week, during the three Terms. *Third year*: (1) a Course of Honor Lectures on Organic Chemistry, twice a week, during the three Terms; (2) a Course of Honor Lectures on Physical Chemistry, once a week, during the three Terms. *Fourth year*: occasional Honor Lectures on Inorganic, Organic or Physical Chemistry, according to the subject selected by Candidates for Moderatorship for Specialisation.

Practical Chemistry.—Instruction is given in the Laboratory in all branches of Pure and Applied Chemistry, and facilities are provided for research.

Botany, Zoology, and Geology.—The Professor of Botany lectures Junior Sophisters upon three days in each week during six weeks of Michaelmas and of Hilary Terms. The Professor of Zoology lectures during the same period upon alternate days with the Professor of Botany. The Professor of

Geology and Mineralogy lectures Senior Sophisters during the same period. In Michaelmas and Hilary Terms Demonstrations are given to Honor Students in Arts: in Botany, by the Professor of Botany, and in the Anatomy of the Invertebrates, by the Professor of Comparative Anatomy. Each of the Professors of Botany and of Zoology gives a Course of Demonstrations in Trinity Term. In Michaelmas Term the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy gives a second Course of Lectures on Mineralogy and Petrology.

French.—Honor Lectures are delivered by the Professor of Romance Languages to Senior Sophisters, Junior Sophisters, Senior Freshmen, and Junior Freshmen. Lectures in the Ordinary Course are delivered by the Tutors, assisted, when the numbers require it, by a special lecturer appointed by the Board.

German.—The Professor of German lectures Senior Sophisters on three days per week, Junior Sophisters on three days per week, and also lectures the Senior and Junior Freshmen.

LECTURES FOR CANDIDATES FOR MODERATORSHIPS.

Mathematics and Mathematical Physics.—Erasmus Smith's Professor of Mathematics delivers Lectures on three days in each week. The University Professor of Natural Philosophy delivers Lectures on three days in each week; the days and hours are fixed at the commencement of each Term.

Classics.—The Professor of Greek delivers Lectures on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, during Term. The Professor of Latin delivers Lectures on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, during Term. The Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology lectures during Term, on days of which public notice is given. The Professor of Sanskrit lectures on Comparative Grammar, on two days in each week, during Term.

Mental and Moral Philosophy.—The Professor of Moral Philosophy delivers Lectures during Term, of which public notice is given. Lectures are also delivered to the Senior Sophister Class by one of the Honor Lecturers in Mental and Moral Philosophy.

Experimental Science.—Candidates may attend the Lectures of the Professors of Experimental Philosophy, and of Chemistry. In Experimental Physics, the Honor Lectures of the Assistant may be substituted for the ordinary Lectures of the Professor. Notice of the days and hours of these Lectures is given at the commencement of each Term. Candidates for Moderatorships in Experimental Science are entitled to attend the Laboratory of the Professor of Chemistry, from the 1st of November to the 30th of June, on payment of three guineas to the Junior Bursar.

Natural Science.—Candidates may attend the Lectures and Demonstrations of the Professors of Botany and of Zoology. In Trinity Term the Professor of Geology and Mineralogy gives Demonstrations to Candidates for Moderatorships in Natural Science.

History and Political Science.—The Professor of History lectures in each week during Term. The Professor of Political Economy lectures in each Term on General Economics. Lectures are also given for Honor and Moderatorship Candidates on (1) Economic Theory, (2) Economic History.

Lectures on Political Science are delivered twice weekly during Lecture Term.

Modern Literature.—Candidates may attend the Lectures of the Professor of English Literature, of the Professor of the Romance Languages, and of the Professor of German. In Trinity Term, the Professor of German gives Prelections on some subject connected with the Literature of Germany, which are open to the public, and are advertised in the daily papers.

LECTURES IN THE PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS.

An account of these Lectures will be found in the sections dealing with each School. Lectures connected with the Professional Schools which are not intended for Professional Students exclusively are also mentioned below under the head "Miscellaneous Lectures," or "Public Lectures."

MISCELLANEOUS LECTURES AND COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

Astronomy.—The Professor of Astronomy lectures on Mondays and Fridays in Hilary Term.

Experimental Science.—Any Graduate of Dublin University who desires to pursue a post-graduate Course of Instruction in the Physical Laboratory shall be permitted to do so on payment of six guineas for a Course extending over three Terms. (Register, May 9, 1903.)

Extern Students may be admitted to the Laboratory Courses on the following conditions:—

The name should in each case be recommended by the Professor.

The fee for a nine months' Course should be £10 10*s.*, half to be paid to the Cista Communis, and half to the Professors or Examiners of whose aid the Student should avail himself.

The number so admitted is to be so restricted as not to interfere with the education of the College Students. (Register, June 17, 1904.)

Fees for Laboratory Practice and Instruction in Chemistry.

1. Students on the Books taking the ordinary Arts Course pay £1 1*s.* each term.

Extern students taking the same Course pay £2 12*s.* 6*d.* each term.

2. Freshman Students desiring to prepare in advance for Moderatorship pay £2 2*s.* each term.

3. Sophister Students reading for Moderatorship pay £3 3*s.* for a year of three terms.

4. Students on the Books taking the Course in Chemistry for the Examinations for the Associateship of the Institute of Chemistry pay £9 9*s.* for the first year, and £6 6*s.* for each subsequent year, the minimum fee for the whole Course (which includes that for Moderatorship) being £28 7*s.*

Extern Students pay £12 12*s.* each year for the same Course.

5. Extern Students entering for a Course of 100 hours' practical work for the Pharmaceutical Society, pay £5 5*s.*

All fees are to be paid to the Junior Bursar in the first instance. (Register, December 17, 1904.)

Political Economy.—The Professor of Political Economy delivers a Course of at least nine Lectures during some one of the three Academical Terms, which are free to all Students.

English Literature.—The Professor of English Literature delivers Lectures on three days in the week during Term.

Hebrew Lectures.—All Students are permitted to attend Hebrew Lectures. The Professor of Hebrew delivers public Prelections from time to time as required by the Rules of Erasmus Smith's Board, and, in addition, lectures the Senior Class. Due notice of the hours at which these Lectures are held is given at the beginning of each Term. The Lectures of the Assistants are delivered on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at nine o'clock. For the regulations and subjects of these Lectures, see below, Divinity School, § v.

Irish.—The Professor of Irish lectures on two days in the week during Term. The Students attending these Lectures are divided into three Classes—Junior, Middle, and Senior. The Lectures to the First Class are elementary; those to the Middle and Senior Classes are intended for such Students as have made some progress in the Irish Language. Notice of the days and hours of Lecture is given at the beginning of each Term.

The Examination for Prizes is held in Trinity Term. For the regulations of the Examination, see under "Prizes in Irish."

Sanskrit.—The Professor of Sanskrit teaches such Students as may present themselves for instruction, at the commencement of each Term, at the rate of three guineas per Term.

PUBLIC LECTURES.

The following Lectures are open to the public, as well as to all Students:—

The Prelections of—

The Professor of German.
The Regius Professor of Divinity.
Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity.
The Professor of Hebrew.
The Professor of Biblical Greek.
The Regius Professor of Laws.
The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.

The Lectures of—

The Professor of Astronomy.
The Professor of Ancient History.
The Professor of Moral Philosophy.
The Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.
The Professor of Ecclesiastical History.
The Professor of Irish.
The Professor of Comparative Anatomy to Medical Students.

Four Lectures of—

The Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.
The Professor of Oratory.

DONNELLAN LECTURES.

The Donnellan Lecture was founded by the Board on February 22, 1794, in order to carry out the intentions of Mrs. Anne Donnellan, of the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, County Middlesex, spinster, who bequeathed £1243 to the College "for the encouragement of religion, learning, and good manners; the particular mode of application being left to the Provost and Senior Fellows."

The regulations originally drawn up by the Board with respect to this Lecture have been altered from time to time, so that they are now as follows:—

The appointment of the Lecturer is made by invitation of the Board, one year in advance, on a day not later than the last Saturday in November in each year

The subject is agreed upon by the Board and the Lecturer, and treated of in not less than three Lectures, which are delivered in one of the public Halls of the College.

The salary of the Lecturer consists of the interest on £1200 for one year, amounting to about £52, and is paid to him, after he shall have delivered the whole number of Lectures, by the Bursar, at such times and in such sums as the interest is received.

DONNELLAN LECTURER.

For 1915-1916, The Right Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, D.D.

Fellowship and Scholarship Examinations.

THE following Regulations have been adopted by the Board, relative to the Examinations for Fellowships and Scholarships:—

EXAMINATION FOR FELLOWSHIP.

1. The rules determining the conditions of election to Fellowship are fully set forth in Chap. VII. of the College Statutes.

2. The subjects of Examination are comprised in five principal Courses: viz., 1. Mathematics, pure and applied; 2. Experimental Science; 3. Classics; 4. Mental and Moral Science; 5. Hebrew.

3. The Board have no power to fetter the judgment of individual electors either as to the moral or the literary merit of Candidates; but the following scale has been adopted as representing the respective weights which, in the opinion of the Board, it is desirable to attach to the different subjects of the Examination:—

		Total.
Mathematics	Pure,	500
	Applied,	500
Classics,		800
Hebrew,		200
Mental and Moral Philosophy,		500
Experimental Science,		600

The marks for Classics are arranged as follows:—

	Total.
Four Papers of Passages,	280
Four Compositions,	160
Two Critical Papers,	60
Essay,	50
Paper in Ancient History,	85
Paper in Philology,	65
Four vivâ-voce Examinations (25 each),	100
	800

4. The Examiners in the several Courses are required to report to the Board, whether, in their opinion, the answering of each Candidate is such as to entitle it to be taken into account in a final comparison of the answering in all the Courses.

5. Before the day of election every Candidate for Fellowship must send to the Provost his name, and the name of the county in which he was born.

6. The Examination for Fellowship begins on the Monday before Ascension Day. The programme of the days and hours of the Examination will be published early in Trinity Term.

7. The *vivâ voce* Examination of every Course is open to the public

8. Candidates for Fellowship are required to give notice of their intention to compete, and of the subjects in which they propose to answer, not later than the 1st of February preceding the Examination.

On May 24, 1913, the Board resolved that there shall be no Examination for Fellowship in 1916, and they made this resolution effective by a Decree of the Board, with the consent of the Visitors, dated February 5, 1915.

On June 30, 1915, the Board resolved that there shall be no Examination for Fellowship in 1917.

The foregoing regulations will be modified in 1918 by the following Decree of the Board, with the consent of the Visitors, dated April 27, 1915:—

WHEREAS by Letters Patent 18 Victoria power was given to the Provost and Senior Fellows, with the consent of the Visitors, to vary the subjects of the Fellowship Examination, and to assign certain Fellowships to certain branches of learning; and by Letters Patent 1 George V all powers exercisable by the said Provost and Senior Fellows as a Body are, save as thereinafter provided, deemed to be exercisable by the Board of Trinity College as thereby constituted:

It is accordingly DECREED by the Board of Trinity College, with the consent of the Visitors, that in and after the year 1918, as often as the Fellowship Examination is held, in electing to Fellowship the Board shall treat either Mathematics or Classics as a primary subject, and in each Trinity Term shall declare which subject they will treat as primary for each of the two subsequent Examinations.

In a year in which Mathematics is treated as a primary subject in electing to Fellowship, the marks assigned to it shall be—Pure Mathematics 600, Applied Mathematics 600. In a year in which it is not treated as a primary subject the marks assigned to it shall be—Pure Mathematics 300, Applied Mathematics 300.

In a year in which Classics is treated as a primary subject in electing to Fellowship, the mark assigned to it shall be 800, and in a year in which it is not so treated, the mark assigned to it shall be 400.

The other subjects of the Fellowship Examination, and the mark assigned to each, shall be—

Mental and Moral Philosophy, . . .	500
Experimental Science, ...	600
Hebrew, ...	200
French [oral, literary, and philological], .	250
German [oral, literary, and philological], .	250

No candidate shall be admitted to the Examinations in French or German unless he shall have previously satisfied the Examiners that he speaks the language idiomatically and with proper accent.

In awarding Fellowship Prizes other than the Madden Premium, the marks assigned to Mathematics and Classics shall be—Pure Mathematics, 600; Applied Mathematics, 600; Classics, 800.

If in any year the answering in the primary subject be not satisfactory, the Board may either elect no Fellow, or elect one on the scale of marks arranged for the awarding of Fellowship Prizes.

FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS.

Men are elected to Scholarships for merit in Classics or in Modern Languages, and in Mathematics or in Experimental Science. In order to distinguish them from the holders of other Scholarships, they are termed Scholars of the House, or Scholars on the Foundation. The number of such Scholars is seventy,[a] and they have important privileges. They receive from the College an annual salary of £20 Irish money; they have their commons free of expense, and their rooms for half the charge paid by other Students.[b] The tuition fees of Pensioners who are elected to Scholarships is one guinea per quarter, and of Fellow-Commoners, two guineas. They hold their Scholarships until the end of the June Quarter of the fifth year following their election, or following the time at which they become or might have become Masters of Arts, whichever period terminates first. All fees payable by Scholars for Tuition terminate after the quarter in which they take the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Exhibitions awarded to Scholars.

Any Scholar who has not dropped a Class after the Michaelmas Examination of his Junior Sophister year, nor dropped more than one Class, and who obtains a Senior Moderatorship at the Degree Examination, and does not obtain one of the Studentships, is awarded one of certain Exhibitions of small value, to which Students are appointed by the Board, if such be then vacant, and such further Exhibition as shall raise the entire annual value of his Exhibition to £10. The Exhibition is tenable for three years, provided the holder's Scholarship lasts so long.

Waiterships.

Before and after meat, grace was formerly said by certain of the Scholars in turn, who were called *Waiters*. This obligation was done away with by the Act 36 Victoria, chapter 21.

Ten Scholars, or other Students, are now annually appointed to say grace before and after meat in the Commons Hall, on the following conditions:—

1. They shall each receive a salary of £10 per annum, to be paid quarterly, if the duty has been satisfactorily discharged.

2. They shall be annually selected by the two Deans, and the names of those selected shall be submitted to the Board for appointment to the office.

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[a] The Board do not undertake to elect more than 10 Foundation Scholars in 1916.

[b] This does not apply to that portion of the rent imposed to defray expenses incurred in papering or painting.

3. Regard shall be had, in the selection, to the general character of the Student for regularity, steadiness, and general good conduct, as such qualities are the best security that the duties of the office will be properly discharged.

The grace must be repeated *memoriter* and in Latin, in a form prescribed by the Statutes of the College.

Keeping of Terms by Scholars.

The following Rules have been passed by the Board, with regard to the attendance by Scholars at Lectures:—

I. *Graduates.*—All Scholars who have actually passed the B. A. Degree Examination are exempted from suspension for non-attendance at Lectures.

II. *Undergraduates.*—1. Every Undergraduate Scholar shall be required to keep each Term, by attendance either at Lectures, or the subsequent Examination, on pain of being conditionally suspended.

2. Full attendance on the Lectures of the University Professors, such as would prove that an Undergraduate Scholar is engaged *bonâ fide* in preparation for the Moderatorship or Indian Civil Service Examinations, or in professional studies, shall be held sufficient to exempt him from suspension for that Term.

3. Any Undergraduate Scholar who shall have been conditionally suspended under the foregoing rule shall be restored on obtaining an Honor at a subsequent Examination.

4. Any Undergraduate Scholar who shall remain conditionally suspended for three Terms shall absolutely forfeit his salary for the past year, unless he shall produce to the Board satisfactory excuses for his neglect.

5. No student can compete for a Scholarship until after his name has been entered on the College books as a Junior Freshman, *i. e.* he cannot compete as a *rising* Junior Freshman. (See "Course in Arts," § 5.)

6. Any Scholar who shall fail to keep the Terms and Examinations necessary to enable him to proceed with his Class shall *ipso facto* forfeit his Scholarship, and no Scholar can have his name transferred to a lower Class without the express permission of the Board.

NON-FOUNDATION SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WOMEN.

As the Foundation Scholarships in Trinity College are tenable only by men, and it was desirable that Scholarships should be established for women:

It was decreed by the Board, with the approval of the Council and the consent of the Visitors, in Michaelmas Term, 1904:

I. That Scholarships shall be established for women.

II. That, with the approval of the Council, the subjects of Examination for such Scholarships shall be the same as for the Foundation Scholarships hereinbefore mentioned, and that the Examinations for both shall be held at the same time and place.

III. That the value of such Scholarships shall be £30 a year, with exemption from ordinary College Fees, save the Tuition Fees of one guinea per quarter for which the Foundation Scholars are at present liable.

IV. That the period of tenure of such Scholarships, and the period during which the Tuition Fees shall continue to be payable, shall be the same as in the case of the Foundation Scholarships.

Mode of Election.

1. On or before the day of election every Candidate for Scholarship must send to each member of the Board or to the Registrar, his name, and the name of the county in which he was born. The form in which this is generally done is as follows:

Ego, A.B. —— filius, natus in comitatu N., sub ferula —— educatus, Discipulatum a te humillime peto.

2. Candidates for Scholarships in Mathematics are examined in all the Pure and Applied Mathematics of the Undergraduate Honor Course for which a Junior Sophister Student would have been liable from his entrance up to the Trinity Examination of the Junior Sophister year inclusive. In the Examination equal weight is assigned to Pure and to Applied Mathematics.

3. Candidates for Scholarships in Experimental Science are examined in the Honor Courses in Experimental Science for the Junior and Senior Freshman years, and for the Hilary and Trinity Honor Examinations of the Junior Sophister year.

Examination Papers are set in (*a*) Mathematics, (*b*) Experimental Physics, (*c*) Chemistry, and a Practical Examination is held in both Experimental Physics and Chemistry; 100 marks each are allotted to (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*), and 50 marks to each of the two Practical Examinations.

The Course in (*a*) Mathematics is based on the Course in Experimental Physics extending so far as is necessary for the proper study of Experimental Science, and including Elementary Analytical Geometry, Elementary Differential and Integral Calculus, a knowledge of the simple harmonic function, Mechanics, Hydrostatics, and Geometrical Optics.

If Candidates at this Examination show sufficient merit, the Board may elect not more than two of them to the vacant Scholarships.

4. The Examinations for Scholarships in Mathematics are held on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in Ascension week, from 9 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon, of each day.

The Examinations for Scholarships in Experimental Science are held on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, in Ascension week.

5. Candidates for Scholarships in Classics are examined in all the Classics of the Undergraduate Honor Course for which a Junior Sophister Student would have been liable from his entrance up to and including the Trinity Examination of the Junior Sophister year. The Course for *vivâ voce* Examination is as follows:—

Greek Prose Authors, . .	Plato: Gorgias. Demosthenes: De Corona. Thucydides: Book VII.
Greek Poets, . . .	Homer: Iliad, Books XXI., XXII., XXIII., XXIV. Homer: Odyssey, Books VI., IX., XXI., XXII. Sophocles: Ajax, Antigone, Philoctetes. Euripides: Medea, Bacchae, Troades.
Latin Prose Authors, .	Livy: Books XXI., XXII. Tacitus: Histories, Books I., II.
Latin Poets, . . .	Virgil: Aeneid VII., VIII., IX. Horace. Terence: Adelphi, Phormio. Plautus: Trinummus, Captivi. Juvenal: Satires, I., III., IV., VII., VIII., X., XIII., XIV. Persius: Satires, I, II, III, V, VI.

They are also examined in Greek and Latin Composition, in English Composition, and in Greek and Roman History. The Course in History until further notice will be:—

Bury, . .	History of Greece.
How and Leigh,	History of Rome.
Bury, . .	Student's Roman Empire, Chaps. 1–25.

Together with the lectures of the Professor of Ancient History and Classical Archæology in Ancient History and Classical Archæology during the two academic years preceding each examination.

The *Vivâ Voce* Course is divided among eight Examiners. Greek and Latin Verse Composition are both compulsory subjects. The numbers assigned as marks to the various subjects of Examination are as follows:—

	Marks.
4 Papers of Passages, ...	60
8 Marks for *Vivâ Voce*, ...	80
4 Greek and Latin Compositions, . . .	60
English Essay on Classical subject, . .	15
Critical Paper, ...	20
Historical Paper, ...	35
	270

6. The Examination for Scholarships in Classics is held on Friday and Saturday of Ascension week, and on Monday and Tuesday of the week following, from 9 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon, of each day.

The subjects of Examination at the several hours are arranged as follows:—

First Day,	Morning, .	Greek Prose Authors (with *vivâ voce* concurrently).
	Afternoon, .	Greek Poets (with *vivâ voce* concurrently).
Second Day,	Morning, . .	Latin Prose Authors (with *vivâ voce* concurrently).
	Afternoon, .	Latin Poets (with *vivâ voce* concurrently).
Third Day,	Morning, . .	Historical Paper (three hours).
	Afternoon, .	English Essay on a Classical subject (one hour); Critical Paper (two hours).
Fourth Day,	Morning, .	Greek Prose Composition (one hour and a half); Greek Verse Composition (one hour and a half).
	Afternoon, .	Latin Prose Composition (one hour and a half); Latin Verse Composition (one hour and a half).

7. Candidates for Scholarships in Modern Languages will be examined in the course specified below, and are required to compete in both French and German.

An English Essay relating to the subjects of the Examination will be required, and will have considerable weight in the Election.

If sufficient merit be shown, one scholarship yearly from the vacancies on the classical side, and to women candidates not more than two non-foundation scholarships, will be awarded.

Women candidates for Scholarships in Modern Languages must not have passed the Degree Examination. (Resolution of the Board, March 23, 1907.)

8. The examination includes the following subjects:—

(*a*) General knowledge of French and German Literature since 1600 A.D.

(*b*) A more detailed knowledge of a special period of French and a special period of German Literature, and of the Texts prescribed below.

(*c*) French and German Versification and Phonetics.

Note.—The following Text-books of Phonetics will be found useful for this examination:—Sweet, The Sounds of English (Clarendon Press); Passy, The Sounds of the French Language. Translated by D. L. Savory and D. Jones (Clarendon Press); Viëtor, German Pronunciation: Practice and Theory (Leipzig, O. R. Reisland).

(*d*) French and German Composition and Conversation.
(*e*) Translation at sight from French and German.
(*f*) An English Essay.

French.

Special Period for 1916, . The Origins of Romanticism, 1773–1820.
Prescribed Texts for 1916, Les Petits Poetes du xviii^e^ siècle (Dent).
[As far as falls within the prescribed period.]
Bernardin de Saint-Pierre (selection in Dent's Tous les Chefs d'œuvre).
Madame de Staël: Dix Années d'Exil (Dent).
Chateaubriand: Les Martyrs (Dent).
Lamartine: Premières Méditations.

German.

Special Period for 1916: The Life and Works of Goethe and Schiller.
Prescribed Texts for 1916:—

Goethe { Faust, Parts I. and II. (Calvin Thomas—Harrap).
Iphigenie (Cambridge University Press).
Egmont (Oxford University Press).

Schiller { Wallenstein Trilogie (Cambridge University Press).
Die Braut von Messina ("La Fiancée de Messine," Scherdlin—Hachette).

Goethe et Schiller: Poesies lyriques (Lichtenberger—Hachette).

The following is the scheme of papers and marks for this examnation, which will be held concurrently with that for Classical Scholarships:—

	Marks.
First Morning: English Essay, ...	100
First Afternoon: General Literature (two papers),	40 + 40
Second Morning: French Composition and *Viva Voce*, ...	100 + 50
Second Afternoon: French and German Translation (two papers), ...	50 + 50
Third Morning: German Composition and *Viva Voce*, ...	100 + 50
Third Afternoon: Versification and Phonetics (two papers), ...	50 + 50
Fourth Morning: French—Special Period and Prescribed Texts (two papers), ...	80 + 80
Fourth Afternoon: German—Special Period and Prescribed Texts (two papers), ...	80 + 80
	1000

Studentships and Prizes awarded at the Degree and Final Freshman Examination.

STUDENTSHIPS.

By the Royal Statute of 22nd Victoria, fourteen Studentships were founded in Trinity College, open to Candidates of all religious denominations, with a salary to be fixed by the Provost and Senior Fellows, not exceeding £100 per annum for each. By this Statute if any person holding a Studentship shall be elected a Fellow, his Studentship shall thereupon become vacant.

By the Royal Letters Patent of May 20, 1889, these Studentships were made tenable for a period not exceeding five years, and the number was reduced to ten.

The following regulations have been made by the Board, under the authority of the foregoing Statutes, with respect to the election of Students:—

I. Two Students shall be elected annually if sufficient merit is shown, one from the Senior Moderators in Mathematics and one from the Senior Moderators in Classics.

By the Royal Letters Patent of May 20, 1889, the Provost and Senior Fellows were empowered either to decline to elect to a Studentship, or to award a Studentship of reduced value, in case of insufficient merit: and also to divide the emoluments of a Studentship in cases of equality or closeness of answering between the Candidates.

II. A member of the Board shall preside at each Moderatorship Examination.

III. The results of the Moderatorship Examinations shall be the basis upon which the Board will elect to Studentships, according to the following regulations:—

1. In addition to the primary Courses, Mathematics or Classics, the Board will take into account the answering of the Candidates in one other Moderatorship Course.

2. Students taking the Mathematical Moderatorship as a primary Course may take up Classics as a secondary Course, and *vice versâ*.

3. The weight to be assigned to the Primary and Secondary Courses respectively shall be in the proportion of 3 to 2.

4. A minimum shall be fixed for each Course, and the merit of each Candidate shall be measured by the excess of his answering above that minimum. The minimum in each Course shall be one-fourth of the total weight of the Course.

IV. The Examiners in each Course shall make a full report to the Board of the answering of the Candidates, and each Elector shall

vote for the two Candidates whose answering, on the whole, shall appear to him the most distinguished; provided there be no objection to such Candidate on the score of moral character or conduct.

V. No person who shall drop more than one class will be permitted to be a Candidate for Studentship.

VI. No person will be permitted to be a Candidate for Studentship who shall have dropped a class after the Michaelmas Examination of his Junior Sophister year.

VII. No change in the mode of electing to Studentships shall be made, unless after a year's previous notice.

VIII. In case any person holding a Studentship shall be elected to a Fellowship of any College in Oxford or Cambridge University his Studentship shall thereupon become vacant.

MODERATORSHIP PRIZES.

In addition to the two Studentships which shall be annually filled up, Prizes will be awarded to deserving answerers at the Degree Examination, at the discretion of the Provost and Senior Fellows, in accordance with regulations of the Queen's Letter of the 20th May, 1889.

On December 16th, 1911, the Board resolved:—

That it is desirable in the allocation of the fund annually disposable on the result of the Degree Examination, that such should not be necessarily given to every Gold Medallist, but may, at the discretion of the Board in each year, be given in larger prizes to those students who appear to be specially deserving of assistance for purposes of research or otherwise.

The sum thus awarded in 1914 amounted to £345.

THE KING EDWARD PRIZE.

On October 17th, 1903, it was resolved by the Board, that in commemoration of the King's visit to Trinity College in July, 1903, a Prize be instituted of the value of £10, to be given each year to that Respondent whose answering shall have been the best amongst those Respondents who shall have answered in the whole Course required at the Degree Examination from students not having any special privilege. Subject to the permission of His Majesty, the Prize to be called "The King Edward Prize."

The approval of His Majesty was conveyed to the Board on January 16th, 1904.

On January 27th, 1910, it was resolved by the Board, that in future the King Edward Prize shall be awarded only at the Michaelmas Examination for B.A. Degree held in December; and on January 14th, 1911, that Candidates must satisfy the conditions V and VI, above, for Studentships.

BROOKE PRIZES.

On the 11th October, 1879, it was resolved by the Board, with the assent of the Misses Brooke:—

That two Prizes, equal in amount, and representing the interest of the sum of £2000 presented by the Misses Brooke, be constituted, to be given annually to the Candidates for Moderatorship who rank next in order, severally, to the Moderators who are appointed Students for Mathematics and for Classics, the Prizes to be called the Brooke Prizes.

The Fund yields annually about £68; the Prizes are payable half-yearly in February and October, by the Bursar.

JELLETT PRIZES FOR GENERAL ANSWERING.

The Rev. John Hewitt Jellett, D.D., late Provost of Trinity College, awarded Prizes for General Answering from 1884 to 1887. In the year 1889 the Rev. George Salmon, D.D., Provost of Trinity College, provided a fund for the payment of these Prizes. The Prizes are awarded under the following Regulations:—

Two Prizes for General Answering are given at the General Examination at the close of the Senior Freshman year. No Student is eligible for either of these Prizes who shall be elected to a Senior Exhibition, or who is excluded by the College Rules from competing for a Senior Exhibition. Subject to these exceptions, the Prizes are awarded to the two Students respectively who obtain the highest aggregate of marks at the above-mentioned Examination, provided that this aggregate be not less than 65 per cent. of the total amount of marks obtainable. The Fund produces annually about £8. This is usually divided between the two best answerers in the ratio of 5 to 3, but, in case of equality of merit, the Board may, if they think fit, award a Prize of £4 to each of the two Students.

Special Prizes.

In the case of all Prizes, the Board reserve the power of diminishing the amount of the Prize, or withholding it altogether, if insufficient merit has been shown by the Candidates, and, in the case of Prizes which are payable out of Special Trust Funds, the amount will further depend on the dividends in hand.

MADDEN PRIZE

AND

PREMIUMS AT THE EXAMINATIONS FOR FELLOWSHIPS.

The Board, at every Fellowship Examination, grant Premiums to such Candidates as appear to them to deserve encouragement, and in such proportions as they consider merited by the answering.

In the year 1798, Madden's Prizes were first granted according to the conditions specified in the following extract from the codicil to the will of Samuel Molyneux Madden, Esq., dated August 7th, 1782:—

"Whereas I, Samuel Molyneux Madden, have, in the body of my last will and testament, bequeathed all my estate and property, situated in the Corporation of Belturbet, immediately after the demises therein mentioned, to be employed in promoting virtue and learning in Trinity College, in the County of Dublin, subject to such regulations as I shall exposit and declare in any codicil to my said will. In pursuance of that my design, I do hereby constitute and appoint the three persons immediately hereafter named to be Trustees for the carrying into execution that design, That is to say: The Right Honourable James Lord Viscount Lifford, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, the Most Rev. and Right Honourable Richard Robinson, Primate of all Ireland, and the Right Rev. Richard Woodward, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, humbly entreating those very worthy and highly respected persons to vouchsafe their protection and favour to a design so suited to their own excellent dispositions. I do further declare it to be my humble request and desire, that the Vice-Chancellor of Trinity College, for the time being, be one of the Trustees and Governors of the fund to be raised for the design and purpose aforesaid, and that the Lord Primate, for the time being, be also one of the Trustees and Governors of said fund, and to carry into execution my intent and design, as hereinafter mentioned. My will, intent, and request therefore is, that at every Examination for Fellowships in Trinity College, the whole produce of the said fund, during the preceding year, be given, in one undivided sum, into the hand of that disappointed candidate for the Fellowships whom the majority of his Examiners

shall, by certificate in writing under their hand, declare to have best deserved to succeed, if another Fellowship had been vacant. Provided always, that no premium thus provided be given to any disappointed candidate, in any year wherein there shall not be at least two disappointed candidates at the Examination, and also, provided always, that the Provost and Senior Fellows of the College do not diminish the premiums which through their zeal to encourage learning they generously bestow on the disappointed candidates for Fellowships at each Examination. And whereas there are some years wherein there are not any Examinations for Fellowships held, no vacancy having happened in the College, I do hereby desire that the revenue of my estate and fund, in every such year, be laid out in Government securities by my said Trustees, and the interest of such Government securities be added to the succeeding produce of the united fund aforesaid, and thus the premium be increased which shall be given to disappointed candidates in the succeeding years, and I do desire that this premium or bounty be confined to one only disappointed candidate for Fellowship, until the annual revenue of the fund arise to four hundred pounds, after which period the Trustees aforesaid may appropriate the further increase of the fund towards the constituting a bounty for a second disappointed candidate, or rather for a premium for the best Oration or Essay in Latin on such subject as the College shall annually choose, as such encouragement is greatly wanted. And further, in aid to the said intended fund, as the present revenue of the Estate in the Corporation of Belturbet is but £86 rent, I do hereby bequeath to the three Trustees aforenamed all my personal estate of what nature soever, after the death of my most dearly beloved wife, to be by them converted into money, and to be laid out in Government Debentures, and applied to the great end of encouraging virtue and learning in the College, where the youth of the nation are educated, and where most essential service may be expected from their care and patronage, and therefore I do hereby appoint the aforesaid Trustees my Residuary Legatees."

Until the year 1894, the property devised under this will was vested in and managed by individual trustees. By a decree of the Master of the Rolls, dated the 28th day of April, 1894, the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars were appointed trustees of the trust property; and, by Letters Patent, the Board of Trinity College were empowered to hold the lands devised by the will of Mr. Madden. All the trust property is now vested in and managed by the Board of Trinity College. It produces annually about £285, which is paid by the Bursar to the successful candidate after the Fellowship Examination.

PRIZES IN SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH THE STUDY OF DIVINITY.

[See also under Divinity School.]

WALL BIBLICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

In Michaelmas Term, 1858, the Rev. Charles William Wall, D.D., Vice-Provost, gave to the Provost and Senior Fellows the sum of £2000, for the purpose of founding Biblical Scholarships, in accordance with certain conditions submitted by him to the Board, and approved. Five Scholarships were accordingly founded (to be called "The Wall Biblical Scholarships"), tenable each for five years from the date of election, with a salary of £20 a year, one to be elected annually according to such regulations as the Provost and Senior Fellows shall from time to time enact, in conformity with the wishes of the Founder, as recorded in the Register of the College.

The following is the Course for Examination for the year 1916:—

II. Samuel, in the Hebrew, Septuagint, Targum, and Peshitta.

W. Wright's "Lectures on the Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages."

S. R. Driver's "Treatise on the use of the Tenses in Hebrew."

Franz Buhl's "Canon and Text of the Old Testament."

T. H. Weir's "Short History of the Hebrew Text of the O.T."

The following Articles in Hastings' Dictionary of the Bible:—1. The Septuagint. 2. Syriac Versions. 3. Targums. 4. Language of the Old Testament. 5. Writing.

R. Duval's "La Littérature Syriaque" (Lecoffre).

Chwolson on the Quiescentes (Hodges & Figgis).

The Founder's Essay, "Proofs of the Interpolation of the Vowel-Letters in the Text of the Hebrew Bible."

An easy passage in Syriac (unseen) will be set for translation, and a passage in English for translation into Hebrew.

The Examination for the present year will be held in Trinity Term, on the days marked in the Calendar. The names of Candidates must be on the College Books, and their standing, reckoned from Entrance, must be below that of M. A.

Candidates are requested to communicate their names and Collegiate standing to the Professor of Hebrew on or before the first day of Trinity Term.

The Scholarships are paid quarterly by the Bursar.

THE ELRINGTON THEOLOGICAL PRIZE.

At a general meeting of the Clergy and Laity, assembled in Dublin on the 4th day of March, 1837, to consider the best mode of commemorating the virtues, the learning, and the wisdom of the late Right Rev. Thomas Elrington, D.D., Lord Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns, and formerly Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, the following Resolutions were passed:—

"Resolved,—That, in the opinion of this Meeting, the conduct of the late highly-respected Bishop of Ferns was uniformly distinguished by an earnest desire and endeavour to do substantial good, without needless display or ostentation; especially by implanting and strengthening in the minds of all with whom he was at any time connected, whether those of future candidates for the ministry, or those of actual Ministers of the Church, or those of the members of the Church in general, a well-founded belief in the truth and doctrines of our Holy Religion, and a steady attachment to its primitive institutions, according to the form of Christianity established in the United Church of England and Ireland.

"That such a monument appears to us most appropriate to his character, and best calculated to do becoming honour to his memory, as shall be formed upon the principle of carrying forward those solid religious benefits which he was indefatigable in promoting during his life; a mode of testifying respect to which this Meeting is more inclined, by a consideration of the excellent personal representation of the late Prelate which already adorns the College Library.

"That, for the foregoing purpose, it is adjudged desirable to institute an annual Prize for one or more of the best Theological Essays, composed by Bachelors of Arts of Trinity College, Dublin, of not more than three years' standing.

"That the subject of the Essays be such as may direct the minds of the competitors to those topics in particular which were either discussed in the published works of the late Bishop, or were prominent objects of his solicitude; for example, the Evidence of our Holy Religion—the Constitution of the Christian Church—the Scriptural Character of the Doctrines, and the Apostolical Polity of our own Church—the necessity and validity of her Orders—and the just Claims and the solemn Engagement of her Ministers.

"That this Prize be denominated The Elrington Theological Prize; that the subjects be proposed, and the Prize awarded, by the Lord Bishop of Ferns, the Provost of Trinity College, and the Regius Professor of Divinity, all for the time being, in such way as they shall arrange among themselves; that the Essay or Essays be publicly read in the College Hall, at such time as the Provost shall appoint; and that the Prize consist of a selection of standard Theological works, of which the publications of the late Bishop, if attainable, as we trust they will be rendered by the filial piety of the present Regius Professor of Divinity, shall at all times form a part. This Prize cannot be obtained more than once by the same candidate."

The Essays, clearly and legibly written, with fictitious signatures, are to be given to the Provost, or to the Regius Professor, on or before the 1st day of November in each year.

The foregoing Resolution has been altered so as to admit Graduates of the University of not more than *eight* years' standing (reckoned from the date of their B.A. Degree) to compete for the Prize. The subject will henceforth be announced two years before the date at which the Essays are to be sent in; and the value of the Prize will be £50.

Subject for 1915.—The bearing of Assyriological and Egyptological research upon the trustworthiness, in details, of the Biblical records of the Kings of Israel and Judah.

Subject for 1916.—The primitive conceptions of sacrifice, as expressed in Judaism and in other non-Christian systems of religion.

Subject for 1917.—The influence of the Jewish eschatological literature upon the New Testament.

PRIZES IN BIBLICAL GREEK.

THESE Prizes were founded by the Board in the year 1840. A sum of £15 is placed at the disposal of the Professor of Biblical Greek, to be given in Prizes to the best answerers at an Annual Examination, which is held in Trinity Term, on a day named in the Almanac.

Candidates for Prizes at this Examination must be at least of Junior Sophister standing.

Course for 1916.—Jeremiah.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY PRIZES.

THESE Prizes were founded by the Board in the year 1851. They consist of two Premiums, one of £10, the other of £5, given at an Annual Examination, held by the Professor of Ecclesiastical History. The Examination is held in Trinity Term, and is open to such Students as shall have attended the Professor's Lectures during two Terms of the actual year in which they present themselves as Candidates.

Course for 1916.

Robertson's *History of the Christian Church*, A.D. 64–590.
Eusebius' *Ecclesiastical History*.
The Professor's *Lectures*.

For the regulations concerning the "Robert King Memorial Prize in Ecclesiastical History," see under Divinity School.

PRIZES IN MATHEMATICS.

THE LLOYD EXHIBITIONS.

At a Meeting of the Subscribers to the Lloyd Exhibition Fund, held in Trinity College, on Saturday, the 16th of November, 1839, the Rev. J. H. Singer, D. D., in the Chair, it was agreed:—

I. That a sum of money having been subscribed for the foundation of Exhibitions in the University, to commemorate the talents and virtues of the late Provost Lloyd, by the promotion of learning in the Institution to whose interest his life was devoted, the aforesaid sum shall be lodged in the hands of the Provost, the Professor of Natural Philosophy, and the Professor of Mathematics, for the time being, in Trust for the purposes declared in these resolutions.

II. That the interest of the aforesaid sum, and of such other sums as may at any time be added to it, shall be applied to the foundation of two Exhibitions, to be held for two years only.

III. That the appointment to these Exhibitions shall be made by a public Examination, under the following regulations:—

1. The Examinations shall be held in Michaelmas Term, annually, after the Michaelmas Term Examinations, and shall be open to such Students only as shall then be in the *rising* Senior Sophister Class.

2. No Student shall be admissible as a Candidate a second time.

3. The Exhibition shall be tenable only so long as the Student to whom it is awarded shall have his name on the College Books.

4. The Examiners shall be the Professors of Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, and Mathematics, and the Assistants to the Professor of Mathematics; or any three of them, as they shall agree among themselves.

5. The subject of Examination shall be a course of Mathematics and Physics, to be determined by the Examiners, subject to the approval of the Board.

These regulations have been modified by the following Resolutions of the Board of November 22nd, 1913:—

1. That in future the Course for the Lloyd Exhibition shall be the Honor Course in Mathematics up to and including the Course for the Michaelmas Junior Sophister Prize Examination.

2. That the Junior Sophister Michaelmas Prize Examination be merged in the Examination for Lloyd Exhibition, and that the present Examiners for Lloyd Exhibition examine at the same time for Junior Sophister Mathematical Prizes and for Lloyd Exhibition.

IV. Any Exhibition which may fall vacant before the natural period of its expiration shall not be filled up, but its amount shall be added to the principal, for the augmentation of the fund; and the same rule shall be followed in case it should at any time happen that no Candidate of sufficient merit shall present himself.

The fund produces annually about £29. The Exhibitions are payable half-yearly by the Bursar in February and October.

BISHOP LAW'S MATHEMATICAL PRIZES.

In the year 1796, the sum of £735 was given to the College by John Law, Bishop of Elphin, on condition that it should be applied to the purpose of encouraging the study of Mathematics, according to a scheme which was subsequently slightly modified so that it now is as follows:—

1. The sum of £20 to be given to that Junior Bachelor who shall pass the best Examination in Algebra, the application of Algebra to Geometry, and Spherical Trigonometry; and £10 to that Junior Bachelor who shall appear to be the second best proficient in the same subjects.

2. The Examination to be held on two days in Michaelmas Term, of which notice is to be given in the Almanac.

3. The Examiners of the Candidates for the Premiums to be the Professors of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy.

4. The sum of £10 to be given, in turn, to each Professor, in order that he may entertain the other two Examiners at dinner, on the day that the Premiums are adjudged: the rotation to begin with the senior.

THE M'CULLAGH PRIZE.

In November, 1854, it was resolved by the Subscribers to the M'Cullagh Prize Fund:—

1. That an Annual Prize of £30 be founded, to be called the M'Cullagh Prize.

2. That the competition for this Prize be open to all persons not being Fellows of Trinity College, or Professors in the University of Dublin, whose names shall be on the books of the said College, on the day appointed for the adjudication of the Prize, and for at least three days previously.

3. That this Prize shall, subject to the restriction in No. 7, be awarded to the best answerer at an Examination, to be held on a day fixed by the Examiners, and of which due notice shall be given.

4. That the subject of this Examination shall be a Course of Mathematics and Physics, or of either of these, to be fixed from time to time by the Examiners, as stated in No. 6.

5. That the Examiners for this Prize shall be the Professor of Astronomy, the Professors of Natural Philosophy, the Professor of Mathematics, the Donegal Lecturer, and the Assistant to the Professor of Natural Philosophy, or any three of them.

6. That the subject of each Examination shall be determined by the aforesaid six Examiners, or the majority of them, and publicly announced, at least one year previously to the day appointed for the Examination.

7. That if at any Examination the Examiners shall be of opinion that sufficient merit has not been shown by any of the Candidates, it shall in such case be competent for the said Examiners to withhold the Prize for that year; and that the sum or sums thus accruing shall form a surplus fund, from which Prizes may be adjudged to such disappointed Candidates for the M'Cullagh Prize as the Examiners may consider to be worthy of such encouragement.

8. That no person who has once obtained the M'Cullagh Prize shall be admitted as a Candidate a second time.

In 1875, a change was made in the investment of the Fund, which rendered the sum available in each year for Prizes £40. If, therefore, sufficient merit be shown, it is open to the Examiners to award in each year an additional Prize or Prizes.

The Examination is held in Hilary Term.

Subject for 1916.—Gamma Functions, and Functions of Laplace, Lamé, and Bessel, with Physical Applications.

THE MICHAEL ROBERTS PRIZE.

On the 13th June, 1883, the sum of £200 was received from Mrs. Michael Roberts, to found a Prize in Mathematics, to be called the "Michael Roberts Prize."

The Michael Roberts Prize is awarded to the Student who, having passed the General Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman Year, shall be judged by the Board to have answered best at the Mathematical Honor Examination of the Senior Freshmen in the Michaelmas Term.

The sum invested yields annually about £6.

THE TOWNSEND MEMORIAL PRIZE.

On the 19th December, 1885, a scheme, recommended by a final meeting of the Subscribers of a Fund in memory of the late Rev. Richard Townsend, was laid before the Provost and Senior Fellows, and adopted by them. It provided:—

1. That the balance of the Fund subscribed, after paying the cost of the Portrait in the Common Room, be invested in approved Trustee securities in the names of the Bursar of Trinity College, Rev. George Salmon, D.D., Benjamin Williamson, M.A., and George L. Cathcart, M.A., as Trustees for the purposes of the Fund.
2. That an Annual Prize, payable out of the interest of the Fund, and depending on its amount, be founded in the University of Dublin, to be called "The Townsend Memorial Prize."

It then prescribed rules under which the prize was to be given to the best answerer at an annual examination, if sufficient merit were shown. Under these rules the prize was paid in 1886, in part, and once only in full, in 1889. The Board, therefore, in 1891, on the recommendation of a meeting of Mathematical Examiners, altered the rules for its adjudication to the following:—

In 1893, and subsequent years, the Townsend Memorial Prize will be awarded to the Junior Freshman who shall obtain the highest aggregate of marks in Mathematics at the Michaelmas Prize Examination, and either the Hilary or the Trinity Honor Examinations.

If in any year sufficient merit be not shown, it shall be in the power of the Trustees, on the recommendation of the Examiners, to withhold the Prize, and to add the surplus thus accruing to the Principal Fund.

The value of the Prize is about £20.

CHARLES WILKINS MEMORIAL PRIZE.

A sum of £190 having been subscribed in 1879 by the fellow-students and friends of the late Charles James Wilkins to found a Prize as a Memorial of him, the Board of Trinity College, in consideration of receiving that amount, have liberally consented to grant annually a sum of Ten Pounds, which will be given as the "Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize" to the woman who answers best in Mathematics at the Further Examination for High Places at the Midsummer Entrance, and at a Special Examination to be held the day after the Examination for High Places.

The following is the Course for the Special Examination:—

Trigonometry, to the end of Solution of Plane Triangles.
Taylor's Geometry of Conics, Part I., Chaps. 1 to 4 (both inclusive).
Salmon's "Conic Sections," the Right Line and Circle (omitting methods of abridged notation).

PRIZES IN CLASSICS.

BISHOP BERKELEY'S GOLD MEDALS.

In the year 1752, May 8, the Provost and Senior Fellows agreed to give annually, for ever, two Gold Medals for the encouragement of Bachelors of Arts in the study of the Greek Language; having received a benefaction of one hundred and twenty guineas, besides a die, from the Right Rev. Dr. George Berkeley, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, and late Fellow of Trinity College, for that purpose.

These Medals were formerly given to such Middle Bachelors as had attended the Lectures of the Regius Professor of Greek, with remarkable diligence, for two Academic years, commencing with the Term in which they had graduated in Arts.

Subsequently, by a Resolution of the Board of June 11, 1846, these Medals were put under the following regulations, which did not, however, come into operation until 1848:—

1. That the two Berkeley Medals, equal in value and honor, be henceforth given at an Examination in the Greek Language and Literature, to be held annually, in Michaelmas Term, before the 20th of November.

2. All Students who have been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts may become candidates for the Berkeley Medals; such candidates are required to attend at least three-fourths of the Lectures given by the Professor of Greek in each Term.

Finally, by a Resolution of the Board, dated November 15, 1856, these Medals were put under the following regulations:—

1. The two Berkeley Medals, with a distinction in honour of first and second, shall henceforth be given to the best answerers at an Examination in the Greek Language and Literature, to be held annually in Hilary Term.

2. All Students, whether Graduates or Undergraduates, under M.A. standing, may become candidates for the Berkeley Medals.

3. No Student shall be allowed to be a candidate more than *three* times, nor to obtain the Medal more than once.

4. The books and subjects of the Examination are to be announced annually by the Regius Professor of Greek, in the University Calendar, subject to the approval of the Board.

5. The Examination shall be conducted by the Regius Professor of Greek, the Professor of Latin, and one Examiner nominated by the Board.

6. The candidates will be examined in Composition, in the manner of the author or authors who shall form on each occasion the subject of the Examination.

Subject for 1916.—Aeschylus (including the Fragments).

Subject for 1917.—Demosthenes.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S LATIN MEDALS.

On the 30th of January, 1869, it was resolved by the Provost and Senior Fellows to establish an annual Examination in Latin, similar to that held for the Berkeley Medals in Greek, and subject to the same Regulations. Two Gold Medals, called "The Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals," are given to the successful Candidates.

The Examination is held annually in Michaelmas Term, on a day named in the University Almanac.

Subject for 1915.—Lucan's Pharsalia.

Subject for 1916.—Plautus.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES.

In the year 1857 Resolutions, approved of by the Vice-Chancellor, were adopted by the Board, with reference to the Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, and were modified in 1906, so that they now are as follows:—

Resolved,—That for the existing Regulations respecting Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, the following Rules be substituted:—

That Vice-Chancellor's Prizes for Composition be offered in each year, viz., for the best Compositions on proposed subjects, in English Prose, English Verse, Greek or Latin Prose, and Greek or Latin Verse.

That the highest amount of any Prize be Twenty Pounds.

That Prizes of less amount, and more than one in each kind of Composition, may be awarded on the recommendation of the Examiners.

That these Prizes be open to all Students under the standing of M.A., having their names on the College Books.

That the Prizes in each of the above departments be not awarded to any Student oftener than twice in succession, or than three times during his College Course.

That the subjects for the above Compositions be announced, on or before the 1st of June, in each year; that the Compositions, with fictitious signatures, be sent in to the Senior Lecturer, on or before the 1st of December; and that the Prizes be declared on the 1st of January following.

That the Examiners be the Regius Professor of Greek, the Professor of Latin, and the Professor of English Literature.

Subjects for the Prizes to be awarded in January, 1916.

Greek or Latin Prose—"The Ironies of Civilization." (A Greek or Latin Dialogue in the style of Plato or Cicero.)

Greek or Latin Verse—"Thermopylae."

The Subjects in English Prose and Verse will be found under the head "Prizes in English."

THE FERRAR MEMORIAL PRIZE.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the Ferrar Memorial Fund, held in Trinity College, on Wednesday, the 11th of November, 1874, the Rev. George Salmon, D. D., Regius Professor of Divinity, in the Chair, it was resolved :—

1. That the entire Fund subscribed be invested in Bank of Ireland Stock, in the names of the Provost of Trinity College, the Rev. George Salmon, D.D., and William Ewart, Esq., J. P., as trustees for the purposes of the Fund.

2. That an annual Prize, payable out of the interest of the Fund, and depending on its amount, be founded in the University of Dublin, to be called "The Ferrar Memorial Prize."

3. That the Prize be awarded, subject to the restriction of sufficient absolute merit, to the best answerer at an Examination to be held in Trinity College, on a day or days of which due notice shall be given.

4. That the subject of Examination for the Prize be a course of Comparative Philology, to be fixed from time to time by the Board of Trinity College, and duly announced in the University Calendar for each year.

5. That the competition for the Prize be open to all under the standing of M.A.—not Fellows of the College, or Professors of the University—whose names shall be on the books of Trinity College during the day or days of Examination.

6. That successful competition for the Prize in any year shall preclude the successful candidate from competition for it again in any subsequent year.

The Fund invested produces annually about £22; but as the Examiners' Fees are paid out of the Fund, the annual value of the Prize is about £15.

The Examination for the Prize is held in Trinity Term. The Course for the Examination is—

Giles' Manual of Comparative Philology.

Wright's Gothic Grammar, *or*, the following works in Sanskrit :—
MacDonnell's Sanskrit Grammar for Beginners, and First Five Cantos of the Nala.

THE TYRRELL MEMORIAL PRIZE.

At a meeting of the subscribers to a fund for establishing a Memorial in memory of the late W. G. Tyrrell, held on the 20th October, 1877, certain resolutions were unanimously agreed to, were sanctioned by the Board on December 1, 1877, and slightly modified on December 8, 1900, so that they now are as follows:—

1. That the Prize be a Biennial Gold Medal, to be awarded for the best Translations of passages into the four kinds of Classical Composition.

2. That the passages for the Compositions be announced in November each alternate year; the Compositions, with fictitious signatures, to be sent to the Senior Lecturer on or before the 1st of February following.

3. That the Competition be open to all Students under the standing of M. A., having their name on the College Books.

4. That the Examiners be the Regius Professor of Greek and the Professor of Latin.

THE WILLIAM ROBERTS PRIZE.

On the 13th December, 1884, the sum of £200 was received from Mrs. William Roberts, to found a Prize in Classics, to be called the "William Roberts Prize." This Prize is awarded to the Student who, having passed the General Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman Year, obtains the highest marks at the Classical Honor Examination of the Senior Freshmen in the Michaelmas Term. The Fund yields annually about £6.

MULLINS CLASSICAL EXHIBITION.

The late Inspector-General Mullins having bequeathed to the College a sum of £600, for the "foundation of an Exhibition, to be called the Mullins Classical Exhibition, in such Greek and Latin authors, and under such regulations as the Provost and Senior Fellows may from time to time determine," the Board adopted the following Resolutions in the years 1898 and 1905:—

"The Exhibition shall be tenable for three years, and the Examination shall be held every third year, in Michaelmas Term.

"The course shall consist of works of Greek or Latin authors not included in the General University Curriculum. The authors to be studied for each Examination shall be prescribed by the Board.

"Besides answering in the prescribed course, candidates shall be required to write an original Dissertation, bearing on some part of the subject-matter of that course, or treating questions connected therewith."

The competition is confined to students having their names on the College Books and Graduates under M.A. standing.

The Fund yields annually about £17.

The following is the subject for Examination in 1916:—

Non-literary Ptolemaic Papyri.

Books recommended:—

Elephantine-Papyri. O. Rubensohn (Berlin).
The Revenue Laws of Philadelphus. Grenfell and Mahaffy (Oxford).
Hibeh Papyri. Grenfell and Hunt (Oxford).
Petrie Papyri. Mahaffy and Smyly (Dublin).
Tebtunis Papyri I. Grenfell, Hunt, and Smyly (Oxford).
Papyrus Grecs de Lille, Jouguet (Paris).

and the Ptolemaic documents in—

Papyrus Grecs du Louvre (Paris).
Greek Papyri I. and II. Grenfell and Hunt (Oxford).
Amherst Papyri. Grenfell and Hunt (Oxford).

The Dissertation should be sent in before November 1, 1916.

Subjects suggested for the Dissertation.

1. The financial administration of the Ptolemies.
2. The military organisation of the Ptolemies.
3. Systems of land tenure and agriculture.
4. Ptolemaic chronology.

It is to be distinctly understood that these subjects are merely suggested, and that candidates are at liberty to choose any subject for investigation they please, provided it be connected with the history of the period treated by the prescribed authors.

THE MARSHALL PORTER MEMORIAL PRIZE.

In November, 1900, £500 Great Northern Railway 4 per cent. Debenture Stock was presented by the Right Hon. A. M. Porter, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, and Mrs. Porter, for the purpose of founding a prize in memory of their son, Andrew Marshall Porter, B.A., elected Scholar of the House in 1895, and University Student in 1897, who died on the 5th June, from wounds received in action, on the 31st May, 1900, at Lindley, in South Africa, where he was serving as a volunteer.

The following conditions were suggested by the Donors, and agreed to by the Board, November 3, 1900:—

1. The income derived from the investment shall be awarded each year as a prize to the candidate for Classical Scholarship who, having failed to obtain a Scholarship, shall have obtained the highest marks of any unsuccessful candidate, subject always to the same conditions as to conduct as apply to the election of Scholars.

2. In case of equality of marks amongst two or more eligible candidates, preference shall be given to him who shall have obtained the higher marks in Classical Composition. If the eligible candidates shall be equal in Classical Composition, the prize shall be divided.

3. The Board shall have power to withhold the prize in case the Examiners certify that no candidate is of adequate merit. In such case the interest on the fund for the year shall be added to the capital.

The Prize is payable in October by the Bursar.

PRIZE IN MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

THE WRAY PRIZE.

A SUM of £500 was given in 1848, by Mrs. Catherine Wray, widow of the late Rev. Henry Wray, D. D., Vice-Provost and Senior Fellow of Trinity College, to found a Prize for the encouragement of Metaphysical Studies among the Undergraduates of the University of Dublin.

Students in the Senior Sophister Class are alone admissible as Candidates. The Examination is held in Hilary Term, on a day given in the Almanac. The Course for Examination is as follows:—

1. The General History of Philosophy.

2. The following works:—

Descartes' *Meditations.*
Spinoza's *Ethics,* Books i and ii.
Hume's *Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding.*
Kant's *Kritik of the Pure Reason.*
Rogers' *Short History of Ethics.*

3. A special work to be chosen by the Honor Examiners and the Professor of Moral Philosophy, and submitted to the Council not later than June 25th in the year preceding the Examination.

Special work for 1916:—Green's "Prolegomena to Ethics," books iii and iv.

The value of the Prize is about £28.

PRIZES IN EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

EKENHEAD SCHOLARSHIP.

A Scholarship, called "The Ekenhead Scholarship," tenabl for three years, was founded in 1879 by Mrs. Mary Dummett, in memory of her brother, Thomas Ekenhead, Esq.

This Scholarship, which is open only to natives of the county of Antrim, will be awarded to the best answerer (provided that sufficient merit be shown) at an Examination in Elementary Physics and Chemistry, to be held in the Trinity Term of every third year. Candidates must have their names on the College Books, and must not have passed the Examination (Moderatorship or General) for the Degree of A.B. An Examination will be held in Trinity Term, 1917, the appointed subjects of Examination being as follows:—

Elementary Course in Physics.

Density and Heat.

Comparison of weights (balance).
Measurement of pressure (barometer, manometer, Marriott's tube).
Measurement of surface tensions of liquids (capillarity).
Diffusion of liquids and gases (dialysis, viscosity).
Measurement of densities (specific gravity balance, specific gravity bottle, hydrometers).
Thermometry (mercurial thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade scales).
Expansion of solids, liquids, and gases (Roy and Ramsden's, Dulong and Petit's, and Regnault's experiments, compensating pendulums, maximum density of water, air thermometers).
Measurement of densities of gases and vapours (Regnault's and Guy Lussac's methods).
Measurement of specific heats (method of mixtures, Dulong and Petit's law).
Changes of state (liquefaction, evaporation, and boiling).
Measurement of tension of saturated vapours (Regnault's experiments).
Measurement of latent heat (ice calorimeters, Carrè's freezing machine).
Measurement of heat of combustion.
Determination of mechanical equivalent of heat (Joule's experiments).
Work done by a body expanding (indicator diagram, steam-engine).

Electricity.

Production of electric currents by chemical action (Wollaston's, Daniell's and Grove's cells).
Measurement of intensity of current (tangent galvanometer).
Laws of electrolysis (Faraday's experiments, voltameters, electrotyping)

Optics.

Laws of Reflexion and Refraction, experimentally considered; Prisms; Spectroscope; Lenses.

Chemistry.

Candidates are expected to give evidence of experimental knowledge in the following subjects:—

Modes of distinguishing physical and chemical change; Proofs of laws of constant composition; Definite and multiple proportions; Determination of equivalent and atomic weights; Distinctions of metals and non-metals; Characters and modes of preparation of chief non-metals, and of their acid and non-acid products; Composition of air, water, and coal-gas; The processes of combustion and of respiration in animals and plants; Detection of common acids and metals; Preparation and properties of the metals and their chief compounds; Spectra of the principal metals.

Candidates are also expected to perform simple chemical calculations.

The Ekenhead Scholarship is tenable for three years. The Fund produces annually about £32, and is payable half-yearly in February and October.

FITZGERALD MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP AND MEDAL.

On the death of George Francis FitzGerald, F.T.C.D., F.R.S., in the year 1901, a Committee was formed for the purpose of founding a FitzGerald Memorial, to take the form of a Scholarship for the encouragement of Research in Experimental Physics by Students of Trinity College. A sum amounting to over £1600 was collected, and was disposed of as indicated by the following resolutions, suggested by the Committee, and approved of by the Board on June 28, 1902:—

1. That the Fund be lodged in the names of the Provost of Trinity College, the Bursar, and the Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Philosophy; and that the management of the Fund be in the hands of the following Trustees, viz.: the Provost, the Bursar, Erasmus Smith's Professor of Experimental Philosophy, Prof. D. J. Cunningham, and Prof. John Joly.

2. That the Fund be in the first place applied to the foundation of a Scholarship for the encouragement of research in Physical Science by Students of Trinity College, Dublin, who have obtained the B.A. Degree of the University of Dublin, and who during the term of Scholarship are to carry out research in the Physical Laboratory of Trinity College, under the direction of the Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Philosophy, and to take part in the practical instruction of Students in the Physical Laboratory.

3. That this Scholarship be known as the "FitzGerald Memorial Scholarship."

4. That the FitzGerald Memorial Scholarship be awarded annually on sufficient merit being shown by the candidate in his experimenta work done in the Physical Laboratory of Trinity College, and in the Physical portion of the Examination for Moderatorships in Experimental Science.

5. That the holder of the Scholarship be eligible for re-election under special circumstances, on the recommendation of the Trustees.

6. That secondly, a portion of the Fund be expended in founding a FitzGerald Medal, to be awarded to Students for research carried out in the Physical Laboratory of Trinity College, on the recommendation of the Trustees.

PRIZES IN HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

CLUFF MEMORIAL PRIZE.

The friends of the late James Stanton Cluff, both in this country and in England, desiring to express, by some permanent Memorial, their admiration of his talents, and their esteem for his character, have collected by subscription a sum of about £400, which has been devoted to the foundation of Prizes in Trinity College, Dublin, and University College, London—institutions with both of which he was closely connected.

The sum of £200 was presented to Trinity College and accepted by the Board on December 24, 1870.

The Prize was, prior to the year 1888, awarded to the best answerer at a Special Examination on a portion of Mediæval or Modern History.

Since 1888, by a Resolution of the Board and Council of June 2, and May 9, 1888, the Prize has been annually awarded to the best answerer at the Examination for Prizes in Modern History, held in the Michaelmas Term of the Junior Sophister Year. The Fund produces annually about £10.

THE BLAKE NATIONAL HISTORY SCHOLARSHIP.

In the year 1884, the sum of £2700 was bequeathed by Miss Helen Blake, for the purpose of establishing a Scholarship, to be called "The Blake National History Scholarship." The following Regulations in reference to this Scholarship have been adopted:—

1. An election of a Scholar on the above foundation shall be held every fourth year, and the Scholar so elected shall hold the appointment for four years.

2. The interest of £2700, the Fund handed over by the Lords of the Treasury to Trinity College, shall be paid annually to the Scholar so elected. This Fund, and the accumulated savings, have been invested in the purchase of £2300 four per cent. Debenture Stock of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company of Ireland, and in £95 0*s.* 11*d.* Bank of Ireland Stock: and about £92 is paid annually to the elected Scholar.

3. The Scholarship shall be awarded to the author of the best unpublished Essay on the History of Ireland, or such portions thereof, or cognate subject bearing thereon, or event, or series of events, connected herewith, as the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College shall decide.

4. The subject for the Essay, within the limits aforesaid, for which the Scholarship shall be awarded, shall be announced publicly three years before the election.

5. The Electors shall be the Provost and Senior Fellows, who shall from time to time make and publish the arrangements for the Election of these Scholars.

6. If the Provost and Senior Fellows shall decide that no Essay sent in is worthy of a Scholarship, no election shall take place on that occasion. And in this case the accruing interest shall be invested by the Provost and Senior Fellows to form a fund to be appropriated to the purposes hereinafter mentioned.

7. They may give a reward or rewards to unsuccessful Candidates, or apply a portion of the fund specified in No. 6 to defray the expenses of publication of Essays which may possess sufficient merit.

8. The Candidates for the Scholarship shall be resident Students of Trinity College, Dublin—the word Student being interpreted to include Members of Trinity College, under the Collegiate standing of Masters of Arts.

9. The first election shall take place early in the year 1888.

10. Scholars so elected may retain their Scholarships after taking the M.A. degree, but they must reside in Trinity College, or its vicinity, under the penalty of forfeiting their Scholarships. And in case of such Scholarship being forfeited or ceasing to be tenable (otherwise than by the effluxion of time), the Provost and Senior Fellows may appropriate so much of the income of the fund as would otherwise be applicable to such Scholarship to the fund specified in No. 6 of these Regulations.

11. The subject for the Essay to which the Scholarship will be awarded in 1916 is :—The history of the Normans in Ireland from the invasion of Bruce till the accession of Henry VIII. Candidates are requested to observe that it is not a mere dissertation on a period that is required, but a narrative of facts. This narrative must be derived throughout from original sources, and every portion of it must be supported by reference to printed or manuscript documents. Candidates are invited to discuss the value of the authorities they use.

The Essays are to be sent in on or before November 1st in the year of election.

DUNBAR INGRAM MEMORIAL PRIZE.

On December 2, 1896, J. K. Ingram, LL.D., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, gave a sum of £250 for the foundation of a Prize in Modern History, in memory of his son, T. Dunbar Ingram, and it was resolved—

"That a Prize be founded to be called the Dunbar Ingram Memorial Prize: that it be annually awarded to the student who, having passed the General Final Freshman Examination, shall obtain the highest sum of marks at the Honor Examination in Modern History held in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior Freshman year: that Candidates at that examination, who desire to compete for this Prize, shall be allowed to increase their sum of marks by answering in a special course on some historical period, changeable from time to time."

The sum invested produces annually about £7.

The Special Course at present is :—

THE ANARCHY UNDER STEPHEN.

Gesta Stephani, *Ed.* Howlett (Rolls Series, *Chronicles of the reign of Stephen*, etc.).
Round, *Geoffrey de Mandeville.*
Ramsay, *The Foundations of England*, vol. II, chap. 22 to end.

PRIZES IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

In the year 1837, the Provost and Senior Fellows resolved to institute an Annual Examination in Political Economy, and to offer Prizes, one of £10, and a second of £5, for proficiency in that science.

The Examination is held in Trinity Term; it is conducted under the direction of the Professor of Political Economy, partly *vivâ voce*, and partly by written questions.

These Prizes are open to all students under M.A. standing.

No Candidate who has once been awarded either of the Prizes can obtain a Premium a second time.

The Course consists of two parts, viz.:—

I. *General Course* (60 marks).

Candidates will be examined in—

(i) Economic Theory and History of Theories.
(ii) Economic History.
(iii) The Elements of Statistics.

II. *Special Course* (40 marks).

A special subject, variable from year to year, will be prescribed.

Special Subject for 1916.

"Labour Combinations."

The following works may be consulted:—

W. T. Thornton, "On Labour."
S. and B. Webb, "The History of Trade Unionism."
J. H. Hollander and G. E. Barnett, "Studies in American Trade-Unionism."

WHATELY MEMORIAL PRIZE IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

On the 13th of May, 1871, a communication was received by the Board of Trinity College, from the Committee of the Whately Memorial Fund, stating that, after defraying the expenses connected with the administration of the Fund, and the erection of a monument to the late Archbishop Whately, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, there remained a sum of £411 17*s.* 1*d.*, New Three per Cents., and a small sum in cash. After paying the premium in 1872, there remained a sum of £364 19*s.* 6*d.*, New Three per Cents., to the credit of the Fund. The entire Fund is now invested

in £102 3*s*. 6*d*. Bank of Ireland Stock, and produces annually about £12. The following proposal, relative to the Whately Prize, was adopted by the Board, June 21, 1886:—

The Prize will in future be awarded to the author of the best essay on a specified economic subject, which conforms to the conditions hereinafter stated.

Graduates of any chartered University in the United Kingdom will be eligible as candidates.

All essays, with fictitious signatures attached, are to be sent to the Senior Lecturer on or before the last day of September in the year in which the Prize is to be awarded. The subject will be announced at least one year previous to the date fixed for sending in the essays.

Subject for 1917.

"Emigration and Immigration."

PRIZES IN ENGLISH.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S PRIZES IN ENGLISH.

The rules with respect to the Vice-Chancellor's Prizes in English Prose and English Verse have been given already under "Vice-Chancellor's Prizes."

Subjects for the Prizes to be awarded in January, 1916.

English Prose—"American contributions to, and influence upon literature and learning."
English Verse—"The Hellespont."

PRIZE IN OLD AND MIDDLE ENGLISH.

In Trinity Term, 1906, the Board established an annual Prize of £10 10*s*. to encourage the study of Old and Middle English.

The following Course has been approved:—

Sweet: Anglo-Saxon Reader (last edition).
Beowulf: (ed. Wyatt, Cambridge University Press).
Morris and Skeat: Specimens of Early English, Part I.
Introduction and extracts, 6, 9, 13, 19, 20; Part II.
Introduction and extracts, 9, 10, 16.
Sievers: Grammar of Old English, ed. Cook.
Wyld: Historical Study of the Mother Tongue. London: John Murray, 1906.
Cambridge History of English Literature, vol. I.

Unseen passages for translation may be set at the discretion of the examiners.

DOCTOR HENRY HUTCHINSON STEWART LITERARY AND MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Extract from a Scheme pursuant to a Decree of His Honor the Master of the Rolls, bearing date the 11th day of July, 1882, and the Rulings of the 21st day of March and 23rd day of April, 1883, for the distribution of the Residuary Estate of the late Henry Hutchinson Stewart, of Eccles-street, in the City of Dublin.

1. "The moiety of such clear annual income [as shall arise from the real and personal estate bequeathed by the late Doctor Henry Hutchinson Stewart], when paid to the Bursar of Trinity College, Dublin, shall be applied in the maintenance of so many Medical and Literary Scholarships as the said moiety, with the accretions thereto, shall from time to time afford, in the proportion of one Literary Scholarship, and two Medical Scholarships, or as near thereto as the circumstances of the case will admit; the number of such Scholarships available for the year to be prescribed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College at the commencement of each Academical year. And one-third of the sum received by the Bursar to be appropriated in each year to the endowment of such Literary Scholarships, and the remaining two-thirds of the said sum to endowment of Medical Scholarships, the said Scholars to be chosen for proficiency in the respective subjects hereinafter mentioned: and in

case the said moiety shall in any one year exceed the amount required for the maintenance of the said Scholarships, or in case the prescribed number of Scholarships shall not for any reason be filled up, the surplus income shall, at the discretion of the Provost and Senior Fellows, be either in the whole or in part reserved as a fund for granting of prizes to unsuccessful competitors for the Medical Scholarships hereby founded in the said College, or be accumulated until, with previous accretions, it shall be sufficient to afford an income for the maintenance of one or more additional Scholarships, such Scholarships to be maintained as Medical and Literary Scholarships in the same proportion as the original Scholarships.

2. "One Medical Scholarship at least shall be awarded for proficiency, to be ascertained by competitive examination, in the subject of the treatment of Mental Diseases, according to a course to be prescribed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College; and the remaining Medical Scholarship or Scholarships shall be awarded for proficiency to be ascertained by competitive examination in some or all of the following subjects—that is to say, Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Physics, Botany, Materia Medica, or other cognate subjects, according to a course to be from time to time prescribed by the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College; and all such Scholarships and Prizes shall be designated by the name of 'The Doctor Henry Hutchinson Stewart Medical Scholarships and Prizes;' and the Provost and Senior Fellows shall apportion the sum applicable to the endowment of Medical Scholarships in each year in such proportions as they shall consider advisable between the Medical Scholarships of each class.

3. "Each Medical Scholar elected for proficiency in the subject of the treatment of Mental Diseases shall, as the condition of retaining such Scholarship, be bound within six months from his election to such Scholarship to proceed to some recognized institution for the treatment of Mental Diseases, to be approved of by the Board of Trinity College, and there continue as either a resident or out-door pupil for such period, not less than six months, and under such conditions, as the Provost and Senior Fellows shall by a general regulation prescribe: and on failure to observe such condition, the said Scholarship shall in the discretion of the said Provost and Senior Fellows be liable to be declared vacant.

4. "The Literary Scholarship or Scholarships shall be awarded to the Student or Students who shall be certified by the Senior Lecturer to have obtained the highest aggregate of marks at the five several Honor Examinations in Modern Literature held in the Junior Freshman and Senior Freshman and Junior Sophister years, and all such Scholarships shall be respectively designated by the name of 'The Doctor Henry Hutchinson Stewart Literary Scholarships and Prizes.'

5. "No student shall compete for a Medical Scholarship other than the Scholarship for proficiency in the treatment of Mental Diseases, after the completion of his second year as a Medical Student in Trinity College, Dublin; and no person shall compete for a Scholarship to be awarded for proficiency in the treatment of Mental Diseases, but within two years after he shall have graduated as a Bachelor of Medicine.

6. "No person shall compete for a Medical Scholarship who is already the holder of a Medical Scholarship either in Trinity College or the Royal University; and no person shall be admitted to compete a second time for a Medical Scholarship.

7. "Each Scholarship, whether Medical or Literary, shall be held for the term of three years; and it shall not be incumbent on the Board of Trinity College to fill the vacancies available in any one year, if in their opinion the answering has not been such as to merit it."

Clause 5 has been amended pursuant to an order of the Master of the Rolls, dated the 20th of November, 1899, so that it now reads as follows:—

Subject as hereinafter provided, no student shall compete for a Medical Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine after the completion of his second or third year (at the discretion of the Board of Trinity College, Dublin) as a Medical Student in Trinity College, Dublin; and no student shall compete for a Medical Scholarship in any other subject (other than the Scholarship for proficiency in the Treatment of Mental Diseases) after the completion of his second year as such Medical Student as aforesaid; and no person shall compete for a Scholarship to be awarded for proficiency in the Treatment of Mental Diseases but within two years after he shall have graduated as a Bachelor of Medicine: Provided always that students who enter the Medical School in Trinity College, Dublin, in a Summer Session, shall be allowed to compete for a Medical Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine at the end of their third or fourth Summer Session (at the discretion of the aforesaid Board of Trinity College, Dublin) if they have not taken out a course of Practical Histology or Dissections in their first Summer Session.

In Michaelmas Term, the Senior Lecturer will add to the marks obtained by the Candidate at the three Examinations in Modern Literature of the Junior Sophister Year those obtained by him at the two Examinations in English, French, or German Literature held in the Michaelmas Terms of the Freshman Years. If he has been awarded Prizes in more than one of these subjects in either of the Michaelmas Terms of the Freshman Years, that in which he obtained the highest marks will alone be taken into account in awarding the Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarship. The Junior Sophister who shall have obtained the highest aggregate of marks so made up, shall receive £20 a year during three years, provided his answering be deemed sufficient. The Scholarship is paid quarterly by the Bursar.

For the Regulations respecting the Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Medical Scholarships see under the head "School of Physic, Prizes."

RICHARD F. LITTLEDALE PRIZE.

On January 18, 1892, Mr. Harold Littledale and other relatives and friends of the late Rev. Richard F. Littledale, D.D., contributed a sum of £228 14*s.* 6*d.* for the founding of a Prize in English Literature in commemoration of him, and it was decided that the Prize should be awarded annually to the student who, having passed the general Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman Year, shall obtain the highest marks at the Michaelmas Senior Freshman Prize Examination in English Literature.

The sum invested produces annually about £7.

PRIZES IN ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

HEBREW, CHALDEE, AND SYRIAC PRIZES.

Prizes to Graduates for the encouragement of the study of Hebrew were first instituted by a decree of the Board, dated February 22, 1794, and a fund set apart for the purpose. In the year 1800, this fund was considerably augmented by the munificence of Primate Newcombe, and the grant was continued by his successors in the See of Armagh, until the year 1871, when it was withdrawn, in consequence of the disendowment of the Church of Ireland.

In the year 1874, it was decreed by the Board that a sum not exceeding £40 should be given annually for Prizes in Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac.

All Students are now permitted to attend Hebrew Lectures, and the Professor is authorized to give a Certificate for one year's attendance. An Annual Examination is appointed to be held, at the end of each year, in Trinity Term, and Hebrew Premiums are awarded to the best answerers at this Examination, provided they have attended the three antecedent Terms of Lectures. For the subjects and regulations of this Examination, see "Divinity School," § v.

PRIZES IN ARABIC, PERSIAN, AND HINDUSTANI.

In Michaelmas Term, 1856, the Provost and Senior Fellows founded an annual Prize of £10 for proficiency in Arabic. An Examination is held annually in Trinity Term, of Students wishing to compete for the above Prize. No Student is admitted to this Examination unless he has studied under the Professor of Arabic for at least three Terms.

In 1872 an annual Prize of £5 was founded, to be given, under similar conditions, for proficiency in Hindustani or Persian.

In 1908 the Board agreed to give both an annual Prize of £5 in Hindustani, and another of equal value in Persian, subject to similar conditions.

The Prizes are not to be awarded unless sufficient merit is shown.

PRIZE IN SANSKRIT.

In Michaelmas Term, 1856, the Provost and Senior Fellows founded an annual Prize of £5, which they increased in 1885 to £10, to be given for proficiency in Sanskrit, under conditions similar to those which hold good in reference to the Prize in Arabic.

PRIZES IN LANGUAGES.

PRIZES IN IRISH.

For the encouragement of the study of the Irish Language, in 1842 the Board resolved to place annually the sum of £20 at the disposal of the Professor of Irish, to be given in Premiums to such Students as shall distinguish themselves in the Irish Language. The Examination is held in Trinity Term, on a day named in the Almanac.

The following Courses have been appointed :—

Junior Class—

1. Elements of Irish Grammar.
2. Irish Composition.
3. Irish Texts, for translation into English: *Mac-Ghniomhartha Fhinn* and *Tír na n-Óg*.

Middle Class—

1. Irish Grammar.
   Irish Composition.
   Irish Text, for translation into English: *Tóruigheacht Dhiarmuda agus Ghráinne* (Parts I. and II., Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language).

Senior Class—

1. A thorough knowledge of Irish Grammar.
2. Irish Composition.
3. Irish Texts, for translation into English :—
   Eachtra Lomnochtáin.
   Oidhe Cloinne Lir.
   Eachtra Giolla an Amaráin.

FERGUSON MEMORIAL PRIZE.

On the 31st of May, 1907, a sum of £240, raised by public subscription, was made over to the Board of Trinity College, for the purpose of founding a Prize in Celtic Literature, as a memorial of Sir Samuel and Lady Ferguson.

The sum received was invested in Bank of Ireland Stock, in the name of the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, and of the Librarian of Trinity College, and produces annually about £7 10*s*.

The Board of Trinity College have adopted the following regulations:—

1. The Prize shall be known as the Ferguson Memorial Prize.

2. It shall be awarded for the best Edition of a text in Old or Middle Irish, hitherto unpublished, and relating to any part of the history or literature of Ireland prior to the year 1200 A.D. The Edition shall include a translation, textual criticism, explanatory commentary, and a glossary, and shall be completely prepared as if for publication. The Prize shall not be awarded unless the text selected be deemed by the Examiner to be of adequate length and interest, and unless a sufficient standard of merit be attained.

3. The Prize shall be open to all undergraduates and to graduates under the standing of M.A. It shall be offered for competition *every third year* beginning with the year 1910, and the exercises submitted must be sent to the Senior Lecturer not later than March 17. If on any occasion the Prize is not awarded, the interest of the Fund shall be added to the capital.

4. The value of the Prize shall be £20. The fees of the Examiners shall be paid out of the Fund. Any unexpended balance of interest shall be added to the capital.

PRIZES IN ITALIAN AND SPANISH.

EXAMINATIONS for Prizes in Italian, and for Prizes in Spanish, were instituted in 1875, and are held annually, usually in Trinity Term, when a First and a Second Prize in Italian, and a First and a Second Prize in Spanish, are awarded, if sufficient merit be shown. The Prizes are £4 and £2 respectively, in books, and are open for competition to all Undergraduates, but can be obtained only once by any Candidate.

Candidates are required to give one week's previous notice to the Senior Lecturer, stating the Language or Languages in which they desire to compete.

The following Courses have been appointed:—

ITALIAN.

Alfieri, Saul, Bruto Secondo, Agide.
Manzoni, I promessi Sposi (Chaps. I.–XII.).
Dante, Il Purgatorio, Cantos 1–20.

SPANISH.

Calderon, La vida es sueño, Il magico prodigioso.
Cervantes, Don Quijote, Part I.
F. Caballero, La Gaviota.

PRIZES IN OLD FRENCH AND PROVENÇAL.

In Trinity Term, 1908, the Board agreed to institute an annual Prize of £5 in Old French and Provençal, to be awarded on the result of an Annual Examination held in Trinity Term, and open to all Students up to Trinity Term after Degree. The Examiner may, at his discretion, divide the £5 into £3 and £2.

The following Course has been appointed :—

I. Oulmont: La Poésie Française du Moyen-Age (Mercure de France).

II. (*a*) Mistral: Mireïo, Cantos i and iii.
Mistral: Memòri e Raconte, Chapters xv to xviii, both inclusive.

(*b*) Les Poésies de Peire Vidal (in Champion's Classiques Français du Moyen-Age.

III. Bourciez: 'Eléments de linguistique romane,' pp. 25–399.

IV. Old French and Provençal versification.

THE DOMPIERRE-CHAUFEPIE PRIZE.

In Trinity Term, 1912, Mr. Gerard Alston Exham, M.A., F.T.C.D., presented £150 Mexican Railway 1st Preference Stock, to found a prize of about £12 annually, for the encouragement of the practical knowledge of French, to be called "The Dompierre-Chaufepié Prize," in memory of a very great friend, Eugénie de Dompierre de Chaufpié, of the Hague, Holland, who died recently.

The following regulations were suggested by Mr. Exham and approved of by the Board :—

(1) That the prize be given in the Trinity Term of each year, beginning in 1913, in connexion with the Senior Freshman Honor Examination in French, only the Essay and a special *viva voce* examination (to test the practical knowledge of French) to be taken into account.

(2) That Candidates must have attended (any) three Terms of Honor Lectures in French previous to the examination, and must be recommended by the Honor Lecturer.

(3) That the regulations may be altered on giving one year's notice.

MISCELLANEOUS PRIZES.

ALICE OLDHAM MEMORIAL PRIZE.

THE friends of the late Alice Oldham, desiring to record their appreciation of her work for the advancement of the higher education of women, subscribed a sum of money which it was decided to devote to the founding of a Prize in the University of Dublin.

The Prize is to be awarded to the woman Student who, having attended Alexandra College as a Student for at least one Session, shall in her Junior Sophister year obtain highest place among women Students similarly qualified, in one of the Honor Courses of the Michaelmas Term examinations; the award to be made by the Board of Trinity College.

The money subscribed is to be invested in securities authorized by the Trustees Acts; the interest, to a sum not exceeding £10, is to form the Prize, which is to be awarded biennially from 1910: interest in excess is to be added to capital, with the view of so increasing the capital that the Prize may eventually be awarded annually.

The Provost and Lady Registrar of Trinity College and the Lady Principal of Alexandra College are the Trustees for the administration of the fund.

Exhibitions and Special Prizes awarded at Entrance.

JUNIOR AND SENIOR EXHIBITIONS.

In Trinity Term, 1870, it was resolved by the Board that, in pursuance of the Decree of the Board and Visitors, dated March 19, 1870, certain Exhibitions should be established in the College, subject to such changes as the Provost and Senior Fellows might from time to time ordain. The number of these Exhibitions was increased in Trinity Term, 1875, and in Michaelmas Term, 1904.

On March 8, 1913, the Board discontinued the twelve Exhibitions hitherto awarded on the results of the Intermediate Examination, and on June 7, 1913, resolved, that Exhibitions shall in future be distributed by the Board at their discretion when the results of the Senior and Junior Exhibition Examinations are laid before them.

I.—JUNIOR EXHIBITIONS AWARDED AT ENTRANCE.

1. Sixteen Exhibitions, twelve of £20, and four of £15 a year, tenable for two years, are awarded in each year to Students in the rising Junior Freshman Class, who have entered within the year, provided sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates.

This rule has been modified by the following resolutions, adopted by the Provost and Senior Fellows, February 17, 1899 :—

I.—"That the Junior Exhibition Examination be open, not only to all Students in the rising Junior Freshman Class, but also to Candidates whose names are not on the College Books, who shall conform to the regulations as to age and to character already in force, and who shall pay a fee of £1 seven days before the commencement of the Examination.

II.—"The latter class of Candidates will not be elected to Exhibitions unless the Senior Lecturer be satisfied that they have qualified at this Examination in each of the subjects required at an Entrance Examination. If elected they will be required to place their names on the College Books according to the ordinary rules."

These Exhibitions are called the Junior Exhibitions.

3. The Examinations are held annually, in Michaelmas Term, on days notified in the University Calendar.

4. No Student is allowed to be a Candidate who shall have completed his nineteenth year before the 1st of June immediately preceding the commencement of the Examination.

5. All Students intending to compete for these Exhibitions must forward their names, and a certified copy of their baptismal registry, or other satisfactory evidence of age, to the Senior Lecturer, at least three days before the commencement of the Examination.

6. No Student holding a Supplemented Erasmus Smith Exhibition, is entitled to hold one of these Exhibitions.

7. An Exhibitioner losing his class in College, or not keeping his name on the College Books, forfeits his Exhibition.

8. At the end of the Michaelmas Term Examinations each year, the Senior Lecturer reports to the Board the names of any of the Junior Exhibitioners elected in the previous year who do not appear to have made satisfactory progress in the Junior Freshman year; and the Board then considers whether they will continue the Exhibition for the second year.

9. Any grave violation of College discipline subjects the holder of an Exhibition to forfeiture.

10. The Examination lasts four days, beginning at 9.30 o'clock, A.M. and is in the following Courses:—

Classics (360 marks).	Marks.
Compositions,	120
Unprescribed Passages,	120
Ancient History,	60
Vivâ voce (see below),	60

English (160 marks).	
An English Essay,	100
English Literature,	60
Or,	
English History and Modern Geography,	

French or *German* (180 marks).

Science (300 marks).

Arithmetic,	45
Algebra,	90
Geometry—Six Books of Euclid, with easy deductions,	90
Plane Trigonometry,	75

Experimental Science (100 marks).

Each candidate shall bring up one[a] Greek, and one[a] Latin book of his own selection for *vivâ voce* Examination. He must send the Senior Lecturer notice of his selection at least one week before the Examination.

The Course in Algebra and Trigonometry is:—

Algebra, The First Four Rules, Fractions, Surds, Simple and Quadratic Equations.

Trigonometry, To the end of Solution of Plane Triangles.

The Course in English consists of:—

1. Trench, English Past and Present.
2. A. Hamilton-Thompson's History of English Literature (Murray), Chaps. VI., VII., VIII., § 1 and § 2, XI., XII., XV., XVII., XIX.. omitting Notes and Illustrations, with corresponding portions of Smith's Specimens of English Literature (from "Short Specimens," also published as "Smaller Specimens").
3. Milton, Paradise Lost, Book I.
4. Shakspere, Merchant of Venice.
5. English Composition.
6. History of England (Green's Short History of the English People).
7. Modern Geography (Clyde).

The Course in Experimental Science is:—

Physics.—Measurement of length, area, volume, density, weight, pressure, and time.

Elementary phenomena of Heat, Light, and Sound. (One hour and a half.)

Chemistry.—Physical and Chemical change. First laws of Chemistry. Elements and compounds. Mechanical mixtures and Chemical compounds. The properties of the typical elements. Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, and Carbon. The Elementary Chemistry of the atmosphere. (One hour and a half.)

[These Papers may either be set during the *Vivâ Voce* days, or on a subsequent morning.]

The Certificate of a year's work in an approved Laboratory will be required.

11. The Exhibitions are paid half-yearly, through the Tutors of the respective Students—the first payment is made at the close of the December quarter next following the day of election.

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[a] As regards the definition of one book, the Senior Lecturer will accept an amount of any *classical* author equivalent, in Greek, to one book of Thucydides, or two books of Xenophon, or a Greek play, or three books of Homer: and, in Latin, to a book of Livy or two books of Cæsar, or a speech of Cicero's not shorter than the *pro Milone*, or two books of Virgil.

II.—SENIOR EXHIBITIONS AWARDED AT THE CLOSE OF THE SECOND YEAR.

1. Sixteen Exhibitions, twelve of £20, and four of £15 a year, tenable for two years, are awarded, in each year, to Students who have passed the Michaelmas Examination, at the close of the Senior Freshman year.

2. These Exhibitions are called the Senior Exhibitions.

3. All Senior Freshmen intending to compete for these Exhibitions must forward their names to the Senior Lecturer, at least one week before the first day of the Michaelmas Senior Freshman Examination, in order that they may be placed in a separate division, and undergo a more strict Examination by Examiners specially appointed.

Any Student failing to forward his name to the Senior Lecturer in accordance with this rule, will be required to pay a fee of £1 before his name can be placed on the list of candidates.

4. The marks given for this Examination are arranged as follows:

Thirty in Pure Mathematics—viz., Geometry, Algebra, and Trigonometry.
Twenty in Applied Mathematics—viz., Mechanics.
Twenty in Latin, and twenty in either Greek, French, or German.
Ten in Logic.
Ten in English Prose Composition.

5. After the close of the Prize Examinations in Michaelmas Term, the Senior Lecturer adds to the total of the marks obtained by any Candidate for Senior Exhibitions at the General Examination—

Twenty-five per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained by such Student in Mathematics at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Twenty-five per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in Classics at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Fifteen per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in Logic at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Fifteen per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in Modern History at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Twenty-five per cent. of the marks obtained at the Prize Examination in Experimental Science;

Twenty per cent. of the marks obtained at the Prize Examination in Natural Science;

Seven and a half per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in English Literature and Composition at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Seven and a half per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in French at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Seven and a half per cent. of the sum of the marks obtained in German at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term, and the Honor Examination in either Hilary or Trinity Term;

Fifteen per cent. of the marks obtained in Celtic Languages at the Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term.

In the case of a Student obtaining Honors in the same department at both the Hilary and Trinity Examinations, the highest marks are taken into account.

No marks obtained by a Candidate for Honors at any Examination for Honors at which he has not been awarded an Honor are allowed to count.

6. The list of marks thus made up is submitted to the Board by the Senior Lecturer, with the names arranged in order of merit; and the Board elects the sixteen most deserving Candidates as Senior Exhibitioners, provided sufficient merit has been shown.

7. A Student who has dropped a class since his entrance is ineligible.

8. An Exhibitioner losing his class in College, or not keeping his name on the College Books, forfeits his Exhibition.

9. Any grave violation of College discipline subjects the holder of an Exhibition to forfeiture

10. The Exhibitions are paid half-yearly, through the Tutors of the respective Students—the first payment is made at the close of the December quarter next following the day of election.

11. All Scholars and Students holding at the time of election a Supplemented Erasmus Smith Exhibition or a Kidd Scholarship are excluded from this competition.

ERASMUS SMITH EXHIBITIONS.

By an Act of the Parliament of Ireland (10 Geo. I., c. 1, *Private*) it was provided that twenty yearly Exhibitions of £8, of the late Irish currency (being equal to £7 7*s.* 8*d.* of the present currency), and fifteen several Exhibitions of £6 a year, Irish (being equal to £5 10*s.* 9*d.*, present currency), shall from time to time, and at all times thereafter, be paid and payable out of the rents and profits of the lands of the Governors, to the like number of Poor Scholars, Members or Students of Trinity College, respectively, until they shall be otherwise provided for, removed, or take the Degree of Master of Arts in College, or be of standing to take such Master of Arts Degree. There is also a reduction of £5 (sterling) a year in the rent of Chambers held by Exhibitioners; an Exhibitioner, who is also a Scholar, can obtain a reduction *either* as a Scholar *or* as an Exhibitioner, but not as both.

The following Rules are now in force. Information to be obtained at 40, Harcourt-street, Dublin.

1. That, for the benefit of the three Grammar Schools of the foundation of Erasmus Smith, at Drogheda, Galway, and Tipperary, and the

pupils thereof, and for the encouragement of learning therein, ten of the said Exhibitions of £7 7*s.* 8*d.* shall be appropriated to the said three schools, and that five of these shall be increased or supplemented each year by an additional grant of £32 12*s.* 4*d.* to the sum of £40, and that five others of them shall be increased or supplemented by an additional grant of £17 12*s.* 4*d.* to the sum of £25, such supplemental sums or grants to be held subject to the regulations hereafter mentioned, and that the said several supplemental grants shall be known and distinguished as "Erasmus Smith's Grammar Schools' Supplemented Exhibitions."

2. That the said Erasmus Smith's Grammar Schools' Supplemented Exhibitions shall not be attached to any of the said three Grammar Schools in particular, but shall be open for competition equally to the pupils of all these schools, subject as hereinafter provided.

3. That one such Supplemented Exhibition of £32 12*s.* 4*d.*, and one such of £17 12*s.* 4*d.*, shall be offered for competition in each year to pupils of the said three Grammar Schools.

4. That the said Grammar Schools' Supplemented Exhibitions shall be open for competition only to such students of Trinity College, Dublin, as shall have been continuously for at least three years in all previous to their College entrance, pupils in some one or more of the said three Grammar Schools.

5. That no pupil of any of said Grammar Schools shall be qualified to compete for a Supplemented Exhibition who shall not have continued as a pupil at one of the said three Grammar Schools, if a Pensioner, until the October Entrance Examination in Trinity College, or if a Sizar, until the Sizarship Examination in Trinity College, immediately preceding in each case the Competitive Examination at which he may present himself.

6. That for the benefit of the Governors' High School in Harcourt-street, Dublin, and the pupils thereof, four of the said Statutory Exhibitions of £7 7*s.* 8*d.* each, shall be appropriated to the said High School, and shall be increased or supplemented each year by an additional grant of £17 12*s.* 4*d.* to the sum of £25, to be held subject to the regulations hereinafter mentioned, and shall be open for competition to pupils of the said High School only; and that the supplemental grants hereinbefore provided for the said High School shall be known and distinguished as "Erasmus Smith High School Supplemented Exhibitions."

7. That one such Supplemented Exhibition of £17 12*s.* 4*d.* shall be offered for competition in each year to pupils of the said High School.

8. That the said High School Supplemented Exhibitions shall be open for competition only to such students of Trinity College, Dublin, as shall have been continuously for at least three years previous to their College Entrance pupils in the said High School.

9. That no pupil of the said High School shall be qualified to compete for a Supplemented Exhibition who shall not have continued as a pupil thereat, if a Pensioner, until the October Entrance Examination, or if a Sizar, until the Sizarship Examination in Trinity College, Dublin, immediately preceding in each case the Competitive Examination at which he may present himself.

10. That the said supplemented grants for the said High School Exhibitions shall continue to be provided out of the income of the High School, so far as same will extend, and any deficiency shall be made good out of the general funds of the Governors.

11. That no student at any of the said Schools shall be qualified to receive any SupplementedExhibition who shall at the time of such competitive examination have attained the age of twenty years.

12. That no Fellow Commoner shall be qualified to compete for any Supplemented Exhibition.

13. That the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, be requested to continue to appoint examiners as heretofore, who shall on some convenient day in each year hold a competitive examination of such students as shall present themselves, and shall have entered from the three Grammar Schools of Erasmus Smith's foundation, or the said High School; and the course of learning forming the subject of such examination shall be that which is or shall be provided or authorized by the rules and regulations of Trinity College, Dublin, for the Examination for Junior Exhibitions.

14. That the Head Masters of the said Schools be directed to furnish to the Registrar, before the end of the first week of October in each year, a list of such of their pupils intending to enter Trinity College previous to the Examination for Exhibitions as are duly qualified, as hereinbefore provided, to compete for the Supplemented Exhibitions respectively.

15. That the Registrar shall forward a complete list of the pupils of said Schools so qualified to compete for the Supplemented Exhibitions to the Senior Lecturer of Trinity College before the end of the second week of October in each year.

16. That the Board of Trinity College be requested to continue to furnish, as at present, to the Governors at the close of each such Competitive Examination, at which any student having been a pupil of any of the said Schools may have presented himself for Examination, a detailed statement of the result of such examination, under the several heads of the subjects examined, setting forth not only the positive merits of each such student, but also his relative merits as compared with the several other persons who have submitted themselves to such examination, from whatsoever schools such other persons may have come, and also in such statement to give such other information respecting the examination as they may deem expedient to bring under the notice of the Governors.

17. That in case it shall appear from such statement that a student who shall have entered from any of the said schools, and shall be duly qualified according to these rules, shall be first in merit by reason of his having outstripped all competitors at such examination, wherever educated, he shall be entitled to receive an additional sum of £10 per annum; and such additional sum of £10 shall be deemed part of his Supplemented Exhibition.

18. That the Governors shall not be bound to award any Supplemented Exhibition upon the result of any such Competitive Examination to any of such competitors unless they consider his positive merit sufficient to deserve same, and they shall have power to award a Supplemented Exhibition of a lower amount, if they shall consider the positive merit sufficient only to deserve such amount. £40 Exhibitions shall only be awarded when the candidate is within the first fourteen places; or, if outside that number, shall have scored 45 per cent. at the Examination.

19. That no student shall be permitted to compete more than once at any such examination.

20. That any student who shall have obtained a Grammar Schools' Supplemented Exhibition shall be entitled to hold it for a period of five years, and a High School Supplemented Exhibition for a period of four years, in case his name shall be so long continued on the books of Trinity College, and that proceeding regularly with his class he shall have obtained in each year of his Undergraduate Course one honor of the first rank or two honors of the second rank; the obtaining of such Supplemented Exhibition being reckoned as equivalent to an honor of the second rank obtained in the Junior Freshman year, a Moderatorship as an honor of the first rank in the Senior Sophister year, and an University Scholarship, in whatever year obtained, as equivalent to an honor of the first rank at the Term Examination in that year. Any Trinity College Student who is on the books of any Professional School, shall be recognized as being on the College Books for the purposes of this Board, and shall be entitled to retain his Exhibition if he shall have passed with credit in that School. A "Pass with Credit" to be defined in each case by a certificate from the Registrar of the School on the recommendation of the Court of Examiners.

21. That success at the first Indian Civil Service Competitive Examination shall be reckoned as equivalent to an honor of the first rank, and that success at any of the subsequent Indian Civil Service Examinations shall be reckoned as equivalent to an honor of the second rank.

22. That a Supplemented Exhibition shall become forfeited in case the holder shall incur any heavy Collegiate censure, such as public admonition or rustication, or in case all the examinations of any year of his Course shall have elapsed without his having obtained in that year one honor of the first rank or two honors of the second rank, or what is to be deemed equivalent thereto as hereinbefore provided.

23. That the Supplemented Exhibitions shall be payable half-yearly, viz., on 1st May and 1st November; but that payments shall be made in May to such students only as shall have obtained in the preceding part of that year at least one honor of the second rank or its equivalent. That a half-yearly payment held over in May, shall be made in the following November, provided an honor shall have been obtained in the meantime; and a payment for the entire year shall be made in November to such students as had not qualified before the 1st of May for a half-year's payment, and shall, between the 1st of May and 1st of November, have fulfilled all the requisites for the whole year.

24. Pupils and former pupils of the Grammar Schools, the High School, and those who have been educated on the Erasmus Smith Foundation in the King's Hospital, Dublin, are eligible to apply for Statutory Exhibitions. All such applications must be lodged before the 1st of October in each year, with the Registrar, 40, Harcourt Street, Dublin.

THE JAMES PATRICK KIDD SCHOLARSHIP.

THE following Regulations received the approval of the Board, December 7, 1889:—

1. The Examination for the James Patrick Kidd Scholarship shall be held in Michaelmas Term.

2. Candidates for this Scholarship must either be in the Rising Junior Freshman Class, and have entered College not earlier than the first day

of the preceding Trinity Term, or they must pay a fee of £1 seven days before the commencement of the examination; but one of the latter class of candidates will not be elected to the Scholarship, unless the Senior Lecturer be satisfied that he has qualified at this examination in all the subjects required at an Entrance Examination; and, if elected, he will be required to place his name on the College Books according to the ordinary rules.

3. The Course for the Scholarship shall be that prescribed in the University Calendar for Junior Exhibitions, with the same limit of age.

4. The Scholarship shall be tenable for four years, and shall be forfeited by the holder incurring any heavy Collegiate censure, such as public admonition or rustication, failing to proceed regularly with his Class without the leave of the Board of Trinity College, or failing to obtain in any year one Honor of the first rank, or two Honors of the second rank, or else obtaining such equivalent distinctions as are specified in the Regulations for the tenure of Supplemented Erasmus Smith Exhibitions as stated in the University Calendar.

5. Whenever in future a Kidd Scholarship shall be vacant, the next following ordinary Examination for Junior Exhibitions shall be suspended, and Candidates for Junior Exhibitions and School Exhibitions shall be required to compete at the Examination for the Kidd Scholarships and each of the sixteen Candidates who come next in answering to the Student elected to the Kidd Scholarship shall be elected to a Junior Exhibition, provided that he satisfies the above condition as to age, and that he is not appointed to a Supplemented Erasmus Smith Exhibition.

The annual value of the Scholarship is about £80. The Scholarship will be awarded in 1917.

IRISH SOCIETY SCHOLARSHIP.

THE Hon. the Irish Society offers annually to women Students a Scholarship of £60 per annum, tenable for three years in Trinity College, Dublin, subject to the following conditions:—

Candidates must have studied continuously for the two years immediately previous to the competition at an Intermediate School in the city of Londonderry, or in the town of Coleraine. The Scholarships will be allocated to Students whose means are insufficient to pay the full expenses of a University Course, and preference will be given to a Student who is preparing for the profession of teaching.

The Scholarship is awarded on the marks obtained by candidates in the Senior Grade of the Irish Intermediate Examination.

The age of candidates must not exceed the limit allowed by the Irish Intermediate Board to candidates for Intermediate Exhibitions and Prizes.

Details of conditions of tenure can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary of the Londonderry Scholarship Committee, Victoria High School, Londonderry.

The Scholarship was awarded for the first time in 1907.

BIGGS MEMORIAL PRIZE.

THE past pupils and friends of Richard Biggs, LL.D., desiring to record their appreciation of him as a head-master, and their regard for him as a friend, subscribed a sum of money to connect his name permanently with the Schools in which he worked, by instituting a prize to be called "The Biggs Memorial Prize."

The Prize is to be awarded to the best of those competitors at the Examination for Junior and Schools Exhibitions (provided sufficient merit be shown) who shall enter Trinity College, and who shall have been pupils for at least one year at Chesterfield School, Birr (or such other School in or near Birr as shall take its place) or at Galway Grammar School, or at Portora Royal School, Enniskillen.

Competitors must forward evidence of having been pupils for the time required to the Senior Lecturer before the commencement of the Examination.

The sum collected was invested in £350 Great Southern and Western Railway Four per cent. Debenture Stock, yielding annually about £15.

The Prize was awarded for the first time in Michaelmas Term, 1905.

HASLETT MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIP.

THE Haslett Memorial Scholarship Fund was created in 1907 by some friends and pupils of the late William Woods Haslett, M.A., to commemorate his work in St. Andrew's College, Dublin, and his services to the cause of education.

By the application of qualities of the noblest kind, and learning of the highest order, he brought St. Andrew's College from the initial stages at its foundation in 1894 to the position of honour and usefulness which it had attained in 1906, when he died at the age of 39 years.

The founders of this Scholarship were guided by the wishes which they remembered Mr. Haslett in his lifetime entertained to help deserving pupils to proceed with their education in Trinity College, Dublin.

The Scholarship is to be awarded to the best of those pupils entering Trinity College who shall be competitors at the examination for Junior Exhibitions, and who shall have been for the two previous years pupils at St. Andrew's College.

The value of the Scholarship is about £25, and it was first awarded in Michaelmas Term, 1907.

The Scholarship will not be awarded unless sufficient merit is shown.

EXHIBITIONS TO WHICH APPOINTMENTS ARE MADE WITHOUT EXAMINATION.

THE following Exhibitions are awarded to Students by the Board without a special Examination; they are paid quarterly through the Tutors, provided that the holders (1) proceed regularly with their class, (2) have their names on the College Books, and (3) are under Master's standing:—

Erasmus Smith Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions were founded by the Governors of Erasmus Smith's Schools, and the foundation was confirmed by Act of Parliament (10 Geo. I., 1723). Students elected by the Board of Erasmus Smith are entitled to priority in appointment to these Exhibitions: and those not so filled are disposed of by the Board. The annual value of a first-class Erasmus Smith's Exhibition is £7 7*s.* 8*d.*, and of a second-class do. £5 10*s.* 9*d.* There are 20 first-class and 15 second-class Exhibitions.

Downes Exhibitions.—The Downes Exhibitioners are selected, in accordance with the will of the founder, as expressed in the following passage of his will (Register, p. 3, 1784):—

"I leave Fifty Pounds annually, to be given among five Students on the Divinity line, in the proportion of £10 each, at the discretion of the Provost and Senior Fellows; respect being had in such choice to narrow circumstances, and proficiency in learning; the said stipend to continue till they shall arrive to the standing of A.M., or shall die, resign, or leave College, and then to cease, and others to be appointed in their room; and to be determinable sooner in case of immoral behaviour, negligence in attending the Divinity Lectures, or incapacity in such Students, certified by the Divinity Lecturer."

The annual value of each Exhibition is £10 *Irish*, or £9 4*s.* 8*d.* present currency.

Worrall Exhibitions.—The Worrall Exhibitioners, in accordance with the will of the founder, are chosen by the Board from poor scholars, who have entered as Sizars, the sons of clergymen in the diocese of Dublin, or, in default of such, the sons of citizens of the city of Dublin. The Fund produces annually about £75, and the annual value of each Exhibition is £9 4*s.* 8*d.* When an Exhibition is declared to be vacant, the Tutors are invited to state to the Board the names of their pupils having the qualifications required by the founder's will, and such other circumstances as may guide the Board in their selection.

Crowe Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions were formerly limited to Students nominated by the representatives of the founders.

On the 28th March, 1874, a deed of grant of the right of presentation to the Crowe Exhibitions, by the Rev. Robert Blundell to the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Trinity College, from and after the decease of the said Robert Blundell, was laid before the Board.

The Exhibitions are to be given to "Sons of Clergymen of the Church of Ireland (giving the preference to sons of clergymen of the diocese of Tuam) intending to devote themselves to the ministry of the Church of Ireland," such Exhibitions to be given as a rule to Students at the commencement of their Divinity Course, and in all cases taking into account the poverty of the respective Candidates.

The endowment yields annually about £106, and the annual value of each exhibition is £15.

Span and Avary Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions are specially limited by the wills of the founders to poor Students. There were formerly two Span Exhibitions of £24 annual value each, but in consequence of the failure of the fund, none are being granted at present. There are two Avary Exhibitions; the annual value of each is £4 12*s.* 4*d.*: the Exhibitioners are nominated by the Provost from among the Sizars.

Clanbrassil, Stearne, Parsons, Yelverton, Griffith, and Briggs Exhibitions are elected to by the Board for general collegiate merit, the preference being generally given to Scholars on the foundation. The annual value of each is £4 12*s.* 4*d.*

The Stearne Fund yields annually about £50; the funds of the remainder yield a total income of about £26.

As these Exhibitions are payable out of Special Trust Funds which are liable to fluctuation, the Board reserve to themselves the power of discontinuing the payment of them, either wholly or in part, whenever the requisite amount is not forthcoming.

Worth Exhibitions.—These Exhibitions were granted, in 1699, by the Hon. William Worth, of the city of Dublin, who granted for the purpose a charge of £20 Irish upon the funds of St. Stephen's Hospital, Cork, commonly called the Blue Coat School, founded by him.

William Worth appointed that four Students of Trinity College, Dublin, with a preference to natives of the city and county of Cork, should be selected by the Bishop of Cork, the Mayor of Cork, the heir-at-law of William Worth, and the Provost of Trinity College, and the income divided equally between them. In 1890 the Educational Endowments Commissioners framed a scheme for St. Stephen's Hospital, Cork, and directed that the £20 Irish shall be paid by the Governors of the Hospital to the Senior Bursar of Trinity College, and gave the Provost and Senior Fellows power to regulate the conditions, number, amount, and tenure of the Exhibitions.

The Board has decided that the selection of the Students shall be made as heretofore, and that the annual income of £20 Irish shall be divided into two Exhibitions, the Students to be elected for not more than two years, and to be capable of re-election.

Assistance given without Examination to deserving Students.

ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY THE TUTORIAL BODY.

Each Tutor is allowed to grant exemption from tuition fees (£4 4*s*.) to one pupil. If during the previous half year fifty pupils of his have paid fees, he is allowed to grant exemption to two pupils; if seventy-five have paid, he is allowed to grant exemption to three; and so on, to a number not greater than four per cent. of the number of his pupils who have paid fees during the previous half year. Applications for help from this source can be made by students to their Tutors.

THE SALMON FUND.

In October, 1894, the late Provost, Rev. George Salmon, D.D., transferred a sum of money to the Board to form a fund "for helping poor students to pay their College fees, giving preference to sons of clergymen." "He hoped, if he lived and did well, to make further additions to the fund." This intention he carried into effect, so that at his death this fund amounted to £4832 19*s*. 7*d*. The fund is administered by the Provost. Applications for assistance are made to him through the Tutors.

THE FREDERICK PURSER GRADUATES' FUND.

In Michaelmas Term, 1910, the sum of £4000 was presented by John Purser Griffith, M.INST. C.E., and Mrs. Griffith, to institute a Fund in memory of Professor Frederick Purser, M.A., F.T.C.D. The object of the Fund is to lend at nominal interest to Graduates leaving Trinity College, Dublin, sums of money which may assist them to attain at the outset of their several careers more readily than otherwise to permanent positions.[a]

The qualifications which will principally be taken into consideration in granting these loans will be—(1) limited means of the applicant and of his or her parents or guardians; (2) such general distinction and character during his or her College course as will serve as a guarantee that the money lent will be applied to what is likely to prove of permanent benefit to the applicant.

Applications, accompanied by particulars as to the qualifications of the applicant and as to the object and destination of the loan, should be made to the Trustees of the Fund through the Tutor; and the Tutor of each applicant, and some of the Professors or

[a] Such as, say, to assist an Engineering Student who has graduated in the Engineering School to pay the fee required before he can be apprenticed to a Practising Engineer. It should be clearly understood that this case is merely taken as an example. Any Graduate may apply who requires assistance at the outset of his or her career.

Teachers of Trnity College with whom the applicant has been associated in his or her studies, are to be requested by him or her to send recommendations direct to the Trustees. All communications will be regarded as strictly confidential.

It is only in exceptional circumstances that any single loan will exceed £100. Interest will be charged at one per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. A recipient of a loan must enter into an undertaking to keep the Trustees acquainted with his or her residence, to pay the interest regularly, and when remunerative employment is obtained to repay the principal by instalments within a reasonable time, that time to be fixed by the Trustees in each case according to the nature of the remunerative employment which has been obtained. If the principal is repaid within three years from the time the loan is made, the interest paid will be refunded.

The Trustees meet to consider applications on the last Tuesday of each month during Term, and on the first day of Michaelmas Term. No application will be considered unless it shall have reached the Trustees at least three clear days before their day of meeting. Communications to be addressed to Dr. L. C. Purser, 35 Trinity College, Dublin.

THE FREDERICK PURSER UNDERGRADUATES' FUND.

In Hilary Term, 1911, the sum of £3000 was given by John Purser Griffith, M.INST. C.E., and Mrs. Griffith to institute a fund in memory of the late Professor Frederick Purser, M.A., F.T.C.D., to be called "The Frederick Purser Undergraduates' Fund," with the object of helping some Sophister Students of limited means who have shown promise in their previous Course, so as to enable them to derive the most benefit possible from the teaching of the Sophister years, whether in Arts or in the Professional Schools; and to save them, as far as may be, from being compelled to divert their energies into other activities in order to obtain necessary means of livelihood.

The whole sum available for distribution will be about £50 for the first year and £100 for each succeeding year.

Applications, accompanied by particulars as to the qualifications and prospects of the applicant, should be made to the Trustees of the Fund through the Tutor; and the Tutor of each applicant, and some of the Teachers in Trinity College with whom the applicant has been associated in his or her studies, are to be requested by him or her to send recommendations direct to the Trustees. All communications will be regarded as strictly confidential.

The Trustees meet to consider applications on the last Tuesday in October. No application will be considered unless it shall have reached the Trustees at latest on the Friday before the day on which the Trustees meet.

Communications to be addressed to Dr. L. C. Purser, 35 Trinity College, Dublin.

SUMMARY OF SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, AND PRIZES, AWARDED BY EXAMINATION IN THE UNIVERSITY OF TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

At Entrance:—

Every year 16 Junior Exhibitions, 12 of £20, and 4 of £15, a year for two years, and every fourth year the Kidd Scholarship, value about £80 a year for four years.

Additional Exhibitions or Prizes may also be given by the Board at their discretion to deserving candidates.

Twenty-four Entrance Prizes, namely, a First of £5 and a Second of £2 in each of the following subjects:—Greek Verse, Latin Verse, Greek Prose, Latin Prose, English Literature and Composition, English History and Modern Geography, French, German, Hebrew, Experimental Science, Natural Science, Modern Irish.

About 10 Sizarships or Sizarship Exhibitions annually, in Mathematics, Classics, French and German. Experimental Science, Hebrew, and Irish, awarded by examination in October, and limited to poor students.

The Charles Wilkins Memorial Prize in Mathematics, £10, for Women.

In any year of their Course Students may compete for:—

About 16 Foundation Scholarships for men, awarded annually in Mathematics or Experimental Science (limited to 2), Classics or French and German (limited to 1). Successful candidates are styled Scholars of the House, and are members of the Corporation of Trinity College; they receive a salary of £20 Irish, have their Commons free, their rooms at a reduced charge, pay only quarterly tuition fees of £1 1*s*., and their Scholarships last usually for 5 years.

Non-Foundation Scholarship, in the same subjects, for women, value £30 a year, with exemption from ordinary College Fees, save Tuition Fees. The Scholarships in French and German are limited to 2.

The Marshall Porter Memorial Prize, £20, is awarded annually to the most deserving unsuccessful candidate for Classical Scholarship.

Term Honors and Prizes, and Prizes at Lectures:—

Every Term Examinations are held, at which Honors of the First and Second Rank are awarded to Candidates who exhibit sufficient merit. In Michaelmas Term, Prizes of £4 and £2 are awarded to Candidates who obtain First and Second Honors, respectively.

Two Prizes of £1 10*s*. each, for Composition, are awarded each Term, one in each class, to Freshman students attending the Honor Lectures in Classics, similar Prizes are awarded in French and in German, and similar Prizes are awarded for Composition in English to the students attending the Professor's Lectures, one for Freshman students and one for Sophisters.

Prizes and Exhibitions open for Competition :—

In the Junior Freshman year :—

Term Prizes (see above) in Michaelmas Term in: Mathematics, Classics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Experimental Science, Natural Science, History, English Literature, French, German, Old and Middle Irish.

Composition Prizes every Term (see above), at the Honor Lectures in Classics, French, German, and English.

Catechetical Prizes, £2 each, at all the Lectures and Examinations, to Students who exhibit sufficient merit.

The Townsend Memorial Prize in Mathematics, £20, awarded on the results of the Honor Examinations in Mathematics.

In the Senior Freshman year :—

Term Prizes (see above) in Michaelmas Term in: Mathematics, Classics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Experimental Science, Natural Science, History, English Literature, French, German, Old and Middle Irish.

Prizes for Composition every Term (see above), at the Honor Lectures in Classics, French, German, and English.

Catechetical Prizes, £2 each, at all the Lectures and Examinations, to Students who exhibit sufficient merit.

Sixteen Senior Exhibitions, twelve of £20, and four of £15 a year for 2 years, awarded on the results of the Final Freshman Examination and the Honor Examinations of the Senior Freshman year.

Additional Exhibitions or Prizes may also be given by the Board at their discretion to deserving Candidates.

The Jellett Prizes, £5 and £3, for first and second places at the Final Freshman Examination.

The Michael Roberts Prize, £6, in Mathematics; the William Roberts, £6 in Classics; the Dunbar Ingram, £7, in Modern History; and the Littledale, £8 in English Literature; awarded at the Term Prize Examinations in Michaelmas Term; the Dompierre-Chaufepié Prize, £12, in French, at the Trinity Term Honor Examination in French.

In the Junior Sophister year :—

Term Prizes in Michaelmas Term in: Mathematics, Classics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Experimental Science, Natural Science, History and Political Science, Modern Literature, Legal and Political Science, Celtic Languages.

Catechetical Prizes, £2 each, at all the Examinations to Students who exhibit sufficient merit.

The Lloyd Exhibition in Mathematics, value about £15 a year for 2 years, awarded at a special Examination in Michaelmas Term.

The Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Literary Scholarship, value £20 a year for 3 years, awarded on the results of the Term Honor and Prize Examination, in French, German, and English Literature, in the Freshman and Junior Sophister years.

The Cluff Memorial Prize, about £12, in Modern History, awarded at the Term Prize Examination in Michaelmas Term.

In the Senior Sophister year:—

The Wray Prize, £28, in Mental and Moral Philosophy, awarded at a special Examination in Hilary Term.

The Degree Examination can be passed by answering in any of the following Courses:—Mathematics, Classics, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Experimental Science, Natural Science, History and Political Science, Modern Literature, Legal and Political Science, Engineering Science, Celtic Languages. Successful Candidates are styled Senior or Junior Moderators, and receive Gold or Silver Medals. A Studentship, not exceeding £100 a year for 5 years, and a Brooke Prize of about £34, are awarded to the first and second answerers, respectively, in Mathematics, combined with another Course; and a Studentship and Brooke Prize of similar values are awarded to the first and second answerers, respectively, in Classics, combined with another Course.

About £350 is awarded annually in other Prizes to deserving answerers at the Degree Examination.

Scholars who obtain Senior Moderatorships are usually granted Exhibitions of £10 a year for 3 years.

The King Edward Prize of £10 is awarded to the Respondent who answers best at the Degree Examination in December.

The FitzGerald Memorial Scholarship and Medal in Experimental Science, £50.

Catechetical Prizes, value £2 each, are awarded at the Term Examinations to Students who exhibit sufficient merit.

In the Junior Sophister and subsequent years to M.A. *standing*:—

Prizes in Biblical Greek, £15.

For Undergraduates:—

Prizes in Italian, £4 and £2; in Spanish, £4 and £2.

In the Junior Bachelor year:—

The Bishop Law Prizes, value £20 and £10, in Mathematics, in Michaelmas Term.

For Graduates of not more than 8 *years standing*:—

The Elrington Theological Prize, value £50, for an Essay on a Theological subject.

For Graduates:—

The Whately Memorial Prize in Political Economy, every fifth year, value about £60, awarded for an Essay on a specified Economic subject.

At the Examination for Fellowship, the first man out receives the Madden Prize, value about £285, provided there are two disappointed Candidates at least, and to him and other unsuccessful Candidates the Board usually grant Prizes, varying from £60 to £20, in order to encourage them in reading for Fellowship.

In any year of their College Course up to M.A. standing:—

Students may compete for the following special Scholarships or Prizes, which are all awarded annually, unless a statement to the contrary is made:—

In Mathematics:—

The M'Cullagh Prizes, value £30 and £20, on a special course.

Classics:—

Bishop Berkeley's Gold Medals (2), on a special subject.

Vice-Chancellor's Latin Medals (2 Gold), on a special subject.

Two Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, value £20 each, for Compositions on special subjects.

The Ferrar Memorial Prize, £15 for Comparative Philology, a special course being set.

Tyrrell Memorial Gold Medal, every second year, for Composition.

Mullins Classical Exhibition, value £17 a year for three years, every third year, awarded on a dissertation and an Examination on a special course.

History and Political Science:—

Prizes in Political Economy, £10 and £5, in Trinity Term.

The Blake National History Scholarship, every fourth year, value about £92 a year for four years, awarded for an Essay on a specified subject.

English:—

The Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, £20 and £20, for English Prose and English Verse.

Prize in Old and Middle English, £10 10*s*.

Languages:—

Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac, £40; Arabic, £10; Hindustani, £5; Persian, £5; Sanskrit, £10: all awarded by Examination to Students attending the corresponding Lectures. Prizes in Irish, £20; Old French and Provençal, £5. The Ferguson Memorial Prize in Celtic Literature, every third year, £20.

In Subjects connected with the Study of Divinity:—

Wall Biblical Scholarship, value £20 a year for five years. In Ecclesiastical History, £10 and £5.

Prizes in the Professional Schools:—

Prizes in the School of Divinity:—

Each Term two Prizes for Composition, value £2 each, one for the Senior Class, and one for the Junior. The Carson Biblica' Prize, £15 10*s*. The Toplady Memorial Prize, £6 5*s*. The Ryan Prize, £3. Archbishop King's Divinity Prizes, £12, £8. Bishop Forster's Divinity Prizes, £14 10*s*. The Downes' Divinity Premiums: for Written Composition, £12 and £8; for Oratory, £6 and £4; and for Reading the Liturgy, £5, £2, £1, and £1. The Warren Church Formularies Prize, £10. The Robert King Memorial Prize in Ecclesiastical History, £3 10*s*.

Two Theological Exhibitions, value £60 and £20 a year, tenable for three years. The Kyle Irish Prize, £11. A Bedell Scholarship of £20 a year for four years, and a Bedell Prize of £10, are awarded from time to time.

Prizes in the School of Law:—

At the end of Trinity Term Prizes amounting to £45 may be awarded by the Professors to the best answerers of the Students attending their Lectures.

Prizes in the School of Physic:—

A Begley Studentship of about £37 a year for four years, awarded annually.

A Medical Scholarship of £20 a year for two years, and a Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarship of £10 a year for three years, in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, open to Students who have not completed two years.

A Medical Scholarship of £20 a year for two years, and a Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarship of £10 a year for three years, in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, open to Students who have not completed three years.

The Daniel John Cunningham Medal and Prize, awarded at the Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I., in June, to the student who obtains highest marks in Anatomy, and completes the Examination.

The John Mallet Purser Medal in Physiology and Histology, awarded at the Intermediate Medical Examination Part I. in June, open to Students who have not spent more than three years in the School.

The Fitzpatrick Scholarship of about £32 is awarded annually to the Student who obtains the highest aggregate marks at the five sections of the Final Medical Examination, provided that his Medical Course shall have been completed in the prescribed time of five years.

A Medical Travelling Prize, and a Surgical Travelling Prize, each of £100, in alternate years, open in Trinity Term to Students who have passed the Final Examination in Medicine, or in Surgery, as the case may be, within two years from the beginning of the Term. The John Banks Medal is awarded to the winner of the Medical Travelling Prize, and the John Banks Prize of about £15 to the second best answerer. The Edward Hallaran Bennett Medal is awarded to the winner of the Surgical Travelling Prize, and the Edward Hallaran Bennett Prize to the second best answerer.

The following Prizes are granted by the Professors:—Institute of Medicine, £6 and £4; Practice of Medicine, £5; Materia Medica, £5; Medical Jurisprudence, £5.

In the School of Engineering:—

A Prize in Geology and Mineralogy of £10 to third year's men, and one of £5 to second year's men.

A great number of the above Prizes, &c., are paid out of Special Trust Funds, and accordingly are subject to variation, so that the amounts given must be taken as approximate values.

Professional Schools.

THE Testimoniums in the School of Divinity, and the Degrees, Licenses, or Diplomas in the Schools of Physic, Engineering, and Agriculture can only be obtained by attending prescribed Courses of Lectures during two or more years, and passing certain Examinations.

Students seeking credit for a Term by Lectures must, at the commencement of such Term, duly register with the Clerk of the Books their places of residence for that Term, and during Term notify a change of residence: if this rule be not observed, credit for the Term cannot be allowed.

DIVINITY SCHOOL.

§ 1. General Rules.

IN order to obtain the Divinity Testimonium, Students must pass the Regius Professor's Final Examination, having previously kept the Divinity Terms of two years: during the first year with Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity; during the second with the Regius Professor. Each year consists of three Terms, viz. Michaelmas Term, beginning in the last week of October or first week of November; Hilary Term, beginning in the last week of January or first week of February; Trinity Term, beginning in the last week of April or first week of May. The Lectures of each Term last about seven weeks. It is regular to keep the Terms in the order just stated; but this is not insisted on, and a Student may enter the Divinity School at the beginning of any Term. When a Student has completed his attendance on three Terms' Lectures, and has satisfied the other requirements stated below, he presents himself at an Examination held by Archbishop King's Professor. A Student cannot obtain credit for his first year, and is not permitted to commence attendance with the Regius Professor, until he has passed this Examination.

Students in Divinity are required to attend the Services in the College Chapel during Lecture Term, and they must satisfy the Regius Professor or Archbishop King's Professor that they are habitual communicants of the Church of Ireland. This rule does not apply to a Student who is not a member of the Church of Ireland, or of a Church in communion therewith; but he will

not receive the ordinary Testimonium at the end of the Second Year, a special form being substituted for it.

Students in Divinity who are also Students in Arts are not entitled to claim Professional Privileges in any Term in which they substitute for Classics one of the other Courses in Arts.

No Student can present himself for Entrance into the Divinity School who has not kept at least four Terms of the Freshman Catechetical Course, *or* passed an examination in the whole Senior Freshman Catechetical Course.

A Hostel in connexion with the Divinity School has been established by the General Synod of the Church of Ireland, and recognized by the Board of Trinity College as a registered place of residence for Divinity Students. A prospectus will be furnished on application to the Warden, 25, Mountjoy Square, Dublin.

§ II. Admission to the Divinity School.

Students who have completed their Junior Sophister Year, and who have obtained satisfactory marks in Greek and Latin, may enter the Divinity School; but none but those who have passed the Degree Examination, or who are Senior Sophisters, and qualified to present themselves at the Degree Examination in the following December, are permitted to join the Senior Divinity Class. It is possible for a Student to obtain his Testimonium without paying any fees in addition to those necessary for obtaining his Degree of Bachelor of Arts; because the names of Graduate Divinity Students completing their last Term of Divinity Lectures of the Senior Year in the June Quarter are not struck off the College books until after the Final Examination of the Regius Professor of Divinity.

Students of lower standing than Senior Sophisters who are candidates for Moderatorship, and, in special cases, those who do not intend to pursue the Course in Arts, are allowed to present themselves at the Examination for Entrance into the Divinity School; but it is necessary for them to obtain written permission from Archbishop King's Professor. They are required to make application for such permission a month before the commencement of the Lectures they propose to attend; and they ought to state fully what grounds there are for dealing with them exceptionally, and in particular whether they have received an education in Arts elsewhere.

Students wishing to enter the Divinity School should give notice of their intention to Archbishop King's Professor not less than seven days before the date of the Entrance Examination.

The examination for Entrance to the Divinity School embraces the following courses:—

I. The Greek text of the Gospel according to St. Mark, with questions on Greek Grammar.

II. Butler, Sermons i., ii., and iii.; with Preface and Dissertation on Virtue.

III. Rogers' Short History of Ethics, Introduction and Part ii.

IV. The Senior Freshman Catechetical Course, viz., Genesis, Exodus, i–xx incl., 1 & 2 Samuel, 1 & 2 Kings.

All Students, whether Graduates or Undergraduates, who have not obtained satisfactory marks in Greek at the Final Freshman Examination, must pass in Course I.

Graduates are not required to take up Courses II. and III.

Undergraduates who have kept a Senior Sophister Term in Arts are required to pass in Course II.

All other Undergraduates must pass in Courses II. and III.

Students who have completed the six Terms of the Freshman Catechetical Course are excused from Course IV.

§ III. Junior Divinity Year.

In each Term Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity delivers a Course of Prelections, on Mondays and Thursdays, at eleven o'clock, in the Divinity School; and on the same days his Assistants lecture at noon. One or more of the Assistants may, as need shall require, lecture at one o'clock. The subjects of these Prelections and Lectures are given below. On Tuesdays and Fridays the Lecturer in the English Bible delivers a Course of Lectures at eleven o'clock. (See p. 210.) Archbishop King's Professor is authorized to set apart one of his Assistants to lecture such Students as he thinks fit in the Greek Testament, and they are required to attend these Lectures from 2 to 3 o'clock daily. A Student cannot obtain credit for having kept a Term, if he shall have absented himself more than once from any Course of Lectures by Archbishop King's Professor, or by his Assistants, or by the Lecturer in the English Bible in such Term, unless in the case of sickness or some other unavoidable impediment, when the omission of a number of Lectures, not exceeding one-fourth of the whole, may be allowed if approved by the Board.

Each Assistant Lecturer holds an examination of his own class at the end of each Term.

It is within the discretion of Archbishop King's Professor to deliver a further course of Prelections on a subject of his own choice on Wednesdays at eleven o'clock, attendance at which is compulsory.

On the first Lecture day of each Term an Examination is held in a portion of the Greek Testament, at which all Students in the Class, of whatever standing, must present themselves. Students who fail to pass a satisfactory Examination in the appointed Course of Greek on the first day of Term ar required to attend Lectures in Greek daily during Term, in addition to the ordinary Divinity Lectures.

Examinations in Ecclesiastical History are held on the first days of Lectures in Hilary and Trinity Terms. One at least of these two preliminary Examinations must be passed before the Student is allowed to present himself at the Examination with which the Divinity Course for the first year closes. If neither of these Examinations is passed on the first day of Term, the Student loses credit for Trinity Term.

Six days, not ordinary Lecture Days, are appointed in each Term for English Composition; and credit for *four* attendances at least is necessary for keeping the Term. A premium of £2 is awarded by the Board in each Term, on the recommendation of Archbishop King's Professor, to the Student who shall have sent in the *three* written Essays of highest merit.

The following are the Subjects prescribed for the Lectures and Examinations of each Term:—

Michaelmas Term.—On the first Lecture Day Students are examined in the Greek Text of *Acts*, i.–xii., incl.

(Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament.)

Archbishop King's Professor delivers a Course of Prelections on the Evidences of Revealed Religion; and his Assistants lecture on the Greek text of St. Luke's Gospel.

The Lecturer in the English Bible delivers a Course of Lectures.

Hilary Term.—On the first Lecture Day Students are examined in the Greek Text of the Epistles to the Galatians and the Philippians; and also in Robertson's *History of the Christian Church*, Book I., chaps. iv.–vii. (*The Early Heretics;* and from A.D. 180 to A.D. 313); Book II., chaps. i., ii., iii., from A.D. 313 to A.D. 363.

Archbishop King's Professor lectures on the History of the Doctrine of the Incarnation, and his Assistants lecture on Maclear's *Introduction to the Creeds.*

The Lecturer in the English Bible delivers a Course of Lectures.

Trinity Term.—On the first Lecture Day Students are examined in the Greek Text of *Acts*, xiii.–xxviii., incl.; and also in Robertson's Church History, Book II., chaps. iv., v. (from A.D. 363 to A.D. 395); Book III., chaps. iii., iv. (*Nestorianism; Eutychianism; The Council of Chalcedon; Advance of the Roman See*).

Archbishop King's Professor lectures on The Evidences of Natural Religion: and his Assistants lecture on the Greek Text of the Epistle to the Romans.

The Lecturer in the English Bible delivers a Course of Lectures.

When a Student has obtained credit, according to the regulations already specified, for attendance at the Lectures of three Terms, he completes his Junior Year by passing a final Examination, conducted by Archbishop King's Professor and his Assistants, according to the following rules:—The principal Examination is held at the end of Trinity Term, for Students who have regularly commenced attendance with Michaelmas Term; but Supplemental Examinations are held at the end of each Term, for the benefit of Students terminating their Course at other times. A Supplemental Examination is also held at the beginning of Michaelmas Term, before the Lectures of the Senior Class begin. In rejecting a Candidate, Archbishop King's Professor determines whether he may present himself again at the Examination at the end of the next following Term, or whether he must be longer kept back.

Students are required to give notice to Archbishop King's Professor of their intention to present themselves at this Examination. This notice must be given one week before the day of Examination.

The Course for the Examination is as follows:—

1. The four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles in English.

(Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament.)

2. The four Gospels and the Epistle to the Romans in Greek.

3. Paley, *Evidences*. Butler, *Analogy*. Kirkpatrick, *Divine Library of the Old Testament*.

4. Maclear, *Introduction to the Creeds*. Liddon, *The Divinity of our Lord*; Lectures II. IV. V. VI. VII.

5. The portions of Robertson's *History of the Christian Church* appointed for the Hilary and Trinity Term Examinations.

6. The Prelections of Archbishop King's Professor.

Failure to satisfy the Examiners in either 1 or 2 will disqualify a Candidate from obtaining credit for this examination.

An additional Examination for Prizes (attendance on which is not compulsory) is held in Michaelmas Term. See below, "Prizes."

§ IV. Senior Divinity Year.

The Regius Professor receives into his Class those Students only whose names have been returned to him by Archbishop King's Professor as having satisfied all the requirements of the Junior Year, and who have passed the Degree Examination, or are Senior Sophisters, and qualified to present themselves at the Degree

Examination in the following December. During the second year, the Students are required to attend the Regius Professor, and one of his Assistants; also the Lecturer in the English Bible, if they have not obtained credit for this course previously (see p. 210). The Professor lectures on the Criticism and Interpretation of the Bible, the Controversy with the Church of Rome, and on the Liturgy and the Thirty-nine Articles.

The Professor is empowered to require, at his discretion, from the Students, during each Term, written answers to questions on the subjects of his prelections.

The Regius Professor lectures on Tuesdays and Fridays, and on Wednesdays at his discretion, at 10 o'clock. His Assistants lecture at the same hour on Mondays and Thursdays. The Lecturer in the English Bible lectures on Tuesdays and Fridays at 11 o'clock.

The rules as to the numbers of Lectures to be attended are the same as in the Junior Year.

SUBJECTS OF THE ASSISTANTS' LECTURES.

Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. — The Thirty-nine Articles, with Commentary, as appointed for the Final Examination.

Trinity Term.—The portions of the Greek Testament appointed for the Final Examination.

Each Assistant Lecturer holds an examination of his own class at the end of each Term.

On the first Lecture day of each Term Students are *examined* in a portion of the Greek Testament. (Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament.) Students who fail to pass a satisfactory Examination in the appointed Course of Greek on the first day of Term are required to attend Lectures in Greek daily during Term, in addition to the ordinary Divinity Lectures.

On the first Lecture days of Hilary and Trinity Terms, an Examination is held in Ecclesiastical History, and Articles or Liturgy, *in addition* to the portions of the Greek Testament just mentioned. It is necessary to pass one at least of these Term Examinations in order to qualify for the Final Examination.

SUBJECTS OF THE TERM EXAMINATIONS.

Michaelmas Term.—The Greek text of the two Epistles to Timothy and the Epistle to Titus.

Hilary Term.—The Greek text of the First Epistle to the Corinthians, Robertson's *History of the Christian Church*, Book III.; Book IV., chaps. i., ii.; Bishop H. Browne's Exposition of Articles VI., XXII., XXVIII.

Trinity Term.—The Greek text of the Epistle of St. James and of the two Epistles of St. Peter.

Hardwick's *History of the Reformation*:—Introduction; chap. i. (Germany): chap. ii. (Switzerland); chap. iv., chap. vi., chap. viii. (Roman Communion, English Communion); Bishop T. W. Drury's *How we got our Prayer Book*.

Six days, not ordinary Lecture days, are appointed in each Term for English Composition; and credit for *four* attendances at least is necessary for keeping the Term. A premium of £2 is awarded by the Board in each Term, on the recommendation of the Regius Professor, to the Student who shall have sent in the *three* written Essays of highest merit.

The Final Examination is held at the end of Trinity Term, for all Students who have attended and obtained credit for the three preceding Terms of the Senior Divinity year, and have complied with the foregoing regulations. A similar Examination is held at the end of the Michaelmas and Hilary Terms, for Supplementalists who have completed their attendance on Divinity Lectures in those Terms respectively. A Supplemental Examination is held also at the beginning of Michaelmas Term, but Students competing at it are liable for the same fees as they pay for the Examination at the end of the Term.

Students are required to give notice to the Regius Professor of their intention to present themselves at the Final Divinity Examination. This notice must be given one week before the day of Examination.

The Examination is conducted by the Regius Professor and his Assistants; and the Professor of Ecclesiastical History takes part in the Examination in his own department. Those Students who have passed the Examination are arranged in three classes, according to their respective answering. No student will be placed in the First Class who has not passed in Hebrew. Students who come out in the first class receive a special Honorary Certificate, in addition to the usual Divinity Testimonium.

The Course appointed for this Examination is as follows:—

1. *Old Testament.*—Genesis–Esther.

2. *New Testament.*—Romans–Revelation.
   (Candidates are expected to be acquainted with the renderings of the Revised Version of the New Testament in all the books the Greek of which they have had to prepare for examination in the Divinity School.)

3. *Hebrew.*—Optional. (See the Regulations below.)

4. *Latin.*—St. Augustine, *De Fide rerum quae non videntur* and *De Fide et Symbolo* (accessible in Hurter's edition).

5. *Ecclesiastical History.*—The portions of Robertson's *History of the Christian Church* appointed for the Hilary Term Examination, and the portions of Hardwick's *History of the Reformation* appointed for the Trinity Term Examination: and also Stokes, *Ireland and the Celtic Church*, Lectures i.-vii.

6. *Liturgy and Church Government.*—The Book of Common Prayer with Procter and Frere's *New History of the Book of Common Prayer* (1901).

7. *Greek.*—St. Paul's Second Epistle to the Corinthians, and the Epistle to the Hebrews; with Hammond's *Outlines of Textual Criticism*.

8 & 9. *Articles of Religion* (with Bishop H. Browne's Exposition).—(8) Articles I.–XVI. (9) Articles XVII. to end.

10. A paper of questions on *Old Testament*, Job–Malachi, with special attention to the Psalms.

11. A paper of questions on the public *Prelections* of the Regius Professor.

All Candidates must take up either *Hebrew* or *Latin*. They may take up both.

Any Student who has kept one or more Terms in the Senior Year, and who has completed his Catechetical Course, may obtain permission to present himself at the Examination at the close of any Term in which he has attended Divinity Lectures, in not less than three of the subjects above numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6; reserving the rest for his Final Examination.

Any Student so dividing the Final Examination must complete it within seven months from the close of his third Term; otherwise he will lose credit for the marks already obtained.

Hebrew.—The following are the Regulations under which Hebrew forms part of the Course prescribed for the final Divinity Examination:

(*a*) Those Students who have passed one or more Examination with the Professor of Hebrew shall not be re-examined, but shall receive such marks as the Professor of Hebrew shall have awarded them.

(*b*) Other Students shall be examined in the following Course:—Hebrew Grammar; and Genesis, chaps. i. to iv., and xii. to xv.

(*c*) Answering in this Course is to be estimated after the same manner as in the other subjects of the Examination.

(*d*) A special Certificate shall be given to such Students as shall have answered creditably in Hebrew at the final Examination, and have not previously obtained the Professor of Hebrew's Certificate.

(*e*) At the final Divinity Examination all Students who take up Hebrew may, at their option, substitute it for subject 4 (*Latin*).

English Bible.—The Lecturer in the English Bible delivers a two years' Course of Lectures on Tuesdays and Fridays at 11 o'clock. It is necessary for every student to obtain credit for attendance on this Course before he can present himself for the Final Divinity Examination. A Student may attend this Course in whole or in part before he has entered the Divinity School.

When attendance upon the whole Divinity Course has been thus completed, the Divinity Testimonium is given in the following form:

Testamur A. B. per biennium sedulo interfuisse Prælectionibus atque Examinationibus in Sacra Theologia per leges Academicas requisitis.
——— *Professor Reg. in Sacr. Theol.*
——— *Professor in Sacr. Theol.*

E Coll. SS. Trin. juxta Dublin.

§ v. Additional Lectures.

In addition to the foregoing Lectures, which are compulsory upon all Divinity Students, instruction is also given upon various subjects in connexion with the Divinity School. These Courses are as follow:—1. Hebrew. 2. Biblical Greek. 3. Ecclesiastical History. 4. Irish. 5. Pastoral Theology. 6. Reading the Liturgy. 7. Church Music. The hours of instruction in these departments are so arranged as not to interfere with those of the Compulsory Lectures. Students are thus enabled to complete their attendance upon any or all of these Courses during the period of their ordinary Divinity studies.

The Professors of Biblical Greek, of Ecclesiastical History, and of Pastoral Theology, the Wallace Lecturer, and the Lecturer in the English Bible, are authorized to grant certificates of attendance on their respective Courses to Graduates who have obtained the Divinity Testimonium, and to them only. (See Order of Board, July, 1853.)

1. Hebrew Lectures.

1. All Students in Arts, of whatever standing, are permitted to attend Hebrew Lectures, which are continued for three years.

2. Students who have completed the first year in Hebrew may obtain from the Professor a Testimonium to that effect.

3. To complete the *first* year, the Student must attend three Terms with one of the Assistants to the Professor, the Course being as follows:—

Hebrew Grammar. Genesis, chaps. i. to iv., and xii. to xv.: 1 Kings, xvii. to xxii. and 2 Kings, i. to iii.

He must also pass an Examination in the above Course, to be held at the end of the third Term. Additional credit will be allowed at the Examination to Students who bring up also 2 Kings iv. to ix.

4. Students who have completed two years will be entitled to a Testimonium to that effect.

5. To enter upon the second year, a Student must have kept the three Terms of the first year, and passed the Examination.

6. Any Student who shall have passed a qualifying Examination to the satisfaction of the Professor, shall be permitted at once to join the Middle Class at Hebrew Lectures.

7. To complete the *second* year, the Student must keep three Terms, by attendance on the Lectures of the Professor, and also on the Lectures of one of the Assistants, the Course lectured on by the Assistants being as follows:—

Psalms xlii. to lxxii.

He must also pass an Examination in this portion of the Book of Psalms, to be held at the end of the third Term.

8. To enter upon the *third* year, the Student must have kept the two former years, and passed the Examinations; and to complete the year, he must attend the Professors Lectures for three Terms, and pass an Examination at the end of the third Term. The subject of the Lectures is Jeremiah xxvii–lii and Isaiah xiii–xxiii.

9. Students who have completed three years will be entitled to a Special Testimonium to that effect.

10. Prizes are given to the best answerers at the Annual Examinations. The names of all Students who pass the Examinations are placed in the order of merit, and published by the Professor.

11. *Prizes in Chaldee and Syriac.*—At the end of Trinity Term, in each year, Premiums will be given in the Syriac and Chaldee languages, at the Examination for the Hebrew Prizes, on the following conditions:—

1. Candidates must have passed the ordinary Hebrew Examination of the first year.

2. They must answer in the following Course:

Chaldee and Syriac Grammars.
St. Mark's Gospel, ix–xvi, and St. Paul's First Epistle to Timothy, in the Peshitta Version.
The Book of Ruth (in the Hebrew and Chaldee), edited by C. H. H. Wright.

Candidates for this Prize must give their names to the Professor of Hebrew, on or before the 1st day of June.

2. BIBLICAL GREEK.

The Professor of Biblical Greek delivers a Course of public general Prelections during two of the three Academical Terms of each year.

He also delivers special Lectures on particular books of the LXX. or the New Testament to such Students as may desire to attend them. The subjects and days of Lecture are announced at the beginning of each Term.

The Examination for Prizes is held in Trinity Term. For the regulations and subjects, see under "Biblical Greek, Prizes in."

3. ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The Professor of Ecclesiastical History delivers a Course of public general Prelections during two of the three Academical Terms of each year. The Course of Lectures is intended to extend over two years. The Lectures are delivered in the Divinity School, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at two o'clock.

The Examination for Prizes is held in Trinity Term, the exact date being announced in the Calendar. For the regulations and subjects, see under "Ecclesiastical History Prizes."

4. IRISH.

All Students can attend the lectures of the Professor of Irish. For the regulations and Prizes see under "Irish."

5. PASTORAL THEOLOGY.

The Professor of Pastoral Theology delivers a Course of Prelections each Term. The Lectures are delivered on Saturdays at 9.30 a.m., in the Regent House, A Student cannot obtain credit for having kept a Term if he shall have absented himself more than once.

Certificates of attendance on this Course can be given only to those who have obtained the Divinity Testimonium.

The Professor holds an Examination at the close of Trinity Term, and presents Prizes of £3 and £2 to the best answerers.

It is part of his duty to assist in the reading and criticism of the Sermons of Students in Divinity.

6. READING THE LITURGY.

The Wallace Divinity Lecturer gives instructions once a week in voice-production and in reading.

These Lectures are attended by members of the Senior Divinity Class, and such members of the Junior Class as Archbishop King's Professor shall direct to attend.

Attendance is compulsory in case of such Students as the Professors shall direct to join it.

In order to obtain a Certificate—which can be given only to those who have obtained the Divinity Testimonium—Students must attend Lectures of Michaelmas *or* Hilary, *and* Trinity Terms.

A Student cannot obtain credit for having kept a Term if he shall have absented himself more than once. A Prize is awarded in Michaelmas and in Hilary Terms; and the Downes' Prizes for "Reading the Liturgy" are awarded in Trinity Term.

7. CHURCH MUSIC.

Dr. C. G. Marchant, Mus. D., gives instruction in Church Music on two days in the week in the College Chapel.

§ VI. Prizes.

THEOLOGICAL EXHIBITIONS.

For the further promotion of Theological learning, the Board of Trinity College, with the consent of the Visitors, on the 18th of December, 1858, founded "Theological Exhibitions," in place of the Prizes formerly known as the "Divinity Professor's Premiums."

The Examination for these Exhibitions is held each year at the end of Hilary Term, on the days stated in the Almanac.

To the best answerers at this Examination two Exhibitions are given, one of £60, and one of £40 per annum, provided there be sufficient merit. Each of these Exhibitions is tenable for a period not exceeding three years.

Candidates for these Exhibitions must not be of more than one year's standing as M.A., reckoned from the Michaelmas Examination of the Senior Freshman year; they must have obtained the Divinity Testimonium; and they must present themselves at the Examination immediately subsequent to the Term in which they have completed their Divinity Lectures. No person can offer himself as a Candidate a second time.

Candidates for these Exhibitions whose names have gone off the College Books, are permitted to replace them on payment of the Junior Bursar's fee of 15*s*.

The following is the Course appointed for 1916:—

I.

The Old Testament—

(*a*) *Wisdom* in the Septuagint, with commentary by J. A. F. Gregg (*Cambridge Bible Series*).

Swete, *Introduction to the Old Testament in Greek;* Part I., cc. i., ii., iii., v.; Part II., cc. iv., v.; Part III., cc. ii., iv., v., vi.

(*b*) *Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Canticles, Wisdom, Ecclesiasticus.* The rendering of the A. V. and the R. V. must be carefully studied.

(*c*) The chapters in Driver's *Introduction to the Literature of the Old Testament* that deal with the above-mentioned Books, and the Articles *Sirach, Wisdom,* and *The Book of Wisdom* in Hastings' *Dictionary of the Bible.*

II.

Hebrew.—Jeremiah xxvii.–lii.

Editions recommended—Ball and Bennett (*Expositor's Bible,* Hodder and Stoughton). Keil (*Clark's Foreign Theological Library*). Driver, *The Book of the Prophet Jeremiah* (Hodder and Stoughton).

A paper will be set in Hebrew Prose retranslation from the Bible.

III.

The New Testament in Greek. Special Subject—St. Matthew and *St. Mark.*

Editions recommended—For *St. Matthew*, A. Plummer (Elliot Stock); and for *St. Mark*, H. B. Swete (Macmillan).

Westcott & Hort, *The New Testament in Greek*—The Introduction, and so much of the Appendix as relates to *St. Matthew* and *St. Mark.*

Kenyon, *Handbook to the Textual Criticism of the New Testament* (2nd ed.).

Salmon, *Introduction to the New Testament*, Lectures i.–x. incl., Appendix, Note ii.

Studies in the Synoptic Problem. By Members of the University of Oxford. Edited by W. Sanday.

IV.

Hooker, *Ecclesiastical Polity*, Book 5.

The Doctrinal Decrees of the Council of Trent, viz. those passed in Sessions 3, 4, 5, 6, 13, 14, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, omitting the Decrees on Reformation.

Accessible in the Tauchnitz edition of the *Canones*, &c. (Leipzig); also in Denzinger's *Enchiridion* (Stahl's edition).

Hardwick, *History of the Articles.*

Salmon, *Infallibility of the Church*, Lectures ii., iii., iv., vi., xi., xii., xiii., xiv., xviii.–xxiii.

Duchesne, *Christian Worship: its Origin and Evolution*, omitting the Appendices (2nd or 3rd English edition).

Waterland, *Doctrine of the Eucharist.* Reprinted 1896 (Clarendon Press).

R. W. Dale, *The Atonement.*

V.

(*a*) The general facts of Church History up to the end of the seventh century.

(*b*) Eusebius, *Ecclesiastical History* and *The Martyrs of Palestine.*

(*c*) *Special course*: Eusebius, *E. H.*, Books v., vi., vii.

Lawlor, *Eusebiana*, Essays ii., iii., vi.

E. W. Benson, *Cyprian: his Life, his Times, his Work*, 1897.

The Articles *Origen* and *Tertullian* in Wace and Piercy's *Dictionary of Christian Biography.*

VI.

Latin—Irenaeus, *Adv. Haereses*, iii. For text, H. Deane, *Third Book of Irenaeus against Heresies* (Oxford, 1874).

F. R. M. Hitchcock, *Irenaeus of Lugdunum* (Cambridge, 1914).

Greek—Athanasius, *De Incarnatione.* For text, A. Robertson (London, 1893). For prolegomena, A. Robertson, pp. xiii.–lxxx., in Schaff and Wace's *St. Athanasius*, 2nd Ser., vol. iv., of Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers (Oxford and New York, 1892).

The Examination for Theological Exhibitions will be held on February 29 and March 1, 2.

The Examinations for B.D. Degree will be held on February 29, March 1, 2, 3; June 6, 7, 8, 9; and December 5, 6, 7, 8.

The following will be, on each occasion, the order of Examination:—

First Day, 10 a.m., Division VI.; 2 p.m., Division II.
Second Day, 10 a.m., Division I.; 2 p.m., Division III.
Third Day, 10 a.m., Division V.; 2 p.m., Division IV.
Fourth Day, 10 a.m., Division VII. (for B.D. only).

For 1917, the following will be substituted:—In I., (*a*) *Deuteronomy*; (*b*) *Genesis* to *Joshua*, incl.; in II., *Hosea* and *Amos*; in III., *The Catholic Epistles*; in V., (*c*) Eusebius, *E. H.*, Books ii. 23–26, iii. iv.; Lawlor, *Eusebiana*, Essays i., iii., vi.; in VI., Augustine, *De Catechizandis Rudibus*, and Ignatius, *Epistles*—in each case with corresponding changes in the collateral books. Other changes may be also made. The whole Course for 1917 will be finally arranged and issued in or before Trinity Term, 1916.

ARCHBISHOP KING'S DIVINITY PRIZES.

These Prizes were founded by the Board in the year 1836. They are called Archbishop King's Divinity Prizes, because they are given at an annual Examination held by Archbishop King's Divinity Professor.

This Examination is held in the beginning of Michaelmas Term; and such Students only can be Candidates for the Prizes as are selected by the Examiners at the general Divinity Examination, at the end of Trinity or beginning of Michaelmas Term.

The Course for the Examination is as follows:—

1. The four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, in English.

2. The four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistles to the Romans, Galatians, and Philippians, in Greek. *Special subject*: for 1915, the Epistle to the Romans; and for 1916, The Acts of the Apostles.

3. Butler's *Analogy*.

4. Paley's *Evidences* and *Horæ Paulinæ*.

5. Maclear's *Introduction to the Creeds*, and Swete's *The Apostles' Creed*.

6. Sanday on *Inspiration*, Lectures I., II., III., VI., VII., VIII.

7. Liddon on *The Divinity of our Lord*, and Kirkpatrick's *Divine Library of the Old Testament*.

8. Robertson's *History of the Christian Church*, A.D. 64-590.

9. The Prelections of Archbishop King's Professor.

Two Prizes, one of £12 and the other of £8, are given to the best answerers (if sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates): and Certificates to such as answer sufficiently.

The Certificate cannot be given to any Student until he has completed his whole Divinity Course, and obtained the Divinity Testimonium.

BISHOP FORSTER'S DIVINITY PREMIUMS.

In the year 1738, the sum of £200 was given to the College by the Right Rev. Nicholas Forster, D.D., Lord Bishop of Raphoe, sometime Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, on condition that it should be applied to the purpose of encouraging the study of Theology, in connexion with the Lectures of Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity. When the office of Archbishop King's Professor was placed on a new foundation, in the year 1836, the endowment of Bishop Forster was included in the Prizes then instituted by the Board, for the Junior Divinity Class. The fund, along with the unappropriated balance of interest, produces annually about £14 10*s*., and this annual interest is distributed in Premiums to the two best answerers in the subjects of the Lectures of Archbishop King's Professor, at the Examination for Archbishop King's Divinity Prizes, if sufficient merit be shown by the Candidates.

CARSON BIBLICAL PRIZE.

In Michaelmas Term, 1891, the Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D., Vice-Provost, gave to the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College the sum of £500, to found a Prize for the purpose of promoting among Divinity Students an accurate knowledge of the text of the English Bible. The Examination for the Prize is under the control and management of Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity, subject to such rules and regulations as the Provost and Senior Fellows may from time to time prescribe.

The Examination is held in the Hilary Term of each year. The Prize is open to all Students in the Junior Divinity Class. and the Examination, which is public, is conducted *vivâ voce*. No Student can compete for the Prize a second time.

The fund produces annually about £15 10*s*.

For the purpose of the Examination, the subject is divided into four parts, as follows:—

I. Pentateuch, and Historical Books.
II. Job to Malachi.
III. Gospels, and Acts of the Apostles.
IV. Epistles, and Revelation.

In each year, particular books of the above Course will be prescribed for *special* Examination.

The hours of Examination are the same as those appointed for Moderatorship Examinations, viz. from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 5.

Special Books appointed:—

For 1916—*Old Testament.*—Genesis.
New Testament.—Gospel according to St. Matthew.

TOPLADY MEMORIAL SCRIPTURE PRIZES.

Rev. William Batley, M.A., presented £210 to the Board in Trinity Term, 1906, to form an endowment for a Prize in memory of Rev. Augustus Montague Toplady, Hymn-writer and Theologian.

The Prizes are given for knowledge of Holy Scripture (as distinct from general theological knowledge).

No book except the Bible (or Greek Testament) may be given as a Prize in connexion with this endowment which contains, in the opinion of those appointed to control the selection of the prize books, direct theological teaching.

The Prize, amounting to about £6 5*s*., is awarded annually to the Candidate next in merit to the Prizeman at the examination for the Carson Biblical Prize.

DOWNES DIVINITY PREMIUMS.

In the year 1797, these Premiums were established out of a fund bequeathed to the College for the purpose, by the Rev. Dr. Downes, of Waterford. The fund produces annually about £39. The regulations concerning these Prizes (which are open to all Students in Divinity during the two terms antecedent to that in which the examinations are held) are as follows:—

1. *Written Composition.*—The Examiners are the Regius Professor of Divinity, Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity, and the Professor of Oratory. The subject is announced in the last week of Hilary Term by Archbishop King's Professor. On an appointed day in Trinity Term the Candidates deliver discourses on the proposed subject without hesitation, no discourse to exceed one quarter of an hour in delivery. A Premium of about £12 is adjudged to the best, and one of about £8 to the next best, or such inferior Premiums as they shall appear to merit, regard being had as well to the manner of pronouncing such discourses as to the matter of them. No Candidate can compete oftener than three times.

2. *Oratory.*—Prizes of about £6 and £4 are placed at the disposal of the Professor of Pastoral Theology each Trinity Term, to be awarded at his discretion to those Students who have profited most by his instructions in preaching and in the delivery of sermons. No Candidate can obtain either Prize a second time.

3. *Reading the Liturgy.*—Prizes of about £5 and £2 are placed at the disposal of the Wallace Lecturer each Trinity Term to be awarded at his discretion to those Students who have profited most by his instructions. No Candidate can obtain either Prize a second time. Prizes of £1 each Michaelmas and £1 each Hilary Term, are also placed at his disposal.

The following is an extract from the will of Dr. Downes, respecting the disposal of unappropriated Premiums:—

"And whereas it may from time to time so happen that Candidates meriting such Premiums may not appear, in such case, the savings in each year shall go to the augmentation of the fund, and be laid out from time to time, in the purchase of Government securities, the interest thereof to be added to the fund for the increase of said Premiums in future."

Dr. Downes also founded certain Exhibitions, to be held by Students in Divinity. The conditions on which these Exhibitions are awarded will be found under the title "Downes Exhibitions."

CHURCH FORMULARIES PRIZE.

An Annual Prize of £10 was founded in the year 1868, by the Right Hon. Robert R. Warren, late M.P. for the University, in order to encourage the study of the Creeds and Articles of the Church. This Prize is given to the best answerer in the Church Formularies at the Final Divinity Examination held by the Regius Professor in Trinity Term, provided sufficient general merit be shown.

RYAN PRIZE.

In 1812 a debenture of £100 was granted to Trinity College by Edward Ryan, Esq., for the purpose of founding a Prize. (See Benefactors of 1812, in vol. III., 1912-13.)

At the end of Trinity Term this Prize is awarded by Archbishop King's Professor to that member of the Junior Divinity Class (being under M.A. standing) who shall have been most diligent in attendance at Composition Lectures. The quality of the Essays written during the year will be taken into consideration.

The Fund invested produces annually about £3. The Prize is payable in November by the Bursar.

ROBERT KING MEMORIAL PRIZE IN ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

On June 28, 1902, the friends of the late Rev. Robert King, B.A. (Sch., 1835), presented the sum of £112 to the Board for the purpose of founding a Prize in memory of him. The following conditions were suggested by the subscribers, and agreed to by the Board:—

1. That the money be invested, and the interest be awarded as a Prize to the best answerer in Ecclesiastical History at the Final Divinity Examination held in Trinity Term, provided sufficient merit is shown.

2. That the Prize be known as the "Robert King Memorial Prize in Ecclesiastical History."

3. That, if in any year sufficient merit is not shown, the interest for that year be added to the capital.

The fund invested produces annually about £3 10s.

BEDELL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Committee of the Irish Society, with the sanction of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, founded in 1845 two Scholarships in the University, denominated "The Bedell Scholarships," and placed them under the superintendence of Trustees, named by the founders.

The Scholarships are designed for such Students only as give reasonable hope that they will be competent on their ordination to preach in the Irish Language. One Scholar is elected whenever a vacancy takes place.

The regulations are as follow:—

1. The value of each Scholarship shall be £20 per annum, payable half-yearly, in the last weeks of October and April.

2. An Examination of Candidates shall be held annually, as soon after the Trinity Term Examination as possible, on a date to be fixed by the Trustees, in conjunction with the Professor of Irish.

3. The Scholarships shall be open to Students of any standing in the University, unless they be Irish Sizars; and shall be tenable by them for four years, if they shall keep their names so long on the College Books, and have not been admitted to Holy Orders.

4. They shall be required to reside in or near Dublin, and to attend the Lectures of the Professor of Irish (if not specially exempted by the Trustees of this fund); and to attend also Divinity Lectures, when of sufficient standing.

5. They shall be required to pass an Annual Examination, at the commencement of Michaelmas Term, in the Irish Language. The subjects of this Examination to be fixed by the Trustees, in conjunction with the Professor of Irish.

6. On the day of payment in April, the Scholars shall produce to the Trustees, or their Secretary, a certificate from the Professor of Irish, that they have satisfactorily passed the above-mentioned Annual Examination in Irish; they shall also obtain from their College Tutors, and at the same time present to the Trustees, or their Secretary, a certificate of the judgments and Honors, if any, which were given to them at the Term, Catechetical, and Divinity Examinations during the previous year.

7. On failure of any of these conditions, the payment then due shall be withheld; and on a second failure, the Scholarship shall become void.

8. The names of the Candidates, and their qualifications, shall be returned, after the Examination, to the Trustees, in whom the election shall be vested.

At the Examination for the Bedell Scholarship, the best answerer of the unsuccessful Candidates, if recommended by the Professor of Irish, obtains a prize of £10.

The following subjects have been appointed for the Examination for the Bedell Scholarship:—

1. Irish Grammar.
2. Translation of the Gospels from Irish into English, and *vice versâ*.
3. The Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments, in Irish, by heart; the Creed proved from Holy Scripture.
4. The Thirty-nine Articles proved from Holy Scripture.
5. Composition.

ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS.

First Year.

1. Translation of Pentateuch.
2. Irish Prayer Book, Morning Prayer.
3. Church Catechism in Irish by heart with Scripture Proofs.
4. Irish Composition.

Second Year.

1. Translation of Epistles.
2. Irish Prayer Book, Evening Service and Litany.
3. Irish Composition.
4. Declamation in Irish (Extempore).

Third Year.

1. Historical Books of Irish Bible.
2. Irish Prayer Book, Occasional Prayers, &c., Holy Communion, and Baptismal Office.
3. Irish Composition.
4. Declamation in Irish.

Fourth Year.

1. Remaining Books of Irish Bible.
2. Irish Prayer Book, Marriage and Burial Offices and Psalms.
3. Irish Composition.
4. Declamation in Irish.

KYLE IRISH PRIZE.

A Prize for the encouragement of the Study of the Irish Language was founded in the University in 1852, in commemoration of the Right Rev. Samuel Kyle, Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, and formerly Provost of Trinity College. The following are the Resolutions entered into by the Trustees of the Fund, and agreed to by the Provost and Senior Fellows:—

1. That the Funds collected shall be invested in Government securities, or Bank Stock, in the joint names of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, the Professor of Irish, and the Dean and Archdeacon of Cork, all for the time being.

2. That the Endowment shall consist of one year's interest of the principal sum so invested.

3. The Kyle Irish Prize is to be competed for by Candidates in priority as follows:—(1) Diocese of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, (2) Limerick, Ardfert, and Aghadoe; (3) Killaloe, Kilfenora, Clonfert, and Kilmacduagh; (4) Tuam, Killala, and Achonry; (5) Raphoe. Failing deserving Candidates from these Dioceses, Candidates are to be accepted from any other part of Ireland (Resolution of Board, June 25, 1904).

4. The Kyle Prize to be attainable only by Divinity Students, at an annual Examination in the Irish Language, held during their Divinity Course.

5. The Divinity Student so obtaining the Prize may again become a Candidate for it in the next succeeding year, but not oftener, nor can he hold it for more than two years.

6. The Candidates for Examination shall be examined in the Irish Grammar, the Four Gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistle to the Romans, 1st and 2nd Timothy, the Epistle to the Hebrews, and Composition.

7. In the event of there being, in any year, no Candidate for the Prize, or want of sufficient merit, the interest of the sum so invested in the Funds shall be added to the principal sum.

The fund invested produces annually about £11.

THE WILLIAM BROOKE EXHIBITION.

(Greek Testament.)

A sum of money having been subscribed in memory of the late Right Hon. William Brooke, the following resolutions were adopted at meetings of the "William Brooke Memorial Committee," held on the 1st and 8th of November, 1881, and on the 27th of February, 1882:—

"That an Exhibition for Students attending Divinity Lectures, preparatory to taking Orders in the Church of Ireland, shall be founded as a Memorial of the late Right Honourable William Brooke."

"That acquaintance with the Greek Testament shall be the qualification for such Exhibition, regard being also had to personal character, and insufficiency of private means."

The following Regulations were also adopted:—

1. The sum of £500, and such other sums as may be contributed for the purpose, shall be held by the Representative Body of the Church of Ireland for the use of the "William Brooke Exhibition."

2. The interest of this Fund shall be paid every year to an Exhibitioner elected by a Board, consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, the Regius Professor of Divinity, and the Professor of Biblical Greek, all for the time being; two of whom shall form a quorum.

3. Candidates for this Exhibition shall satisfy the Board as to their good character, their intention to enter the Ministry of the Church of Ireland, and the insufficiency of their means to pay the expenses of a theological education.

4. In electing a Candidate so qualified, regard shall be had to his answering in the Greek Testament at the final Examination of the Junior Divinity Class, or at such other Examination as shall be appointed by the Board, who shall also have power to withhold the Exhibition if they shall not be satisfied with the qualifications or answering of the Candidates.

5. The Candidate so elected shall hold the Exhibition for one year on condition of his proceeding regularly with the Divinity Course during that year.

6. In the event of the interest for any year not having been wholly expended during that year, the Board shall place the unexpended portion to the credit of the capital of the Fund.

7. It shall be lawful for the General Synod of the Church of Ireland by Act duly passed, and also for the Board by Resolution, to vary the Regulations of the said Exhibition, as may from time to time appear expedient, in any manner consistent with the Resolutions adopted by the Committee at their meetings aforesaid: provided that any Resolutions passed by the Board for this purpose shall be presented to the General Synod at its first meeting after the passing of such Resolution.

The following Exhibitions are awarded without a Special Examination:—

BUTCHER EXHIBITIONS.

A sum of money having been subscribed in memory of the Most Rev. Samuel Butcher, D.D., late Bishop of Meath, the following plan for the application of the Fund was agreed to at a Meeting of the "Butcher Memorial Committee," held on 24th April, 1877, the Provost in the Chair, and adopted by the General Synod, April 26th, 1877:—

The interest on the money in the hands of the Representative Body to the credit of the above Fund (when it shall have reached the sum of £2500), and of such further sums as may be paid in to its credit as subscriptions, or unallocated interest (as hereinafter referred to), to be applied in providing Exhibitions in connexion with the Divinity School of the Church of Ireland, to be called the "BUTCHER EXHIBITIONS," under the following rules:—

1st. That the Exhibitions be awarded by a Board, consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, for the time being; the Bishop of Meath, for the time being; and the Regius Professor of Divinity, for the time being; or (in the event of there being no Regius Professor of Divinity) the Professor who may discharge the duties now discharged by him; two of whom shall form a quorum.

2nd. That the Exhibitions be conferred on meritorious Divinity Students who purpose entering the ministry of the Church of Ireland, and who in consequence of their limited means may require assistance in completing their theological education, regard at the same time being had to their attainments and their general fitness for the ministry of the Church.

3rd. That these Exhibitions be conferred on Students who shall have completed their Junior Divinity year, and be tenable during their Senior year, on condition of their duly proceeding with their Divinity Course.

4th. That the Board determine the number and amount of the several Exhibitions, provided that the amount of any one shall not be more than £50 or less than £25.

5th. That in the event of there not being a sufficient number of deserving and qualified Candidates, or the entire interest on the Fund within any year not being expended, from any other cause, the Board be empowered to place the unapplied portion of the annual interest to the credit of the capital of the Fund.

6th. That the Exhibitions be paid quarterly, on 1st Oct., 1st Jan., 1st April, and 1st July, in each year, by an order on the Representative Body, signed by the Regius or other Professor of Divinity on the Board.

7th. That it be in the power of the General Synod, on the application of the Board, to vary the foregoing regulations as circumstances may require.

8th. That in the case of unavoidable absence, any member of the Board be empowered to appoint, by writing, a substitute to act for him.

DAUNT MEMORIAL EXHIBITIONS.

A sum of money having been subscribed in memory of the late Very Rev. Achilles Daunt, Dean of Cork, the following plan for the application of the fund was adopted at a Meeting of the Daunt Memorial Committee, held June 26, 1879, the Bishop of Cashel in the Chair, and approved by the General Synod of the Church of Ireland, April 27, 1880:—

1. That the Exhibitions be awarded by a Board, consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, for the time being; the Regius Professor of Divinity, for the time being, or (in the event of there being no Regius Professor of Divinity) the Professor who may discharge the duties now discharged by him in connexion with the Divinity School; and the Incumbent of St. Matthias's Church, for the time being; two of whom shall form a quorum.
2. That the Exhibitions be conferred on meritorious Divinity Students who purpose entering the ministry of the Church of Ireland, and who, in consequence of their limited means, may require assistance in completing their theological education, regard at the same time being had to their attainments and their general fitness for the ministry of the Church.
3. That these Exhibitions be conferred on students who shall have commenced their Junior Divinity year, and be tenable during the Junior year, on condition of their duly proceeding with their Divinity Course.
4. That the Board determine the number and amounts of the several Exhibitions, provided that the amount of any one shall not be more than £40 or less than £20.
5. That in the event of there not being a sufficient number of deserving and qualified candidates, or the entire interest on the fund within any year not being expended from any other cause, the Board be empowered to place the unapplied portion of the annual interest to the credit of the capital of the fund.
6. That the Exhibitions be paid quarterly, on 1st October, 1st January, 1st April, and 1st July in each year, by an order on the Representative Body, signed by the Regius or other Professor of Divinity on the Board.
7. That it be in the power of the General Synod, on the application of the Board, to vary the foregoing regulations as circumstances may require.
8. That in the case of unavoidable absence, any member of the Board be empowered to appoint, by writing, a substitute to act for him.

The Regius Professor of Divinity receives applications for the Daunt and Butcher Exhibitions in the first week of Divinity Lectures of Michaelmas Term.

SALMON EXHIBITION.

This Exhibition, of the value of £20, being the interest on a sum of £500 left in the hands of the Representative Church Body by the late Rev. George Salmon, D.D., sometime Regius Professor of Divinity, and afterwards Provost of Trinity College, to be applied "as the interests of the Divinity School may require," is awarded annually in Michaelmas Term on the same conditions as the Daunt Memorial Exhibitions. The "Salmon Exhibition" is awarded by a Board consisting of the Archbishop of Dublin, the Provost of Trinity College (if a Member of the Church of Ireland, or, failing him, the Senior of the Fellows who is a Member of that Church), the Regius Professor of Divinity, and Archbishop King's Professor of Divinity, the Archbishop of Dublin having a casting vote in case of an equality of votes.

CARSON MEMORIAL EXHIBITION.

In Michaelmas Term, 1898, a sum of £180 Bank of Ireland Stock, equivalent to about £700 cash, was given by Miss Frances Anna Carson to found an Exhibition in the Divinity School, in memory of her father, the late Rev. Joseph Carson, D.D., Vice-Provost of Trinity College. The sum yields annually about £20.

The following Regulations were suggested by the donor, and have been adopted by the Provost and Senior Fellows:—

1. The Exhibition shall be called the Carson Memorial Exhibition.

2. It shall be awarded annually by a Board consisting of the Provost, the Regius Professor of Divinity, and Archbishop King's Professor.

3. This Board shall, in Michaelmas Term, elect as Exhibitioner a Student who, in that Term, shall have entered the Senior Divinity Class, and shall declare his intention of offering himself for the ministry of the Church of Ireland or some Church in communion therewith.

4. In electing, the Board shall have regard to the character, ability, attainments, and general promise of fitness for the sacred office, of such Student, as well as to his need of pecuniary assistance.

5. The Exhibitioner is entitled to receive in December the dividend of the preceding August, on his producing a certificate from the Regius Professor, that he has satisfied the requirements of the School to the end of Michaelmas Term; and the February dividend in June, on production of a similar certificate for Trinity Term.

6. The Exhibitioner shall be required, on election, to promise that he will not receive Holy Orders until he shall have obtained the Divinity Testimonium.

WALLACE EXHIBITION.

In Trinity Term, 1899, the Rev. William Wallace, D.D., LITT.D., gave to the College a sum of £500 to found an Exhibition in the Divinity School.

The following Regulations have been adopted by the Provost and Senior Fellows:—

1. The Exhibition shall be called the Wallace Exhibition.

2. It shall be awarded annually by a Board consisting of the Provost, the Regius Professor of Divinity, and Archbishop King's Professor, provided always, that if the Provost for the time being be not a member of the Church of Ireland, the Senior of the Fellows who is such shall take his place on the electing Board, it being the intention of the Donor that the Board shall always consist of Members of the Church of Ireland.

3. The remaining Regulations shall correspond with those in force for the Carson Memorial Exhibition.

The Fund given by Dr. Wallace produces annually about £13.

WALLACE DIVINITY SCHOOL AID FUND.

In the month of July, 1903, the Rev. William Wallace, D.D., Litt.D., deposited a sum of £600 with the Bursar of Trinity College, Dublin, as the nucleus of a Fund to aid the Divinity School of Trinity College, in any way expedient, and specially if it be found fitting to help in instances coming under the knowledge and discretion of the Board of Trustees appointed in 1899 for the Wallace Exhibition, otherwise called the "Electing Board" of that Exhibition.

The Fund shall be called the "Wallace Divinity School Aid Fund." The Trustees shall have the power, in the first instance, to draw on the Bursar annually for the average sum of £50, to be expended in aiding any Student or Students of the Divinity School in defraying the cost of residence within the College during their attendance upon Lectures, the amount of aid and its direction and continuance being at the discretion of the Trustees.

The Trustees shall not be bound to expend any part of the Fund, if the suggested purpose of the Fund cannot be secured; any interest accruing being added to the Capital of the Fund. At the end of six years the Trustees shall determine whether the intention of the Founder should be revised in the interest of the Divinity School, the Board of Trinity College giving their consent. The Trustees shall also inquire into the condition and prospects of the Fund at the end of this period.

Any Student aided by this Fund must make the declaration of intention expressed in the Regulation of the Carson and Wallace Exhibition existing at the present date.

In the event of the Divinity School ever being separated from Trinity College, Dublin, the said Trustees shall be the Trustees of all moneys given or bequeathed to this Fund at any time, and shall use such moneys for the general object of aiding the Teachers and Students of the Divinity School as shall seem to them most expedient.

In 1912, the Rev. Wm. Wallace, D.D., promised to pay £20 a year, for each of five years in succession, to aid the payment for residence in Trinity College of any student whom the electing Board of the Divinity School Aid Fund now existing may think a suitable Divinity Student to have this aid in the last year of his Divinity Course.

LAW SCHOOL.

THE Law School of the University of Dublin is under the control of the Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, who, however, act in concurrence with the Benchers of the King's Inns.

The Lectures delivered in the Law School of the University, taken along with those delivered at the King's Inns, constitute a complete Course of instruction in Theoretical, Scientific, and Practical Law.

Students joining the Law School are requested to enter their names with the Registrar of the School at the beginning of Michaelmas Term. Certificates for attendance at Lectures (Ordinary or Honor), or for passing examinations, and recognition of professional privileges, will be granted to Registered Students only. Solicitors' Apprentices who are not Students of Trinity College are required to pay a fee of £3 3*s.* to the Junior Bursar before presenting themselves at an examination.

The staff of the Law School consists of the following:—

The Regius Professor of Laws.[a]
The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.
The Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence.
The Reid Professor of Constitutional and Criminal Law.
The Reader in Indian Law.

REGULATIONS.

Regius Professor of Laws.

The Regius Professor of Laws lectures on *Jurisprudence and International Law* on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 11 o'clock, a.m., and is bound to deliver not less than twelve Lectures in each of the three College Terms.

The Subjects of the Lectures are as follows:—

MICHAELMAS TERM.

The elements of Analytical Jurisprudence.

HILARY TERM.

The nature, source, and development of International Law. The rights and duties of States in time of peace.

TRINITY TERM.

International Disputes. The Law of War. The Law of Neutrality.

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[a] The Professorship, in the Statutes of Charles I., is described as the Profession of Jurisprudence, and the Professor, in the Letters Patent of Charles II., is styled, "Our Professor of the Laws." In the Decrees of the Board and Visitors, the title generally used is that of the Professor of Civil Law. The above is the style adopted by the Professor in his official acts.

Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law.

The Regius Professor of Feudal and English Law lectures (on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 9 o'clock, a.m.) on *The Law of Property*, and is bound to deliver not less than twelve Lectures in each of the three College Terms.

The Subjects of the Lectures are as follows:—

MICHAELMAS TERM. The origin and development of the law of Real Property. Tenure and Estates. Freehold and Leasehold Interests, Uses and Trusts.

HILARY TERM. Future Interests. Co-Ownership. Mortgages. The Transfer of Ownership inter vivos and on death.

TRINITY TERM. Involuntary Alienation. Incorporeal Hereditaments (including Easements). The Irish Land Acts and Land Purchase Acts.

[The following text-books may be referred to as dealing with the matters discussed in the Lectures: Williams, Real Property; Strahan and Baxter, General View of the Law of Property; Goodeve Modern Law of Real Property.]

Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence.

The Professor of Civil Law and General Jurisprudence lectures in each of the three College Terms on Tuesdays and Fridays at 9 o'clock, a.m.

The Subject is *Roman Law*, and the Book used will be:—

The Institutes of Justinian (Moyle's Edition).

Reid Professor of Constitutional and Criminal Law.

The Reid Professor lectures during the year on the following subjects:—

MICHAELMAS TERM. The Principles of Criminal Law.

HILARY TERM. Constitutional Law.

TRINITY TERM. The Law of Evidence.

The Reid Professor lectures on Mondays and Thursdays at 9 o'clock, a.m., and twelve Lectures are delivered in each Term. He is bound to publish in each year six of these Lectures. The Lectures on Penal Legislation are open to the public. A fee of One Guinea a Term is payable by other Students (not being Students of Trinity College or the King's Inns) who attend the second and third Courses of Lectures.

Reader in Indian Law.

The Reader in Indian Law lectures selected Candidates for the Indian Civil Service.

The Ordinary Law Lectures are open to Students and to the Public, save as above mentioned, without payment, and no Fee is required from Students of the King's Inns beyond that already paid by them on admission into that Society.

Honor Lectures.

Honor Lectures are delivered on the Law subjects of the Honor, Prize, and Moderatorship Courses by the Professors of the Law School: see under LEGAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE for Courses.

These Lectures are as follows:—

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

Michaelmas Term.

*Jurisprudence.	Constitutional History.
*Roman Law.	

Hilary Term.

*Roman Law.	*Constitutional Law.
*International Law.	

Trinity Term.

*Roman Law.	Law of Contract.
*International Law.	

Lectures marked thus * are intended to supplement the ordinary Lectures on the given subject.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS.

Michaelmas Term.

Historical Jurisprudence.	Law of Torts.
Equity.	

Hilary Term.

Equity.	Common Law.

Trinity Term.

Private International Law.	Legal History.
Equity and Real Property Cases.	

Lectures on Economics, Political Science, and Economic History are also available for Junior and Senior Sophisters.

It is the duty of each Professor to attend the Examination in person while the Students are engaged upon his Paper. In case he is unable so to attend, he is bound to give notice thereof to the Registrar of the Law School. On receiving such notice, the Registrar is required to provide a substitute from among the Fellows and Professors, whose duty it is to keep the Hall during such Examination.

The Professors are bound at the end of Michaelmas and Hilary Terms to furnish to the Senior Lecturer a List of all Students having their names on the College Books, and of all King's Inns Students who have credit for the Term. At the end of Trinity Term they are bound to furnish to the Senior Lecturer a List of all Students having their names on the College Books, and of all King's Inns Students who have credit for the Term, as well as of those who have obtained Academic credit for the year.

KEEPING OF TERMS.

A Term is kept by attendance at three-fourths of the Lectures, and by passing the Examination held at the end of the Term.

A General Examination is held by each Professor in Trinity Term at the end of the Academic year.

To obtain Academic credit for the year with any Professor, Students must keep three consecutive Terms, commencing with Michaelmas Term, and pass the General Examination held at the close of Trinity Term.

Any Student who fails to pass a Term Examination may, with the permission of the Examiner, present himself at a Supplemental Examination to be held in the following Term.

For any Supplemental Examination a fee of £1 1*s.* must be paid to the Junior Bursar before the Examination.

To obtain the certificate required by the Benchers, the answering at a Term Examination must not fall below 30 per cent. with any Examiner, and at a General Examination an average of 40 per cent. with two Examiners is required, and the answering must not fall below 35 per cent. with either.

Students are *classed* at the Term Examinations if their answering reaches 50 per cent., and at the General Examination if it reaches 60 per cent.

LAW PREMIUMS.

At the end of Trinity Term Prizes amounting to £45 may be awarded by the Professors at their discretion to the best answerers among the Students whose names are on the College Books, and who have obtained Academic credit for the year. The merits of the Candidates will be determined by the aggregate of marks obtained by them at the three Examinations which follow, respectively, the Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Courses of Lectures.

DUTIES OF THE REGISTRAR OF THE LAW SCHOOL.

It shall be the duty of the Registrar of the Law School to copy the Lists furnished by the Professors to the Senior Lecturer into separate Books, to be provided for that purpose.

It shall be the duty of the Registrar of the Law School to give to all Students, including those of the King's Inns, such certificates of attendance as they may be entitled to and may require.

The Registrar of the Law School shall be authorised to issue Certificates of Attendance on the lectures of the Professors of the Law School by Solicitors' Apprentices who are not Students of Trinity College, on condition that for each year of such attendance, a fee of £3 3s. shall be paid to the Junior Bursar, Trinity College, by every such apprentice who requires a Certificate.

REGULATIONS *of the University with regard to Degrees in Law.*

The Regius Professor of Laws is Moderator in all disputations for Degrees in Law, and presents the Candidates for those Degrees at the Commencements.

The Degrees are Bachelor and Doctor *in utroque Jure*.

1. *Bachelor of Laws.*

A *Bachelor of Laws* must have taken the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or the Degree of Master of Arts in Trinity College, Dublin (unless he seek the degree *ad eundem* as LL.B. of Cambridge, or a B.C.L. of Oxford, see page 14). He must also have passed the following Examinations:—

1. The Intermediate Examination in Law.
2. The Final Examination for the Degree of LL.B.

2. *The Intermediate Examination in Law.*

Candidates may present themselves at this Examination if they have kept one term *by examination* in the Junior Sophister year.

The subjects of examination and the marks assigned to each subject shall be as follows:—

1. Jurisprudence—100 marks.
   [Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence.
   Markby, Elements of Law.
   Maine, Ancient Law (edited Pollock).]
2. International Law—100 marks.
   [Lawrence, Principles of International Law.
   Hall, International Law.
   Pitt Cobbett, Leading Cases in International Law.]
3. Roman Law—150 marks.
   ["The Institutes" of Justinian, edited by J. B. Moyle.]
4. Constitutional Law and History—150 marks.
   [Dicey, Introduction to the History of the Constitution (6th Edition).
   Anson, Law and Custom of the Constitution.
   Thomas, Leading Cases in Constitutional Law.]

3. *The Final Examination for the Degree of LL.B.*

Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Law may present themselves at this examination, provided that they are in a position to present themselves for the examination for the Degree of B.A., or have already passed the Examination for the Degree of B.A.

The subjects of examination and the marks assigned to each subject shall be as follows :—

1. The Law of Property (Real and Personal)—250 marks.
   [Strahan, General View of the Law of Property.
   Williams, Law of Real Property.
   Goodeve, Law of Real Property.]
2. The Law of Obligations—200 marks.
   [Anson, Principles of the English Law of Contract.
   Pollock, The Law of Torts.]
3. Equity—150 marks.
   [Strahan and Kenrick, Digest of Equity ;
   H. A. Smith, Principles of Equity.]
4. Criminal Law—75 marks.
   [Kenny, Outlines of Criminal Law.]
5. The Law of Evidence—75 marks.
   [Stephen, Digest of the Law of Evidence.]

Candidates who have credit for attendance on the Lectures of the Reader in Dutch-Roman Law, or who have obtained special permission, may substitute for 1. "The Law of Property (Real and Personal)" the following subject :—

1. (*a*) Roman-Dutch Law, . . 250 marks.
   [Van der Linden, Institutes of the Law of Holland ;
   Grotius, Introduction to Dutch Jurisprudence ;
   Van der Kessel, Theses Selectae ;
   Van Leeuwen, Commentaries on Roman-Dutch Law.]

Such Candidates may, further, substitute for 3. "Equity" the following subject :—

3. (*a*) Roman and Roman-Dutch Law, Special Course, 150 marks.
   Justinian, Digest, Lib. 46, Titles 1, 2.
   Voet, Ad Pandectas, Lib. 46, Titles 1, 2.

Candidates selected for the Civil Service of India, or engaged in that service, or persons who have credit for attendance on the lectures of the Reader in Indian Law, or who have obtained special

permission, may substitute for—1. "The Law of Property (Real and Personal)" the following subject:—

1. (*a*) Hindu and Muhammadan Law, 250 marks.
[Mayne, Hindu Law and Usage;
Sir R. K. Wilson, Digest of Anglo-Muhammadan Law.]

Such Candidates may, further, substitute for—4. "Criminal Law" the following subject:—

4. (*a*) Indian Criminal Law and Procedure, 75 marks.
[Indian Penal Code;
The Code of Criminal Procedure.]

And for—5. "The Law of Evidence" the following subject:—

5. (*a*) The Indian Evidence Act, 75 marks.

Text-books given in brackets are intended to indicate approximately the general knowledge required of Candidates under each head.

The Examinations are mainly by Papers; but each Examiner is at liberty to supplement his Examination by questions *viva voce*.

Candidates for either the Intermediate Examination or the Final Examination are required to give fourteen days' notice to the Registrar of the Law School, and to pay to the Senior Proctor an examination fee of £2 2*s*. Fees so paid will be allowed, up to the amount of £6 6*s*., in part payment for the Degree fee of £11 15*s*., and should be sent direct to the *Senior Proctor*.

Candidates who are not Students of Trinity College, Dublin, must pay the fees necessary for the Degree *ad eundem* which they propose to take previous to presenting themselves at the Examination for the Degree of LL.B. or LL.D.

II.—*Doctor of Laws.*

A Doctor of Laws must be a B.A. of three years' standing in either Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge; and must have taken the LL.B. Degree.

Candidates may qualify themselves to obtain the Degree—

(1). By passing an Examination.

(2). By presenting to the Registrar of the Law School, for the consideration of the Professors, a printed Thesis on a subject connected with legal or political studies. If the Thesis be accepted, the Candidate is further tested by examination in the subject-matter of his Thesis, and by a general paper on subjects connected therewith. Provided that, if the Thesis be regarded by the Examiners as being of special excellence, they may exempt the Candidate from the examination.

(3.) The Degree of LL.D. may also be obtained by a Candidate who is the author of original published work connected with legal or political studies, of merit sufficient, in the judgment of the Examiners, to entitle the Candidate to the Degree. The Examiners have power, if they consider it necessary, to question the Author personally on his work, and also on cognate subjects.

Candidates for the Degree of LL.D., other than those who take the Degree by Examination, are required to notify to the Registrar of the Law School, for the consideration of the Professors, not later than six months before the Commencements, the subject on which they propose to submit a thesis. They will then be informed whether in the opinion of the Professors the subject proposed is suitable. If the subject is approved by the Professors, the candidates shall send to the Registrar of the Law School, not less than two months before the date of the Commencements, five printed or type-written copies of the thesis.

The Subjects of Examination, and the marks allotted to each, are as follows:—

1. Roman Law.—100 marks.
   - (*a*) Candidates will be examined in the Principles and History of Roman Law.
   - (*b*) A special paper will be set on a prescribed Title of the Digest. Until further notice, the prescribed Title of the Digest will be: Book XVII., Title 1 (Mandati vel contra).

2. English Law—General Paper.—100 marks.

   A general paper will be set, intended to test the Candidate's knowledge of the several branches of English Law comprised in the Course for the LL.B. Examination.

3. English Law.—100 marks.
   - (*a*) The Law of Trusts (omitting the Law of Charitable Trusts).
   - (*b*) The Sale of Goods.

4. Jurisprudence, Theoretical and Historical.—100 marks.

   [Holland, Elements of Jurisprudence.
   Markby, Elements of Law.
   Holmes, The Common Law.
   Maine, Early History of Institutions.]

5. International Law (including Private International Law).—100 marks.
   - (*a*) The Treatment of Commerce in War.
   - (*b*) The Law of Foreign Corporations.

6. Theory of Legislation.—100 marks.

   [Bentham, Theory of Legislation.
   Sidgwick, Elements of Politics, chaps. iii.–xiii.
   M'Kechnie, State and Individual, Part 2.
   Dicey, Law and Public Opinion in England.]

7. Legal History.—100 marks.

[Digby, History of the Law of Real Property.
Holdsworth. History of English Law, vol. i.
Pollock and Maitland, History of English Law. Book I., Book II., chaps. i., iv., ix.
Jenk, History of English Law.]

8. Public Administration.—100 marks.

[Goodnow, Comparative Administrative Law.
P. Ashley, Local and Central Government.
Wright and Hobhouse, Local Government and Taxation.]

Nos. (1), (2), *and* (3) *are compulsory: but every Candidate must in addition answer in two of the five remaining subjects.*

Candidates must send to the Registrar of the Law School notice of their selection one month before the Examination.

Text-books given in brackets are intended to indicate approximately the general knowledge required of Candidates under each head.

A Candidate for LL.D. Examination must have passed for LL.B. one year previously. In special cases (reserved for decision of the Board) this rule may be relaxed.

In 1915-16 the Examinations for Degrees in Law will begin on December 7, 1915, and June 13 and December 5, 1916.

Degrees will be conferred on December 20, 1915, and March 7, April 19, July 1, and December 19, 1916.

The Examiners require a minimum of 40 per cent. The answering must not fall below 30 per cent. in any subject.

At the Examination for the Degrees of LL.D. and LL.B., and the Intermediate Examination in Law, Candidates who have obtained 50 per cent. of the aggregate marks, and who have satisfied the Examiners in the several subjects of examination, are arranged in two classes. The usual standard for first class is 65 per cent. for LL.D. and LL.B. Examination, and 60 per cent. for the Intermediate Examination in Law. In each class the names are arranged in order of merit. The remaining Candidates who have passed the Examination are arranged in alphabetical order as unclassed Candidates.

In the LL.B. and LL.D. Courses, as in the other parts of the University Curriculum, changes are introduced from time to time by the Board and Council; and also the publishers issue new editions of the books. But this latter change is not allowed to operate to the disadvantage of any Candidate who has prepared himself for Examination in the prescribed Course.

The Fees for the Degrees of LL.B. and LL.D. are, respectively, £11 15*s.* and £22.

Candidates for the Degree of LL.D. are charged a Fee of £4 for each entry for the Examination. These Fees are allowed in the Fee for the Degree to the amount of £8, and should be paid to the *Senior Proctor*.

Bachelors of Laws of Oxford or Cambridge, who are also Bachelors of Arts in either of these Universities, may present themselves for the LL.D. Examination on taking an *ad eundem* LL.B. Degree in the University of Dublin. Fee, £11 15*s*.

Specimens of Papers set at recent Examinations for the LL.B. and LL.D. Degrees can be obtained on application to the Registrar.

Students desiring information with regard to the Regulations of King's Inns, or the London Inns, should apply in the former case to the Under Treasurer, King's Inns, Dublin, and in the latter case to the Clerk of the Council of Legal Education, Lincoln's Inns, London.

SCHOOL OF PHYSIC.

REGULATIONS OF THE SCHOOL OF PHYSIC.

THE School of Physic in the University of Dublin consists of the following Staff for 1915 :—

Regius Professor of Physic.—James Little, M.D., LL.D.
Regius Professor of Surgery.—Sir Charles B. Ball, Bart., M. D., M.Ch.
University Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery.—Andrew Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.
University Professor of Chemistry.—Sydney Young, Sc.D., F.R.S.
University Professor of Botany.—Henry H. Dixon, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural Philosophy.—William E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.
Professor of Surgery.—Edward H. Taylor, M.D.
University Anatomist.—Sir Charles B. Ball, Bart., M.D., M.Ch.
Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.—H.W. Mackintosh, M.A
King's Professor of Practice of Medicine.—James Craig, M.D.
King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.—Walter G. Smith, M.D.
King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine [*Physiology*].—W. H. Thompson, M.D., Sc.D.
King's Professor of Midwifery.—T. Henry Wilson, F.R.C.P.I.
Lecturer in Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.—Henry T. Bewley, M.D.
Lecturer in Pathology—Alexander C. O'Sullivan, M.D., F.T.C.D.
Lecturers in Dental Surgery and Pathology for 1915.—A. W. W. Baker, M.D., M. Dent. Sc.; [Vacant.]
Lecturer in Dental Mechanics for 1915.—Joseph Cockburn, L.D.S.
Lecturer in Orthodontia for 1915.—E. Sheldon Friel, M. Dent. Sc.
Lecturer in Anæsthetics for 1915.—T. Percy C. Kirkpatrick. M.D.
Examiner in Clinical Surgery for 1915.—T. E. Gordon, M.D.
Examiner in Ophthalmic Surgery for 1915.—L. Werner, M.B.
Examiner in Midwifery for 1915.—J. H. R. Glenn, M.D.
Examiners in Medicine for 1915.—Professor J. A. Lindsay, M.D.; Francis C. Purser, M.D.
Examiner in Vital Statistics for 1915.—N. McI. Falkiner, M.D.
Examiner in Sanitary Engineering for 1915.—P. C. Cowan, Sc.D.
Examiner in Mental Diseases for 1915.—J. O'Conor Donelan, L.R.C.P. and S.I.
Examiner in Pathology for 1915.—Professor Stuart McDonald, M.D., F.R.C.P.Ed.
Examiner in Anatomy for 1915.—Professor J. K. Jamieson, M.B.
Examiner in Institutes of Medicine for 1915.—Professor D. Noel Paton, M.D., F.R.S.

Examiner in Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene for 1915.—F. E. Rainsford, M.D.

Curator of Museum of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.—Henry W. Mackintosh, M.A.

Curator of Pathological Museum.—Edward H. Taylor, M.D.

Curator of Materia Medica Museum.—Walter G. Smith, M.D.

Chief Demonstrator in Anatomy.—J. R. D. Holtby, M.B.

Assistant to Professor of Chemistry.—W. C. Ramsden, F.C.S.

Assistant to Professor of Institutes of Medicine.—W. Caldwell, M.A.

Assistants to Lecturer in Pathology.—J. T. Wigham, M.D.; Adrian Stokes, M.D.

Demonstrator in Röntgen Photography.—William G. Harvey, M.D.

Assistant to Professor of Botany.—W. R. G. Atkins, M.A., Sc.B., with *Demonstrators.*

Assistant to Professor of Surgery.—William Pearson, M.D.

Mary Louisa Prentice Montgomery Lecturer for 1915–1916.—Euphan Montgomery Maxwell, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.

Registrar of the School of Physic.—A. Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.

Assistant Registrar.—George L. Allen, late Capt. R.A.M.C.

Registrar's Office.

The Office will be open during the Medical year from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., and from 2 to 4 P.M. daily, except on Saturdays. The Office is closed during the Christmas and Easter Vacations, and for the Summer Vacation about 12th July. No Certificates or Schedules can be issued or signed during the Vacations.

PAYMENT OF FEES.

Fees for all Winter Courses are to be paid to the Registrar of the School.

Fees for Summer Courses in Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, Histology, Jurisprudence, Pathology, and Operative Surgery are to be paid to the Registrar of the School.

Cheques or Orders should be made payable to the Registrar of the School of Physic, Trinity College, Dublin, and should be drawn for the exact amount due.

The Fee for the Course in Materia Medica is to be paid to the Professor of Materia Medica.

The fee for a Course of Dissections in the Summer Session is to be paid to the Professor of Anatomy.

Hospital Fees are to be paid to the Hospitals.

Seats in the Lecture Theatres are assigned in the order in which Fees are paid.

Students who have not paid their Winter Session Fees before November 1st are charged a tardy fee of 2*s*. 6*d*. A similar tardy fee is charged in the case of Students who have not paid their Summer Session Fees before April 28th.

No Fees for Winter Courses can be received after 5th November.

No Fees for Summer Courses can be received after May 15th.

MATRICULATION.

Students cannot be permitted to attend any of the Courses of Instruction in the School of Physic until they have Matriculated. There is no special Examination; the Public Entrance and Term Examinations of Trinity College, or any other of the Preliminary Examinations recognized by the General Medical Council, being accepted as equivalent. The Matriculation Fee is Five Shillings. It is not necessary for Students to have their names on the College Books, or to attend any of the Academical duties of the University, unconnected with the School of Physic, unless they desire to obtain a Diploma or Degree in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery, or a Degree in Dental Science of the University of Dublin.

Students may matriculate at the commencement of either the Winter or the Summer Session. The Winter Session commences on October 1st, 1915, and the Summer Session on April 17th, 1916.

WOMEN STUDENTS.

Women Students are admitted to the Degrees and Diplomas in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, on the same conditions as men. A special Anatomical Department, with dissecting-room and reading-room, is provided for their accommodation.

WINTER SESSION, 1915–1916.

The Winter Session commences on the 1st October by the opening of the Dissecting-rooms, and terminates on the 24th March. Lectures commence on the 13th October.

Students in each year, including the final years, are required to enter their names and addresses at the Office of the Registrar of the School of Physic at the beginning of the Winter Session.

LECTURES AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

Mechanics.—Lectures for Freshman First Year Medical Students (see page 248).

Physics.—Professor Thrift, at 1 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Chemistry.—Professor Young, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and at 11 o'clock on Saturdays.

Practical Chemistry.—Professor Young, at 10 o'clock, on Saturdays.

Chemistry for Diploma in Public Health, see page 260.

Systematic Anatomy.—Professor A. F. Dixon, at 9 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Descriptive Anatomy (1st year).—Professor A. F. Dixon, at 9 o'clock on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Descriptive Anatomy (2nd year).—Professor A. F. Dixon, at 12 o'clock on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

Physiology (Junior Class).—Professor Thompson, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

Physiology (Senior Class).—Professor Thompson, at 12 o'clock, on Mondays and Fridays.

Surgery.—Professor Taylor, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Applied Anatomy.—Professor A. F. Dixon and Dr. A. A. McConnell, at 2 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Practice of Medicine.—Professor Craig, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Midwifery.—Professor Wilson, at 1 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Pathology.—Dr. O'Sullivan, at 2 o'clock on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and at 12 o'clock on Saturdays.

Bacteriology and Pathology for Diploma in Public Health, see page 260.

Practical Physiology (Division I.).—Professor Thompson and Assistants, 3 to 5 o'clock, on Mondays and Fridays.

Practical Physiology (Division II.).—Professor Thompson and Assistants, 3 to 5 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Dissections.—Six months are required, from October to March inclusive.

Christmas Vacation commences on 21st December, and terminates on 4th January.

DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY.

During the Winter Session.—Students in their first year attend Lectures in Anatomy at 9 o'clock daily; Students in their second year attend Lectures on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, at 12 o'clock; and Students in their third year attend Lectures on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 2 o'clock. The Lectures of the third year are on Applied Anatomy, and are undertaken mainly by Dr. A. A. McConnell.

The Dissecting-room is subject to the following Rules, ordered by the Board:—

I. The Official Hours for Dissections are from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., during which time assistance and instruction are afforded to Students dissecting.

II. Students are allowed to dissect before 10 A.M., if they please, and, to facilitate such Dissections, the Gate leading into the College Park shall be opened at 7 o'clock, A. M., except during December and January, when it shall be opened at 8 o'clock. (Demonstrators attend from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.)

III. The Professor of Anatomy shall attend at the Anatomical School during two hours each day, including the hour of Lecture.

IV. One or more of the Demonstrators shall attend during Official Hours for Dissections.

During the Summer Session the Dissecting-room will be open from 8 o'clock, A.M., to 5 o'clock, P.M. Demonstrations on Topographical Anatomy will be given twice daily.

A Special Class in Embryology is held for Students who are preparing for Moderatorship.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

The Class attending the Professor's Winter Lectures work in the Chemical Laboratory on each Saturday morning at 10 o'clock.

The practical work includes the Preparation of Gases and other Inorganic Substances and Qualitative Analysis.

Students are provided with full sets of Apparatus and Tests.

Students requiring Laboratory Practice in special branches of Chemistry are admitted for either one, three, six, or nine months. For further information application should be made to the Professor of Chemistry.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSIOLOGY.

Two Courses of Lectures are required: one in the second, the other in the third, Winter Session.

Practical Physiology.—Students of the second year are required to attend Laboratory Courses of Instruction in Experimental Physiology, and in Physiological Chemistry, consisting of at least twenty lessons of two hours' duration. The combined fee for these Courses is £2 2*s*. Re-attendance on either section, £1 1*s*.

A Special Voluntary Course in Advanced Experimental Physiology is given at suitable hours to third-year Students. In addition to the stated instruction, assistance will be given at other times when required.

Research Work.—To encourage the prosecution of original investigation into Physiological Subjects having a practical bearing on Clinical Medicine, Graduates in Medicine will be given every facility by the Professor, and will be charged no fee beyond what may be required to cover cost of materials.

SUMMER SESSION, 1916.

The Summer Session commences on the 17th April, and terminates on the 30th June.

LECTURES AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

Laboratory Instruction in Chemistry.—Professor Young.

This Course comprises Quantitative Chemical Analysis and the identification of typical organic compounds. Students work in the Laboratory from 9 to 11 o'clock on Wednesdays and Fridays. Each Student is provided with full sets of Apparatus and Tests.

Chemistry for Diploma in Public Health, see page 260.

Laboratory Instruction in Histology.—Professor Thompson.

This Course is given in the Physiological Laboratory, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 2 to 4 o'clock. A Lecture is also given in the Theatre, on one day in each week, after which Illustrative Preparations are shown. Students have their own places in the Laboratory, each provided with a Microscope, and a full set of Apparatus and Reagents. The Laboratory is open to Members of the Class daily, from 10 to 5 o'clock.

Demonstrations in Operative Surgery.—Professor Taylor.

The Course of Operations will be given during the months of April and May, at 8 o'clock, a.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and at 11 o'clock, a.m., on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Demonstrations in Obstetric Medicine and Surgery.—Professor Wilson, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Pathology.—Dr. O'Sullivan from 2 to 4 o'clock, daily, except Saturdays.

The Course will be given in the Pathological Laboratory. Students will have places allotted to them, with Microscopes and the necessary Apparatus. The Laboratory will be open to Members of the Class from 10 to 1 o'clock daily.

Pathology and Bacteriology for Diploma in Public Health, see page 260.

Botany.—Professor H. H. Dixon, Lectures and Practical work, 9 to 11 o'clock on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, in the School of Botany. Students are provided with microscopes, reagents, and specimens, but are required to bring their own dissecting instruments.

Zoology Lectures.—Professor Mackintosh, at 1.30 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Practical Zoology.—Professor Mackintosh.

In the Zoological Laboratory. The Class will be divided. One section will work from 2.30 to 4 o'clock on Mondays and Thursdays; another will work from 2.30 to 4 o'clock on Tuesdays and Fridays; a third from 2.30 to 4 o'clock on Wednesdays, and from 12 to 1.30 o'clock on Saturdays. Students will be provided with Microscopes, Reagents, and Specimens, but must bring their own Dissecting Instruments.

Materia Medica.—Professor W. G. Smith, at 12 o'clock on Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays.

Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.—Dr. Bewley, at 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays.

Dental Anatomy.—Professor A. F. Dixon and Mr. E. S. Friel. Lectures and Practical Work, 9 to 11 o'clock on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Anatomy.—An optional Course of Dissections and Demonstrations is given during the Summer Session, for which a fee of £2 2*s.* is charged.

Physiology.—A Special Voluntary Course of Advanced Chemical Physiology is given during the Summer Session. Fee, £2 2*s.*

PRACTICAL PHARMACY.

A Course of Demonstrations in Practical Pharmacy is given by the Professor of Materia Medica in the Museum of Materia Medica during the Summer Session. Each Student works at a separate compartment, and is provided with the necessary Apparatus and Reagents. The Course is open to Extern Students.

RÖNTGEN PHOTOGRAPHY.

A Course of Instruction in the principles and practice of Röntgen Photography is given by Dr. Harvey during the Summer Session.

Degrees and Diplomas.

The Qualifications in Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Dental Science granted by the University are as follow:—

The Degrees are:—

1. Bachelor in Medicine.
2. Bachelor in Surgery.
3. Bachelor in Obstetric Science.
4. Doctor in Medicine.
5. Master in Surgery.
6. Master in Obstetric Science.
7. Bachelor in Dental Science.
8. Master in Dental Science.

The Diplomas are:—

1. Diploma in Public Health.[a]
2. Diploma in Medicine.
3. Diploma in Surgery.
4. Diploma in Obstetric Science.

REGULATIONS FOR OBTAINING MEDICAL OR DENTAL DEGREES.

I. Arts Course.

1. In order to join the Medical or Dental School, a Student must have either

(*a*) passed a Junior Freshman Term Examination, exclusive of Trigonometry,

or

(*b*) passed the Special Preliminary Examination held in March, the standard and subjects of which are those of the Hilary Junior Freshman Examination,

or

(*c*) obtained at the Examination for Junior Exhibitions marks showing sufficient merit in the subjects of (*a*) or (*b*).

or obtained credit as under—

(*d*) An Entrance Examination and a Special Preliminary Examination in Arts is held for Students desiring to enter the School of Physic at the beginning of the Winter Session. The examination begins on the 1st of October, or, if that day be a Sunday, upon the 2nd of October.

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[a] Formerly Qualification in State Medicine.

This examination is recognized by the Senior Lecturer as an Entrance Examination into Trinity College. Students who pass both examinations may commence their combined Arts and Medical Courses under the Regulations for obtaining Medical or Dental Degrees.

Note.—Rising Junior Freshmen desiring to begin their Medical or Dental Curriculum have the privilege of presenting themselves at either the Michaelmas Junior Freshman Examination (exclusive of Trigonometry) *or* the Supplemental Hilary Examination at the end of Trinity Term, without paying the May fee of the Junior Freshman Year. But they obtain no academic credit for either examination beyond the right of entering the Medical or Dental School.

2. All Medical and Dental Students of undergraduate standing, who claim professional privileges in Arts, must attend at least one course of Arts Lectures in the Trinity Term of each year. The subjects of these lectures are as follows:—

Junior Freshman Year.

Mechanics (including Elementary Trigonometry) and English Composition.

Senior Freshman Year.

Logic (Formal) and English Composition.

Junior Sophister Year.

Astronomy and English Composition.

Senior Sophister Year.

Ethics and English Composition.

Note 1.—Students whose English Composition is unsatisfactory may be required to attend special lectures in that subject.

Note 2.—Students who enter the Medical or Dental School at the commencement of their Senior Freshman Year, and have obtained credit for only one term as Junior Freshmen, must, in the Trinity Term of the Senior Freshman Year, attend the Lectures in Logic (Formal) and English Composition, and in either the Hilary or the Trinity Term attend the Lectures in Mechanics.

Note 3.—In order to obtain credit for the Lectures of the Junior Sophister Year, every Student must, in addition to attending the Lectures, pass an Examination in Astronomy at the end of the Term.

Note 4.—A Student who enters the Medical or Dental School as a Senior Sophister, and has not passed a Junior Sophister Term Examination which includes Astronomy, must attend, in the Trinity Term of the Senior Sophister Year, the Arts Courses of the two Sophister Years, as above.

In order to obtain credit for these Lectures, he must pass an Examination in Astronomy as in *Note* 3.

3. Students who have entered the Medical or Dental School not later than the commencement of their Senior Freshman Year,

and have obtained credit for such terms of Arts Lectures as they are required under § 2 to attend in the Freshman Years, will obtain credit for the Final Freshman Examination by passing—

(*a*) The Preliminary Scientific Examination of the Medical School, or the Preliminary Scientific Dental Examination and the Examination in Dental Anatomy.

(*b*) An Examination in Mechanics, Logics, English Composition, and one of the following languages:—Greek, Latin, French, German.

The Examination in Mechanics may be taken concurrently with the rest of the Arts part of the Final Freshman Examination, or as in § 4. If taken as in § 4, this examination must be passed before the Final Freshman Examination.

A student need not have passed (*a*) in whole or in part before presenting himself for (*b*), but he must have passed both before the Trinity Lectures of his Junior Sophister year.

4. An Examination will be held in the Mechanics of the Final Freshman Course (including Elementary Trigonometry), at the date of each of the Preliminary Scientific Examinations.

5. No student will be allowed to attend the Arts Lectures in the Trinity Term of the Junior Sophister Year until he has obtained credit for the Final Freshman Examination.

6. Students who have obtained credit for such attendance at Arts Lectures of the Sophister years as is required of them under § 2, and who have made satisfactory progress with their Medical studies during those years (see § 7), may present themselves for the Arts portion of their Degree Examination. This consists of Ethics and English Composition as in the ordinary Degree Examination.

7. The words 'satisfactory progress' in § 6 are thus interpreted. Before presenting themselves for the Arts Degree—

(*a*) Students who have entered the School not later than the commencement of their Senior Freshman Year must have passed Part II. of the Intermediate Medical Examination, or have passed the Intermediate Dental Examination, and kept one year at the Dental Hospital to the satisfaction of their teachers.

(*b*) Those who have entered the School not later than the commencement of their Junior Sophister Year must have passed Part I. of the Intermediate Medical Examination, or the Intermediate Dental Examination.

(*c*) Those who have entered the School not later than the commencement of their Senior Sophister Year must have passed the Preliminary Scientific Examination, or the Preliminary Scientific Dental Examination, and the Examination in Dental Anatomy.

Note.—These regulations may be relaxed in the case of candidates for Moderatorship.

8. Students who have satisfied the conditions laid down in § 6 may obtain credit for the Degree Examination, either

(*a*) by passing in Ethics and English Composition at an ordinary examination for the B.A. Degree, and passing Part II. of the Intermediate Medical Examination, or the Intermediate Dental Examination.

or

(*b*) by obtaining a Moderatorship, or by passing the full ordinary examination for the B.A. Degree.

9. A student who has failed to obtain credit for attendance at the Arts Lectures given in Trinity Term, whether through sickness, or irregular attendance, or want of diligence, or by failing to pass the Examination in Astronomy mentioned in § 2, note 3, or from any other cause, may supplement the Term as follows:—

(*a*) If a Junior Freshman, he may pass the Junior Freshman Michaelmas Term Examination, or the Senior Freshman Hilary or Trinity Term Examination.

(*b*) If a Senior Freshman, he may pass the Supplemental Trinity Senior Freshman Examination in October or in the following January; and may pass the Final Freshman Examination for Medical Students in Hilary or Trinity following.

(*c*) If a Junior Sophister, he may pass the Michaelmas Examination of his class, omitting the optional subject, or the Hilary or Trinity Examination of the Senior Sophister Year, taking one optional subject.

(*d*) If a Senior Sophister, he must pass a Senior Sophister Supplemental Examination, taking one of the optional subjects.

A Student who fails to comply with these Rules loses his class.

Note.—A Junior Freshman who is prevented by sickness, or other sufficient reason, from attending Lectures in Trinity Term, may, by special permission of the Senior Lecturer, take a second course in his Senior Freshman year instead.

10. If at any time a Student is reported by the Medical School Committee to the Senior Lecturer, as having ceased to pursue his studies with diligence, he shall thereupon lose the privileges accorded to Medical or Dental Students, until such time as the Medical School Committee report that he has resumed diligent attendance.

If such unfavourable report be made at the end of the Summer Session, the Student will obtain no academic credit for the Arts Lectures he may have attended during the Trinity Term of that year.

11. Medical and Dental Students who do not claim professional privileges may keep their course in Arts by passing the usual Term Examinations and Degree Examination in full. Those who have kept part of their course in this way, may, at any time, claim the privilege of completing it under the scheme detailed above.

II. Medical Course.

Students produce evidence of having passed the Special Preliminary Examination in Arts, or its equivalent (see above), enter their names and addresses at the office of the Medical School, pay the Matriculation Fee of 5s., and proceed with the following Courses and Examinations:—

First Year.—

First Winter[a]—

Chemistry Lectures and Laboratory,	£3	3	0
Physics *and* Mechanics Lectures, ..	0	0	0
Practical Physics, ...	0	0	0
Systematic Anatomy Lectures, ..	3	3	0
Descriptive Anatomy Lectures, ..	3	3	0
Dissections, ...	5	5	0
	£14	14	0

Examination in Experimental Physics.

First Summer—

Botany, Lectures and Practical, ..	£1	11	6
Zoology, Lectures and Practical, ..	2	2	0
Practical Chemistry,[b]	2	2	0
	£5	15	6

In connexion with the course in Physics a course of Lectures in Mechanics, of a Physical rather than of a Mathematical character, is delivered between the 10th of October and the 4th of November. Students should take care to obtain credit for attendance on these Lectures. Failure to do so will prevent their obtaining credit for Lectures in Physics, and entering for the Preliminary Scientific Examination in that subject.

Examination in (a) Botany, Zoology, and (b) Chemistry.

All the subjects may be passed at the same time, or they may be passed in two groups (*a*) and (*b*).

Before presenting themselves for Examination, Students must have attended the recognized Courses of Instruction in the subjects of the Examination.

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[a] In the Table of Fees here given the reductions specified (p. 269) have already been made.

[b] Students who join the School in a Summer Session must consult the Professors of Chemistry before entering for this Course.

Second Year.—

Second Winter—

Anatomy Lectures, ...	£3	3	0
Physiology Lectures, ...	3	3	0
Practical Physiology, ...	2	2	0
Dissections, ...	5	5	0
Hospital Elementary Instruction,[a]	12	12	0
	£26	5	0

Second Summer—

Histology, ...	5	5	0

Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I.

The subjects are — Anatomy, Histology and Physiology (omitting the Physiology of the Sense-Organs, and of the Central Nervous System).

Before presenting themselves for this Examination, Students must have attended the School Courses of Instruction prescribed for the First and Second years of Medical study, and *must have completed the Preliminary Scientific Examination in Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, and Physics.*

The Examination will consist of a paper, a practical, and an oral in each subject.

Third Year.—

Third Winter[b]*—*

Applied Anatomy Lectures, ..	£3	3	0
Physiology Lectures, ...	3	3	0
Surgery, ...	2	2	0
Hospital Practice, ...	12	12	0
	£21	0	0

Intermediate Medical Examination, Part II.

The subjects are—Applied Anatomy and Applied Physiology (including the Physiology of the Nervous System and of the Sense-Organs).

Before presenting themselves for the Examination, Students must have attended the prescribed Courses of study, and *have completed Part I. of the Examination.*

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[a] Hospital attendance cannot be commenced until the student has obtained credit for six months' dissections, and completed the Preliminary Scientific Examination.

[b] Students who have credit for two years' dissections in Trinity College will be allowed to dissect in their third or subsequent year on payment of £3 3*s.* for the Winter Session.

The Examination will consist of a paper and an oral in each subject.

Third Summer—

Materia Medica and Therapeutics,	£3	3	0
Operative Surgery,[a]	2	12	6
	£5	15	6

N.B.—The Courses of the Fourth Year cannot be commenced until Part I. of the Intermediate Examination has been completed.

Fourth Year.—

Fourth Winter—

Practice of Medicine, ...	£3	3	0
Midwifery, ...	3	3	0
Pathology,[b]	2	2	0
Hospital Practice, ...	12	12	0
	£21	0	0

Fourth Summer—

Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene,	£3	3	0
Practical Pathology, ...	2	2	0
	£5	5	0

Final Medical Examination, Part I.

The subjects are—Pathology, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.

Before they are admitted to the Examination, Students must have attended the prescribed Courses of study, passed the Intermediate Medical Examination, Part II, and paid the *Liceat* fee (£5).[c]

Vaccination (Fee, £1 1s.) should be taken out in the fourth year.

Fifth Year—

Practical Midwifery, ...	£10	10	0
Mental Disease, ...	3	3	0
Ophthalmic Surgery, ...	3	3	0
	£16	16	0

[a] Operative Surgery may be taken by those Students only who have completed Part I. of the Intermediate Examination.
[b] Freshman Students pay £3 3s.
[c] These *liceat* fees are not charged to students who have matriculated in the School of Physic subsequent to May 22nd, 1915.

Final Medical Examination, Part II.

The subjects are—(*a*) Medicine, Clinical Medicine, and Mental Disease; (*b*) Surgery, Clinical Surgery, Surgical Operations, and Ophthalmic Surgery; (*c*) Midwifery and Gynæcology (clinical, papers, and *viva voce*).

Students may present themselves for Examination in any of these groups (*a*), (*b*), or (*c*), separately, or together, at any of the Examinations during their Fifth Year; but they must leave at least one of these groups until the end of their Fifth Year. Before presenting themselves for any of these groups, Students must have attended all the prescribed Courses of Instruction in the subject in which they present themselves for Examination, and paid the *Liceat* fee (£5).[a] Candidates in any group who fail to satisfy the Clinical Examiners are not permitted to proceed with the other parts of the Examination.

TOTAL EXPENSES OF FOREGOING COURSES.

I. Lectures, ...	£67	4	0
II. Hospitals, ...	55	13	0
III. Liceat Fees,[a]	10	0	0
IV. Degrees (M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.),	17	0	0
TOTAL, ...	£149	17	0

Examinations.

A list of the days upon which the various Examinations begin will be found on pages 10*, 11*.

The following regulations hold with regard to the number, times, and conduct of Examinations, scale of marking, &c.:—

1. The Preliminary Scientific Examination is held three times in each year.

Equal marks are given to each subject and to each group of subjects.

2. The Intermediate Examination is held three times in each year.

Equal marks are awarded to Anatomy, and Physiology including Histology, in Part I., and to Applied Anatomy and Physiology in Part II., of the Examination.

The Extern Examiners are present in the case of Part I. only.

[a] These *liceat* fees are not charged to students who have matriculated in the School of Physic subsequent to May 22nd, 1915.

3. Part I. of the Final Examination is held three times in each year.

Scale of marking is as follows:—

Pathology,	50
Materia Medica and Therapeutics,	25
Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene,	25

4. Part II. of the Final Examination is held three times in each year.

Scale of marking is as follows:—

MEDICINE—	
Paper,	25
Oral,	15
Clinical,	50
Mental Disease,	10
SURGERY—	
Paper,	20
Oral,	10
Operations,	20
Clinical,	40
Ophthalmic Surgery,	10
MIDWIFERY & GYNÆCOLOGY—	
Clinical,	40
Papers,	40
Orals,	20

5. The Clinical Examinations are in each case held before the papers and orals, and candidates who fail to obtain 50 per cent. in the Clinical are not permitted to present themselves for the other parts of the Examination.

6. All parts of the Final Examination—except Materia Medica, Mental Disease, and Ophthalmic Surgery—are conducted by at least two Examiners, both of whom mark each candidate.

7. The Examination in Mental Disease takes the form of an oral, and is held at an Asylum: candidates are required to fill up a form of certificate (such as is used for the committal of a lunatic to a public asylum) from their personal examination of a patient.

8. In publishing the results of the Examinations the percentages are announced only in the case of candidates who obtain "high marks"; the names of candidates who have passed are read out, but not their percentages; the names of those who fail are not read out.

This practice is followed at all the Examinations in the Medical curriculum.

9. The Court of Examiners have the power of compelling candidates whose answering has been very deficient in any subject, to attend a recognized Course of Instruction in that subject before presenting themselves for re-examination.

New Regulations are introduced only after due notice, but when introduced they are binding upon all Students of the Medical School.

RE-EXAMINATION.

Every Student, who having entered for any of the Medical Examinations, fails, for any reason, to obtain credit for it, shall pay a fee of 10*s.* 6*d.*, for any occasion on which he presents himself again for the same Examination.

DEGREES.

Candidates who have completed the prescribed Courses of study and passed all the Examinations, will be entitled, if Graduates in Arts, to have conferred on them the Degrees of M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., on payment to the Senior Proctor of the Degree Fees amounting to £17. A corresponding regulation applies to the Diplomas, the Fees for which are £11. They will also obtain from the Senior Proctor a Diploma entitling them to be entered on the Register of Medical Practitioners under the Medical Act, 1886.

ATTENDANCE ON LECTURES.

Students are expected to attend all the Lectures or Demonstrations delivered in each Course for which they enter, whether in the Winter or the Summer Session; but in order to provide for unavoidable absence, such as illness or attendance at Examinations, they are allowed credit for a Course if they have been present at three-fourths of the Lectures or Demonstrations actually delivered. If this proportion involve a fraction, the next highest whole number is reckoned as the minimum. If more than one-fourth have been missed, application must be made through the Committee of the School of Physic to the Board of Trinity College, by whom each case is decided on its merits, but the applicant must produce satisfactory reasons for omission of *all* the Lectures missed, not of the excess above one-fourth only. No Student will be allowed credit for a Course who has not been found diligent in attendance, when not prevented by illness or other cause considered sufficient by the Board.

CLASS EXAMINATIONS.

Students will be required to show a reasonable knowledge, as ascertained by Examination during the Session, of the subject of a Course of Lectures before a certificate of satisfactory attendance is issued by the Professor in charge, and the return to the Senior Lecturer is to include a statement that this condition has been fulfilled.

HOSPITAL ATTENDANCE.

Three Courses of nine months' attendance on the Clinical Lectures of Sir Patrick Dun's or other Metropolitan Hospital recognized by the Board of Trinity College (see page 256) are required.

During the first three months of the Winter Session in which Students begin their Hospital work, they must attend an Elementary Course of Hospital Instruction for one hour per day.

The certificate for this Course must be signed by all the teachers who have taken part in the instruction, and the attendances of each day must be entered in a list, supplied by the Board of Trinity College, and initialled by the teachers for that day.

Students will be required to attend on at least forty-five occasions in this three months' Course in order to obtain credit for it.

Students in their Second and Third Hospital years are required, at the end of each month, to lodge at the Registrar's Office, in the Medical School, a card which has been signed daily during the month by some member of the Hospital Staff. These cards may be obtained at the Office at the School of Physic.

Before presenting themselves for the Final Examination, Students must lodge at the office notes of six Medical and six Surgical cases taken by them, and countersigned by the Physician or Surgeon in charge of the cases, also notes of six autopsies taken by them and countersigned by the Pathologist of the Hospital.

Hospital attendance cannot be commenced until the Student has obtained credit for six months' dissections, and completed the Preliminary Scientific Examination.

Students who shall have diligently attended the practice of a recognized London or Edinburgh Hospital for one year, of a recognized County Infirmary, or of a recognized Colonial Hospital for two years previous to the commencement of their Metropolitan Medical Studies, may be allowed, on special application to the Board of Trinity College, to count the period so spent as equivalent to one year spent in a recognized Metropolitan Hospital.

PRACTICAL VACCINATION.[a]

One month's instruction in Practical Vaccination is required, to be attended at the Vaccine Department, Local Government Board for Ireland, 45, Upper Sackville-street; at No. 1 East Dispensary, 11, Emerald-street; or, until further notice, at the Grand Canal-street Dispensary.

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[a] The Local Government Board for Ireland require that Medical Officers of Dispensary Districts must have attended a six weeks' Course of instruction in Vaccination with six attendances, four being in consecutive weeks, must have passed an Examination, and must have shown practical knowledge in performing Vaccination. The L. G. B. recognises only the Certificates issued by the Medical Officers of the Vaccine Department, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, the Workhouse Infirmary, Cork, and the Workhouse Infirmary, Belfast.

MENTAL DISEASE.

A Certificate of attendance on a three months' Course of Practical Study of Mental Disease in a recognized Institution (see page 256) is required.

PRACTICAL MIDWIFERY.

A Certificate of attendance on a six months' Course of Practical Midwifery with Clinical Lectures, including not less than thirty cases, is required. For recognized Hospitals, see page 256.

OPHTHALMIC SURGERY.

A Certificate of attendance on a three months' Course of Ophthalmic Surgery, at a Hospital in which at least twenty-five beds are kept for patients suffering from diseases of the Eye and Ear, is required.

ANÆSTHETICS

A Certificate of instruction and practice in the administration of General Anæsthetics is required.

SIR PATRICK DUN'S HOSPITAL.

Consulting Physicians.—John Mallet Purser, Sc.D., M.D.
John Magee Finny, M.D.

Physicians.—Walter George Smith, M.D., King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
James Craig, M.D., King's Professor of Practice of Medicine.
Henry C. Drury, M.D.
T. Henry Wilson, F.R.C.P.I., King's Professor of Midwifery.

Surgeons.—Sir Charles B. Ball, Bart., M.D., M.Ch., Regius Professor of Surgery.
Edward H. Taylor, M.D., University Professor of Surgery.
C. A. K. Ball, M.D.

Pathologist.—Alexander C. O'Sullivan, M.D., University Lecturer in Pathology.

Surgeon to Department for Throat, Nose, and Ear.—Sir Robt. H. Woods, M.Ch.

Assistant Physician.—Edward J. Watson, M.D.

Assistant Surgeon.—C. M. Benson, M.D.

X-Ray Department.—Edward J. Watson, M.D.

Anæsthetist.—W. C. P. Smyly, M.D.

House Surgeon.—[Vacant.]

Dentist.—J. I. Kelly, M.Dent.Sci.

SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS RECOGNIZED BY THE BOARD OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

Courses of instruction taken at the Medical Schools of the following Institutions are recognized by the Board of Trinity College as qualifying for admission to the examinations in the School of Physic, provided that no student be permitted to take any of the Degrees in Medicine, Surgery, or Midwifery, unless he has attended at least three of the necessary five years in the School of Physic, Trinity College:—

The Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.
The Queen's University, Belfast.
The University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire.
The University of Adelaide.
The University of Bombay.
The University of Calcutta.
The University of Lahore.
The M'Gill University, Montreal.
The University of Madras.
The University of Melbourne.
The University of Otago.
The University of Sydney.
The University of Toronto.

The following Hospitals, in addition to Sir P. Dun's Hospital, are recognized by the Board of Trinity College:—

General Hospitals.

Adelaide Hospital.
Royal City of Dublin Hospital.
Dr. Steevens' Hospital.
Jervis-street Infirmary.
Mater Misericordiæ Hospital.
Mercer's Hospital.
Meath Hospital.
Richmond, Whitworth, and Hardwicke Hospitals.
St. Vincent's Hospital.

Ophthalmic Hospital.

Royal Victoria Eye and Ear Hospital.

Midwifery Hospitals.

Rotunda.
Coombe.
National Maternity.

Hospitals for Study of Mental Disease.

Richmond Lunatic Asylum.
Swift's.

Master in Obstetric Science.

M.A.O.

Masters in Obstetric Science must have passed the Final Examinations in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and produce

a Certificate of having attended a Summer Course in Obstetric Medicine and Surgery.[a]

They are then required to pass an Examination in the following subjects:—

1. Practice of Midwifery.
2. Gynæcology.
3. Anatomy of Female Pelvis and Elementary Embryology.
4. Clinical Gynæcology.

Notice should be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic one month before the first day of the Examination. The dates are the same as those for the Final Examination, Part II., Midwifery, p. 11*.

Fee for the Degree of Master in Obstetric Science, £5.

Master in Surgery.

M.Ch.

Masters in Surgery must be Bachelors in Surgery of the University of Dublin, of not less than three years' standing, and must produce satisfactory evidence of having been engaged for not less than two years from the date of their Registration in the study or practice of their profession. They must then pass an Examination in the following subjects:—

1. Clinical Surgery.
2. Operative Surgery.
3. Surgical Pathology.
4. Surgery.
5. Surgical Anatomy (on the dead subject).

And one of the following optional subjects, viz.:—

1. Surgery, in one of its recognized branches, viz.: Ophthalmic and Aural; Gynæcological; Dental.
2. Mental Disease.
3. Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene.
4. Advanced Anatomy and Physiology.
5. Comparative Anatomy.

Notice should be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic one month before the Examination begins, the optional subject selected being named at the same time. The dates are the same as those for the Final Examination, Part II., Surgery.

Graduates in Surgery of the University of Dublin, of not less than ten years' standing, may be recommended for the Degree of

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[a] Existing Graduates in Medicine of the standing of M.D. are not required to attend this Course.

M. Ch., by the vote of the Court of Examiners, on such Examination as they shall determine. Candidates claiming this privilege must give one month's notice to the Registrar of the School, state in full their qualifications, and name the optional subject selected.

Fee for the Degree of Master in Surgery, £11.

Doctor in Medicine.

M.D.

Doctors in Medicine must have passed the Final Examinations in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery, and must be of M.A. standing. They must also read a Thesis publicly before the Regius Professor of Physic, or must undergo an Examination before the Regius Professor of Physic, according to Regulations to be approved by the Provost and Senior Fellows.

The Regius Professor attends at 12 o'clock on the day before Commencements to hear Theses.

Candidates who intend to present themselves are required to send a notification to the Regius Professor not less than a week before the appointed day. Forms of notice may be obtained from the Registrar of the School.

Commencements will be held on December 20, March 7, April 19, July 1.

Fee for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine, £13.

UNIVERSITY DIPLOMAS.

Candidates for the Diplomas in Medicine, Surgery, and Obstetric Science, must be matriculated in Medicine, and must have completed two years in Arts, and five years in Medical Studies.

The dates, regulations, and subjects of Examination are the same as for the Degrees.

Diplomates on completing the Course in Arts, and proceeding to the Degree of B.A., may be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor on paying the Degree Fees.

The *Liceat* fees are the same as for the Final Examinations for the Degrees.[a]

Diploma in Public Health.

In the year 1870 a "Diploma in State Medicine" was instituted by a resolution of the Board of Trinity College. In 1898 it was resolved that the title of the "Diploma in State Medicine" be changed to that of "Diploma in Public Health."

[a] See note at foot of page 250.

The conditions under which the Diploma is awarded are governed by the Regulations and Rules adopted by the General Medical Council.

A copy of these Rules and a list of Institutions recognized for purposes of instruction by Dublin University may be obtained by application to the Registrar of the School of Physic, Trinity College, Dublin.

EXAMINATION.

The Examination for the Diploma is divided into two parts, which may be taken separately or together.

Part I : the subjects are :—

Chemistry in relation to Public Health—Paper and Practical.

Experimental Physics and *Meteorology*—Practical.

Bacteriology and *Pathology*—Paper and Practical.

Before presenting himself for examination the candidate must be a Registered Medical Practitioner, and must produce certificates of having attended a Laboratory Course or Courses in accordance with the Rules of the General Medical Council.

Part II : the subjects are :—

Hygiene and *Epidemiology*—Paper.

Sanitary Engineering—Paper.

Public Health and *Vital Statistics*—Paper.

Practical Sanitary Inspection and Report.

Before presenting himself for examination, the candidate must have passed Part I, and have attended the Courses of Instruction in accordance with the Regulations of the General Medical Council.

Candidates are required to send in their applications and certificates of the required courses of study at least 14 days before the first day of examination.

The Fee for each part of the examination is £5 5*s.*, which must be paid to the Registrar of the School of Physic at least one week before the Examination begins.

The fee for re-examination in either part is £2 2*s.*

The Diploma is granted by the Senior Proctor to candidates who complete Part II, of the examination.

Dates of Examinations.—The examinations are held three times in each year.

Part I will begin on March 13, June 26, October 16.

Part II will begin on March 16, June 29, October 19.

D.P.H. EXAMINATION: PART I.

LABORATORY COURSES.

Candidates for the Diploma in Public Health can attend the following Laboratory courses, which are given in the Laboratories of the School of Physic.

CHEMISTRY IN RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

This course is conducted by Mr. C. W. Ramsden in the Chemical Laboratory; it is continued through two terms, and comprises lectures, demonstrations and laboratory practice in the chemical analysis and microscopical examination of water, sewage, sewage effluents, air, foods, &c. The class meets three times weekly, and begins in the first week of November and February, and in the second week of April.

The Laboratory is open at other hours in addition to those at which the class meets for the use of candidates taking this course.

The fee for the course is £5 5*s*.

SYLLABUS OF COURSE IN CHEMISTRY.

Examination of water. The chemical analysis of water, sewage, and sewage effluents. Examination of air. The estimation of carbon dioxide and detection of other impurities in air. Complete analysis of milk and butter. Detection of adulterants, preservatives, and poisons in milk, butter, flour, tea, coffee, mustard, pepper, vinegar, and other common foodstuffs.

Detection and estimation of picric acid in beer, and of alum in bread and flour.

Determination of the acidity of vinegar.

Microscopic examination of starches.

Chemical analysis of aerated and alcoholic beverages.

Identification and examination of common disinfectants and antiseptics.

Detection of various common poisons in organic mixtures.

General chemistry of ether, chloroform, chloral, salicylic acid, boric acid, phenol, cresols and formaline. Assay of caffeine in coffee.

BACTERIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY.

A course in Bacteriology and Pathology is given in the School of Pathology three times in each year for candidates for the Diploma in Public Health. Instruction includes the subjects contained in the following syllabus:—

Micro-organisms. — Definition, classification, conditions of growth, vitality. Chemical changes produced.

Cultures.—Preparation of culture media, different kinds of cultures, anaerobic methods.

Methods of Isolation.

Staining methods.—Direct stains, special stains (Gram, Ziehl-Neelsen, Neisser). Staining of flagella and spores, making and staining sections.

Pathogenic micro-organisms and allied species—Morphology, staining reactions, appearance in cultures, clinical methods of search. Pathogenic yeasts and moulds.

Protozoa.—Life history, hosts, morphology, and methods of investigation of the commoner pathogenic protozoa.

Methods of quantitative bacterial analysis.

Water, Milk, Air.—The commoner non-pathogenic micro-organisms found in each. Identification of pathogenic organisms, quantitative analysis.

Food.—Micro-organisms in putrefaction and meat poisoning.

Sewage.—Quantitative analysis and methods of treatment.

Germicides and Disinfectants—Mode of action, standardisation.

Immunity.—Definition. Theories. Clinical use of the methods of complement fixation, agglutination, opsonic index, preparation of antitoxins, preparation and standardisation of vaccines, use of vaccines.

The class meets three times in each week.

The courses begin in the first week in November, the first week in February, and the second week in April.

The Fee for the Course is £6 6*s*.

METEOROLOGY.

Candidates will be examined in the subject-matter of the following Syllabus:—

Use and theory of instruments required in meteorological stations.

How to read the barometer, to correct and reduce readings.

Barometric charts, isobars, cyclones and anticyclones. Weather forecasting.

Measurement of temperatures—air and ground temperatures. Maximum and minimum thermometers.

Measurement of solar and terrestrial radiation.

Determination of dewpoint and hygrometric state of atmosphere. Wet and dry bulb hygrometer. Crova's hygrometer.

Rain-gauge. Measurement of rainfall, Influence of mountains on rainfall.

Measurement of wind velocity. Anemometers.

Sunshine recorders.

Electrical state of the atmosphere. Lightning conductors. Upper-air Investigation.

A course of instruction on the subject-matter of the above syllabus and the use of meteorological instruments is given in the Physical Laboratory and Normal Climatological Station in Trinity College three times in each year. The class meets twice a week, and begins in the first week of February, the first week of May, and the first week of November.

A Fee of £1 1*s.* is charged for this instruction.

EXAMINATION FOR PART II.

For the information of candidates the following particulars are given regarding the subjects included in Part II. of the examination for the Diploma in Public Health :—

Hygiene and Epidemiology.

Sanitation of dwellings, schools, factories, and workshops, and of villages and towns. School hygiene, medical inspection of schools, housing of the working classes, lodging-houses. Control of infectious diseases; Inspection of slaughter-houses and cow-sheds. Inspection of meat and other articles of food. Milk-shops—Taking of samples for analysis. Hospital administration. General epidemiology, with special reference to the origin, pathology, symptoms, propagation, geographical distribution, and prevention of endemic, epidemic, and other infectious diseases of temperate and tropical climates. Methods applicable to the medical investigation of epidemics. Unwholesome trades and occupations, and the diseases to which they give rise. Nuisances injurious or dangerous to health.

Diet: modifications associated with age, sex, occupation, and climate. Sound and unsound food. Diseases produced by unsound food. Diseases transmitted by animals, by water, and by milk. Taking of samples for analysis. Ætiology, period of incubation, and characteristics of the principal Epidemic Diseases. Prophylaxis. Methods of disinfection. Port sanitary work.

Sanitary Engineering.

Planning and construction of healthy dwellings, schools, barracks, and hospitals; arrangements and regulations for slaughter-houses, cow-sheds, and dairies.

Heating and ventilation of public and private dwellings.

Collection and disposal of house refuse.

Sewage disposal for towns, villages, and isolated dwellings.

Water supply sources, collection and storage of water. Sources of pollution. Filtration and softening of water.

Books recommended to candidates :—"Hygiene" (Notter and Firth); "The Purification of Sewage" (Barwise); "A Practical Guide for Sanitary Inspectors" (Stockman); "House-drainage and Sanitary Fitments" (Jensen).

Vital Statistics and Public Health Law.

Principles and Methods of Vital Statistics.

Marriage, Birth, and Death Rates; their relation to age, sex, occupation, and density of population. Population and housing statistics; causes of increase and decrease of population; estimates of population; emigration. Construction of statistical tables; graphic methods of illustration; calculating machines; life tables. Vaccination. Classification of diseases and causes of death. Epidemic diseases; syphilis; tuberculosis; cancer; infant mortality; notification of infectious diseases. Vital Statistics of Colonies and of foreign countries. Routine work of Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, and Sanitary Inspector. Office routine, records, office books, and reports.

The Acts relating to Public Health.

Candidates will be given an opportunity of showing special knowledge of Sanitary Law as it operates within particular parts of the British Empire, provided that when applying for admission to the examination, they indicate the special law in which they desire to be examined.

The attention of Students is directed to the importance of obtaining a Diploma in Public Health as soon as possible after they obtain their Medical Degrees. An increasing number of Public Bodies are requiring it as well as the usual Qualifications in Medicine, Surgery, and Midwifery.

REGULATIONS OF THE SCHOOL OF DENTAL SCIENCE.

The School of Dental Science consists of the following staff for 1915–16:—

University Professor of Anatomy and Chirurgery.—Andrew Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.

University Professor of Chemistry.—Sydney Young, Sc.D. F.R.S.

Professor of Surgery.—Edward H. Taylor, M.D.

Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural Philosophy.—William E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.

King's Professor of Institutes of Medicine (Physiology).—W. H. Thompson, M.D., Sc.D.

Lecturer in Pathology.—Alexander O'Sullivan, M.D., F.T.C.D.

Lecturers in Dental Surgery and Pathology.—A. W. W. Baker, M.D., M. Dent. Sc.; [Vacant].

Lecturer in Dental Mechanics.—Joseph Cockburn, L.D.S.

Lecturer in Orthodontia.—E. S. Friel, M. Dent. Sc.

Lecturer in Anæsthetics.—T. P. C. Kirkpatrick, M.D.

WINTER SESSION, 1915-16.

The Winter Session begins on October 1st.

Lectures commence on 13th October.

Mechanics.—Lectures for Freshman First Year Dental Students (see page 248).

Physics.—Professor Thrift, at 1 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Chemistry.—Professor Young, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and 11 o'clock on Saturdays.

Practical Chemistry.—Professor Young, at 10 o'clock, on Saturdays.

Systematic Anatomy.—Professor A. F. Dixon, at 9 o'clock, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Physiology (Junior Class).—Professor Thompson, at 11 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays.

Practical Physiology (Junior Class).—Professor Thompson and Assistants, 3 to 5 o'clock, on Mondays and Fridays.

Surgery.—Professor Taylor, at 12 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Medicine.—Professor Craig, at 1 o'clock, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Dental Mechanics.—Mr. Cockburn, at 5 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Dental Surgery and Pathology.—Drs. Baker and ————— , at 5 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Dissections from October to March, inclusive.

SUMMER SESSION, 1916.

Lectures commence on 17th April.

Laboratory Instruction in Chemistry.—Professor Young.

Students work in the Laboratory from 9 to 11 o'clock, on Wednesdays and Fridays. Each Student is provided with full sets of Apparatus and Tests.

Laboratory Instruction in Histology.—Professor Thompson.

This Course will be given in the Physiological Laboratory on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 2 to 4 o'clock. A Lecture will be given in the Theatre, on one day in each week, after which Illustrative Preparations will be shown. Students will have their own places in the Laboratory, each with a Microscope, and a full set of Apparatus and Reagents. The Laboratory will be open to Members of the Class daily, except during Class hours.

Dental Anatomy and Physiology.—Professor A. F. Dixon and Mr. Friel, 9 to 11 o'clock, on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Orthodontia.—Mr. Friel, at 5 o'clock, on Mondays and Fridays.

Anæsthetics.—Dr. Kirkpatrick, at 5 o'clock, on Wednesdays.

COMBINED ARTS AND DENTAL CURRICULUM.

The University of Dublin grants the degrees of Bachelor and Master in Dental Science.

Either of these qualifications entitles the holder to be registered as a licensed Dental practitioner.

In order to obtain the Degree of Bachelor (B. Dent. Sc.) Candidates must have completed the course for the Arts degree (B.A.) of the University and have spent at least four years in the School of Dentistry. The Degree of Master in Dental Science (M. Dent. Sc.) is awarded after a further examination, and cannot be taken until the end of a fifth year of study.

The Dental and Arts Courses may be taken separately or concurrently.

It is to be understood (*a*) that the Arts Courses to be attended by Dental Students are the same as those to be attended by Medical Students; and (*b*) that, with the exceptions noted, the Professional Courses mentioned below as necessary for Dental Students are the same as those for Medical Students.

The following curriculum has been drawn up for students who desire to pursue their Arts and Dental studies concurrently:—

The student should—

1. Pass the Entrance Examination (Trinity College) in June, October, or January.

2. Pass any Junior Freshman Term Examination, or the Special Preliminary Examination in Arts held in March and October.

Upon the completion of the second of these examinations the student should register as a Dental Student[a] at the office of the Registrar of the School of Medicine, and begin his combined Course for the Arts and Dental degrees in October or April.

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[a] Students are advised to register *both* as Dental and Medical Students. A Student who has done this is entitled to count some of the Courses which he takes as a Dental Student as a part of his Medical Course, should he at a later date determine to take the Medical Degrees.

NOTE.—The Fees for the courses marked thus * are included in the Arts Fees.

First Winter—

*Mechanics (Statics and Dynamics, see page 248).
*Physics Lectures (Michaelmas and Hilary Terms).
*Physics, Practical.

Chemistry Lectures and Laboratory, ...	£3	3	0
Systematic Anatomy Lectures	3	3	0
Anatomy, dissections	5	5	0
	£11	11	0

Examination in Experimental Physics.

First Summer—

Practical Chemistry, together with Practical Dental Metallurgy	£2	2	0
Histology, together with Dental Histology	5	5	0
Dental Anatomy and Physiology (Human & Comparative)[a]	2	2	0
	£9	9	0

*Mechanics (Statics and Dynamics).
*English Composition.

Complete the Preliminary Scientific Dental Examination.

In June of his first year the Student should complete the Preliminary Scientific Dental Examination in Chemistry and Physics, and also the Examination in Dental Anatomy. Before he is admitted to any of these Examinations he must have attended the courses indicated above to the satisfaction of his Teachers.

Second Winter—

General Hospital	£12	12	0
Dissections	5	5	0
Physiology Lectures	3	3	0
Physiology, Practical	2	2	0
Surgery, including the elements of Surgical Pathology and Surgery in its applications to Dental Surgery Lectures	2	2	0
Medicine, including the elements of General Pathology and the applications of Medicine to Dental Surgery Lectures	3	3	0
	£28	7	0

Intermediate Dental Examination.

Students who begin their Dental course in the Summer Session are advised in their first summer to attend Dental Anatomy, Statics and Dynamics, and English Composition.

[a] Special Course; two days per week, together with practical work and demonstrations.

At the completion of his second Winter Session the Student should pass the Intermediate Dental Examination in Anatomy and Physiology.

Before he is admitted to the Intermediate Dental Examination the Student must have completed the courses of instruction indicated above, to the satisfaction of his Teachers, and must have passed the Preliminary Scientific Dental Examination in Chemistry and Physics, and in Dental Anatomy.

Second Summer—

General Hospital (included in Winter Fee).
Dental Mechanics (Practical).[a]
*Logic Lectures and English Composition.

During the Summer, Students should prepare for the Arts Part of the Final Freshman Examination, and should pass it in the following October. The subjects are:—Mechanics, Logics, English Composition, and one language, viz.: Latin, Greek, French, or German.

Having completed the Final Freshman and Intermediate Dental Examinations, the Student should devote his time to work at the Dental Hospital. For two years he should attend each forenoon the surgical practice of this Hospital, and in the afternoons the instruction given in Mechanical Dentistry.

Third Winter—

Dental Surgery (Hospital Practice)	£12	12	0
Dental Mechanics (Practical)[a]	52	10	0
Lectures in Elementary Dental Mechanics and Dental Metallurgy (from October to Christmas).			
Dental Surgery and Pathology, including Materia Medica and Therapeutics in their applications to Dental Surgery Lectures (for rest of Winter Session)	3	3	0
	£68	5	0

Third Summer—

Dental Surgery (Hospital Practice) } (included in Winter
Dental Mechanics (Practical) } Fee)
*Astronomy Lectures.

Fourth Winter—

Dental Surgery (Hospital Practice)	£12	12	0
Dental Mechanics (Practical)[b]	52	10	0
Advanced Dental Mechanics (from October to Christmas)			
Dental Surgery and Pathology, including Materia Medica and Therapeutics in their application to Dental Surgery and Pathology (for rest of Winter Session).	2	2	
	£67	4	0

[a] Students who have failed to complete the Intermediate Dental Examination are advised not to begin their instruction in Dental Mechanics until June or October. Before presenting himself for the Final Examination, the Student must have taken a minimum of 27 months' instruction in Primary Dental Mechanics.

If this instruction is taken with a Dental Practitioner, the fee charged is a matter of arrangement.

[b] If this instruction is taken with a Dental Practitioner the Fee charged is a matter of arrangement.

Fourth Summer—

Dental Surgery (Hospital Practice) } Dental Mechanics (Practical) }	(included in Winter Fee)		
Orthodontia	..	1	1 0
Demonstrations in the use of Anaesthetics	..	1	1 0
*Ethics Lectures.			
	£2	2	0

Final Dental Examination.

At the completion of the fourth year the Student should enter for the Final Dental Examination, the subjects for which are—

Dental Mechanics and Metallurgy.
Paper, Practical and *Viva voce.*

Dental Surgery and Pathology, including Materia Medica and Therapeutics in their application to Dental Surgery.
Paper, Practical and *Viva voce.*

Orthodontia. *Viva voce.*

The Principles of Surgery and Medicine in their application to Dental Surgery. *Viva voce.*

The degree of Bachelor in Dental Science is conferred on Students who have completed the above Courses and Examinations, and passed in Ethics and English Composition at an ordinary Examination for the B.A. Degree.

The total Fees in order to obtain the degree of Bachelor in Dental Science are:—

Entrance Fee, Arts Fees (4 years), and Fee for B.A. Degree, ...	£83	4	0
Lecture, Laboratory, and Hospital Fees—			
First Winter	10	10	0
First Summer	10	10	0
Second Winter	28	7	0
Second Summer		—	
Third Winter	68	5	0
Third Summer		—	
Fourth Winter	67	4	0
Fourth Summer	2	2	0
Examination Fee	5	0	0
Fee for Degree	10	0	0
	£285	2	0

EXAMINATIONS.

For dates of Examinations, and regulations regarding Entries for Examinations, see page 11*.

Graduates in Medicine of the University of Dublin who desire to take a degree in Dentistry are admitted to the B. Dent. Sc. Examination on producing certificates as follows :—

1. One year's attendance at the surgical practice of a recognized Dental Hospital.
2. Two years' practical Dental Mechanics.
3. Lectures on Dental Surgery and Pathology, Mechanics, Anatomy, Orthodontia, and Anæsthetics.

MASTER IN DENTAL SCIENCE.

Candidates for the Degree of Master in Dental Science must be Bachelors in Dental Science of at least one year's standing. They will be required to pass an examination in Pathology and Bacteriology, and either to carry out Dental work of an advanced character to the satisfaction of the Examiners, or to present a thesis, to be approved of by them, giving evidence of original research on some subject connected with Dentistry.

PRIVILEGES AND PRIZES ATTACHED TO THE SCHOOL OF PHYSIC.

PRIVILEGES OF MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

Students in Arts are entitled to attend a Course of Lectures in Surgery, in Botany, and in Zoology at a reduction of one-half, and in Chemistry at a reduction of one-third, of the usual Fees. They are also entitled to a Course of Experimental Physics free.

Sophister Students and Graduates in Arts are entitled to attend a Course of Pathology at a reduction of one-half of the usual Fees.

PRIZES.

The following Prizes, obtainable either during, or at the completion of, the preceding Courses of Education, are open to the Students of the School of Physic.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TRAVELLING PRIZES.

A Prize of £100, founded in 1869, is awarded by the Board, in alternate years, to the best answerer at a special Examination in Medicine or in Surgery, provided that the merit be deemed sufficient. Successful Candidates are required to spend three months

in the study of Medicine or Surgery, as the case may be, in Berlin, Paris, or Vienna. Before they can obtain the first instalment of £50, they must satisfy the Senior Lecturer that they possess sufficient knowledge of a Continental Language to derive full benefit from the Prize. The Examination is held in June, and is open to Students who have passed the Final Examination in Medicine or in Surgery, as the case may be, within two years of the Examination.

In order to obtain the second sum of £50, Prizemen must have furnished to the Regius Professor their formal Report on the Hospitals attended by them, within two years from the time of obtaining the Prize.

The subjects of the Medical Travelling Prize Examination are Clinical Medicine, Practice of Medicine, Therapeutics, Pathology, and Obstetric Medicine.

The subjects of the Surgical Travelling Prize Examination are Clinical Surgery, Operative Surgery, Pathology, Surgical Anatomy, and Ophthalmic Surgery.

In accordance with the above conditions an Examination in Surgery will be held in June, 1916, at which a Surgical Travelling Prize, of the value of £100, will be competed for.

A similar Travelling Prize in Medicine will be competed for in 1917.

Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic a week before the first day of Examination.

THE SIR JOHN BANKS MEDAL AND PRIZE.

These were founded in 1907 by Sir John T. Banks, K.C.B., M.D., for twenty years (1849-69) King's Professor of the Practice of Medicine, and for eighteen years (1880-98) Regius Professor of Physic. A bronze Medal is awarded to the winner, and a Money Prize, value about £15, to the second best candidate, at the Medical Travelling Prize Examination.

THE EDWARD HALLARAN BENNETT MEDAL AND PRIZE.

These were founded in 1907 by past pupils of E. H. Bennett, M.D., for nine years (1864–73) University Anatomist, and for thirty-three years (1873-1906) Professor of Surgery, in "appreciation of his eminent services to the surgical profession, and of his many acts of kindness to them while students." A bronze Medal and a Money Prize are awarded respectively to the winner, and to the second best candidate, at the Surgical Travelling Prize Examination.

FITZ-PATRICK SCHOLARSHIP.

This Scholarship was founded in November, 1901, by Mrs. Fitz-Patrick, in memory of her husband, Thomas Fitz-Patrick, M.D. (Dub.). It consists of the interest on £1000. It will be

awarded annually to the Student who obtains the highest aggregate marks at Part II. of the Intermediate, and Parts I. and II. of the Final Examinations, provided that the Student has completed the Medical Course in the prescribed period of five years.

MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two Medical Scholarships, founded in 1860, are offered annually, tenable for two years, with a Salary of £20 per annum, one being for Anatomy and Physiology, the other for Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology.

The following Regulations have been adopted:—

(1). No Students can compete for the Scholarship in Anatomy and Physiology after the completion of their third year; nor for that in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, after the completion of their second year.

Students who enter the Medical School in a Summer Session will be allowed to compete for Scholarship in Anatomy and Physiology at the end of their Fourth Summer Session.

(2). No Student can hold both Scholarships together.

(3). Sixty per cent. of the marks at the Examination for the Scholarship in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, are allowed to the two former, and the remaining forty per cent. to the two latter subjects.

The best answerers at the Examination are elected to these Scholarships, provided that they are in the Senior Freshman or some higher Class, that they have their names on the College Books, that they have kept one *Annus Medicus* in the School of Physic, and that their answering is of a high order.

Graduates in Arts otherwise qualified may be Candidates for Medical Scholarships without having their names on the College Books.

Candidates for the Scholarship in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, are recommended to attend the Demonstrations of the Professors of Botany and Zoology during Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms.

An Examination for Scholarship in Anatomy and Physiology will be held on June 20 and following days, and for Scholarship in Physics, Chemistry, Botany, and Zoology, on June 20 and following days. Notice must be given to the Registrar of the School of Physic a week before each Examination begins.

Candidates for Medical Scholarship will be allowed to substitute attendance on the Lectures and Demonstrations in Zoology and Comparative Anatomy given in Michaelmas, Hilary, and Trinity Terms for attendance on the Lectures in Zoology given during the Summer Session.

DR. HENRY HUTCHINSON STEWART MEDICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

Dr. Henry Hutchinson Stewart Scholarships in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine, and in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology, of the value of £10 per annum, tenable for three years, are awarded from time to time to the second-best answerers at the examination for Medical Scholarships, provided sufficient merit be shown.

The Regulations for these Scholarships are:—

No Students can compete for the Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine after the completion of their third year; nor for that in Chemistry, Physics, Botany and Zoology, after the completion of their second year.

Students who enter the Medical School in a Summer Session will be allowed to compete for Scholarship in Anatomy and Institutes of Medicine at the end of their Fourth Summer Session.

They may be of any standing in Arts.

Sixty per cent. of the marks at the Examination for the Scholarships in Chemistry, Physics, Botany, and Zoology are allowed to the two former, and the remaining forty per cent. to the two latter subjects.

No Student is allowed to compete a second time for a Scholarship in the same subjects.

DR. HENRY HUTCHINSON STEWART SCHOLARSHIPS IN MENTAL DISEASE.

These Scholarships are awarded from time to time. They are of value about £50 per annum, and are tenable for three years. The Regulations are as follows:—

An Examination will be held for a Scholarship on Monday, June 26th, 1916.

Candidates must not be more than two years qualified.

The successful candidate must spend not less than six months as resident or outdoor pupil in a recognized Institution for the treatment of Mental Diseases approved by the Board of Trinity College, and under such conditions as they shall from time to time prescribe; this period to be commenced within six months from the date of election.

The Scholarship will not be awarded unless sufficient merit be shown

No person will be admitted to compete a second time for the Scholarship.

Examination.

Psychological Medicine, . .	Paper, 3 hours.	50 marks.
	Clinical.	50 marks.
Pathology of the Brain and Spinal Cord, ...	Paper, 3 hours.	50 marks.
	Viva Voce.	50 marks.

Diseases of the Brain and Spinal Cord, ...	Paper, 3 hours.	25 marks.
	Clinical.	25 marks.
Anatomy of the Normal Brain and Spinal Cord, ...	*Vivâ Voce.*	25 marks.
Physiology of the Brain and Spinal Cord, ...	*Vivâ Voce.*	25 marks.

At the *vivâ voce* Examinations Candidates will be examined upon microscopic and other preparations of the Brain and Spinal Cord.

The Examination will be held at the close of the Summer Session.

Candidates are advised to consult the following books:—

W. James. Text-Book of Psychology (Briefer Course).

L. Bianchi. Text-Book of Psychiatry (trans. Macdonald).

E. Krapelin. Lectures in Clinical Psychiatry (trans. Johnstone).

W. F. Robertson. Text-Book of Pathology in relation to Mental Disease.

Marie. Leçons sur les Maladies de la Moelle.

Quain. Anatomy; the Central Nervous System.

Schafer. Text-Book of Physiology; the Central Nervous System.

W. R. Gowers. Manual of Diseases of the Nervous System.

THE JOHN MALLET PURSER MEDAL.

The past pupils of John Mallet Purser, M.D., King's Professor of the Institutes of Medicine in the School of Physic, Trinity College, wishing to permanently record their appreciation of him as a teacher, their respect for him as a scientist, and their regard for him as a friend, at the completion of the twenty-fifth year of his Professorship, subscribed a sum of money for the purpose of founding a medal in the School of Physic to be called the "John Mallet Purser Medal." The dies, which cost £73 10*s.*, and the sum of £42 were handed over to the Board to present annually a bronze medal in Physiology and Histology at the Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I. The Board accepted the gift, and agreed to the following conditions:—

1. That the Medal be called "The John Mallet Purser Medal."
2. That the Medal be awarded annually to the Student who, at the ordinary June Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I., shall obtain the highest marks in Physiology and Histology, provided that, at the same time, the Student is successful in passing the Intermediate Medical Examination, Part I.
3. That no students may compete for the Medal, who, at the time of the Examination, shall have spent more than three years since entering for their first classes in the Medical School.

The Medal is presented to the successful Candidate at the opening meeting of the University Biological Association, which is usually held in November.

DANIEL JOHN CUNNINGHAM MEMORIAL MEDAL AND PRIZE.

On November 3rd, 1909, a Meeting of former pupils and friends of the late Professor Daniel John Cunningham resolved to establish a Memorial of his work in connexion with the Medical School of Trinity College, Dublin. It was decided to place a Bronze Portrait Panel in the Department of Practical Anatomy, and to establish a Medal and Prize in Anatomy to be awarded each year at Part I of the Intermediate Examination which is held in June.

The entire work connected with the designs for the Medal and Portrait Panel was entrusted to Mr. Oliver Sheppard, R.H.A. The Panel has been placed in a suitable position in the Dissecting Room of Trinity College, and the first award of the Medal was made in June, 1910.

As a result of communications with the Cunningham Memorial Committee of the University of Edinburgh, it was decided that the Memorials in Dublin and Edinburgh Universities should be on the same lines, and it was arranged that the Bronze Portrait Panels for the Dissecting Rooms of the two Universities should be identical, and that the obverse of the Medals established in Dublin and Edinburgh should also be identical.

The Medal and Prize are awarded to the Student who obtains highest marks in Anatomy at Part I of the Intermediate Examination, held in June, provided that at the same time he is successful in completing his Examination.

No Student is eligible who, at the time of the Examination, has been longer than three years in the School of Medicine.

BEGLEY STUDENTSHIPS.

In Trinity Term, 1905, bequests from William Chapman Begley, B.A., M.B. of £5200, 2½ per Cent. Consols, and from his wife, Jane Begley, of £1004 14*s.* 6*d.*, for the purpose of endowing four Medical Studentships, were received by the Board.

The Studentships are open to all Undergraduates who have passed the Final Senior Freshman Examination, and who have entered or intend immediately to enter the Medical School. Where the qualifications and merits of the Candidates for the Studentships are, in the opinion of the Board, otherwise equal, preference is given according to the seniority of their standing in Arts at the time of their entering the School. Every Student during his tenure shall pursue his studies in the School to the satisfaction of the Board; if he fails to do so, or is guilty of any serious misconduct or breach of College discipline, he shall cease to be entitled to the Studentship, unless for special reasons the Board shall determine otherwise.

One Studentship, value about £37 per annum, tenable for four years, is awarded annually about the last Saturday in November. Candidates must apply through their Tutors to the Board, and submit a list of their distinctions in Arts, and also of their distinctions in Medicine, if they have been for some time students in the School.

PROFESSORS' PRIZES.

The Professor of Physiology gives Prizes in the Winter Session amounting to £6, and in the Summer Session amounting to £4.

The Professor of Practice of Medicine gives Prizes in the Winter Course amounting to £5.

The Professor of Materia Medica gives Prizes in the Summer Course amounting to £5.

The Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence gives Prizes in the Summer Course amounting to £5.

All the Professorial awards are open to Extern as well as College Students.

Sessional Examinations in Anatomy are held at which Honor Certificates are awarded to those candidates who show sufficient merit.

MUSEUMS.

The Museums of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, of Pathology, of Materia Medica, and of Botany, are open to the Students of the School of Physic for the purpose of Education.

I.—MUSEUM OF ZOOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

Curator—HENRY W. MACKINTOSH, M.A., Professor of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy.

The present building was completed in 1876, and contains the Zoological Collection formerly kept in the Regent House; and the Comparative Anatomy Collection, formerly combined with that of Pathology, and kept in the Medical School.

The Zoological Museum was founded in 1777, and contains a large series of typical specimens. The Mammals, Birds, and Reptiles are arranged on the ground-floor. The Amphibians and Fishes are in the gallery. The Invertebrates are arranged in the table cases, with the exception of the Insects, which are in cabinets in the Curator's room. The centre of the hall is occupied by the skeletons of large Mammals and Birds The Galleries contain the Anatomical collection, and a set of Microscopes, under which are arranged specimens, specially intended for the Students attending the Lectures in Zoology during the Summer Session.

There is a Zoological Laboratory in connexion with the Zoological Department, to which Students are admitted during

Terms on payment of a Fee of 5*s.* for the Junior, and 6*s.* 8*d.* for the Senior Division per Term. The Laboratory is provided with Microscopes and Appliances, and Students are supplied with specimens.

The Museum is open to Students daily from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

II.—MUSEUM OF SURGICAL AND MEDICAL PATHOLOGY.

Director—EDWARD H. TAYLOR, M.D., Professor of Surgery.

This Museum is intended for the use of the Students in Medicine, and to illustrate the Professors' Lectures. It is open daily to Students from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

III.—MUSEUM OF MATERIA MEDICA.

Curator—WALTER G. SMITH, M.D., King's Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy.

A Course of Demonstrations on Practical Pharmacy will be given in the Museum of Materia Medica. Each Student will be provided with apparatus and tests.

The Museum is open to Students from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

IV.—ANTHROPOMETRIC MUSEUM AND LABORATORY.

The Museum forms a portion of the Department of Anatomy, and is in the charge of the Professor of Anatomy. Visitors are admitted on application.

V.—HERBARIUM.

Keeper of the Herbarium.—HENRY H. DIXON, Sc.D., F.R.S.

The Herbarium is open for reference during Term, from 11 till 3; and at other times on special application to the Keeper.

It contains—

1. A Herbarium, containing the Plants indigenous to Great Britain and Ireland.

2. A General Herbarium, open to receive the Plants of all countries. This latter is particularly rich in the Plants of North America (including Mexico and California), British India, South Africa, and Australia; and less so in those of South America, North Asia, and parts of Europe.

Donations of specimens from all countries are solicited from Students of the University.

The Board allows an annual sum for the support of the Herbarium.

BOTANIC GARDENS.

Director—H. H. DIXON, Sc.D., F.R.S.

The Gardens are situated about one mile from the College, near Ball's Bridge, and now contain about eight acres of ground.

Since their inception in 1806, the Gardens have been added to in 1832 and in 1848.

The inner or original Garden contains a well-arranged collection of the principal Natural Orders of hardy plants for teaching purposes, and there are also heated plant-houses in which choice and tender exotics are grown.

A small pond is utilised for the growth of aquatic and marsh plants, and there are borders of rock-edging of considerable extent, on which herbaceous, Alpine, and bulbous plants are grown.

Classes for Students in Arts and Medicine are held in the Gardens as occasion arises. Strangers to Dublin are admitted by orders from the Provost, or from any of the Fellows, or Professors.

For the conditions under which keys giving admission to the Gardens are granted to residents in Dublin, application should be made to the Director.

MARY LOUISA PRENTICE MONTGOMERY LECTURERSHIP IN OPHTHALMOLOGY.

[Founded in 1915 by the late Robert John Montgomery, M.A., M.B. (Dubl.), F.R.C.S.I.]

The conditions and terms of appointment are determined by the following Resolutions, which have been approved by the Board of Trinity College, and by the President, Vice-President, and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland :—

I. The Lecturer shall be appointed for one year, and shall be eligible for re-appointment year by year for a period not to exceed five (5) years.

II. The appointment shall be made for the first five years by the Board of Trinity College, Dublin, after they have considered a report from the Staff of the School of Physic on the merits of the candidates. For the next five years the appointment shall rest with the President, Vice-President, and Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, after consideration of a report drawn up by the Staff of the School of Surgery on the merits of the candidates.

III. The Lecturer shall give one or more formal lectures in each year to the members of the Medical Profession and Medical Students in Dublin, upon a subject connected with Ophthalmology to which he has devoted his attention during the previous year.

IV. Candidates for election, and those seeking re-election, are expected to state in what centre, and in what branch of the subject, they propose to study during a portion of the year.

V. The Board of Trinity College, Dublin, and the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, reserve the power of modifying, from time to time, the regulations governing both the appointment and tenure of the Lecturership.

POST-GRADUATE CLASSES.

A special three weeks' course of instruction is given during the months of September and October.

Subjects and Lecturers.

Medicine.—James Craig, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.
Alfred R. Parsons, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Surgery.—Thomas E. Gordon, M.B, F.R.C.S.I.
Edward H. Taylor, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.
Wm. Pearson, M.D., F.R C.S.I.

Gynæcology.—Henry Jellett, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Diseases of Eye.—Louis Werner, M.B., F.R.C.S.I.

Diseases of Throat, Nose, and Ear.—Sir Robert H. Woods, M.B., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.I.

Diseases of Skin.—Wallace Beatty, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Pathology.—Alex. O'Sullivan, M.D., F.T.C.D.

Anatomy.—A. Francis Dixon, M.B., Sc.D.

Physiology.—William H. Thompson, M.D., Sc.D., F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

X-Ray Work.—William G. Harvey, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Cystoscopy.—K. E. L. G. Gunn, M.D., F.R.C.S.I.

The Composite Fee for the entire Course is £5 5*s.*; and for this sum each member is entitled to attend all the classes, or such of them as he desires.

Arrangements are made by which a limited number of members of the class can reside in College Rooms, and dine on Commons, at an inclusive cost of £1 1*s.* per week.

Further information will be given on application to the Honorary Secretary for Post-Graduate Classes in Medicine, Alfred R. Parsons, M.D., 27, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.

Owing to the European War the Classes will not be held in the Autumn of 1915.

THE RECOGNITION BY THE UNIVERSITY OF COLONIAL TEACHING INSTITUTIONS.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN, UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN.

Recognition of Courses, in the case of Students of Medicine, taken at Colonial Universities and Colleges.

The Board and Council are prepared, in the case of students of medicine, to consider applications from Colonial Universities and Colleges for recognition of courses of instruction given by them if the following regulations are complied with:—

1. The application for recognition shall be made to the Registrar of the College, and shall supply information under the following headings:—

(*a*) The names of the subjects for the teaching of which recognition is sought.

(*b*) The names of the teachers in each subject whose courses are to be recognized, a note of their university degrees, or other qualifications, and a statement of their published work. Particulars regarding the opportunities which each teacher has had of qualifying himself for the work which he undertakes, and of the length of time during which he has devoted himself to the teaching of his subject, should be included.

(*c*) The names and qualifications of any assistants employed in conducting the courses for which recognition is sought, and a note of the amount of teaching entrusted to each.

(*d*) A note of the average number of students attending the courses under consideration.

(*e*) A note of the number of lecture hours devoted to each course, of the number of written or *vivâ voce* examinations held during the progress of the course, and a clear statement of the hours necessarily spent in practical class-work by the students of each subject.

(*f*) A detailed syllabus of each course, and a time-table showing the hours at which the various classes meet, and the duration of the courses. The fees charged for the courses of instruction should also be noted.

(*g*) A short description of the accommodation which each teacher has at his disposal, and a note of the apparatus, illustrative museum specimens, diagrams, and other appliances which he has for use in his teaching-work.

2. Every recognized Institution shall at the end of each year furnish to the Registrar of the Medical School of Trinity College a statement showing :—

(*a*) The number of students who have attended each of the recognized courses in a satisfactory manner.

(*b*) A clear statement of any changes which it is proposed to introduce regarding the conduct of the courses for next session.

(*c*) A note of any changes made during the year, or proposed to be made, in the personnel of the teaching staff responsible for the recognized courses.

3. A certificate of attendance on a recognized course can only be accepted if it clearly states that the student has satisfactorily performed the work of the class. The certificate must also show the number of attendances made by the student, and the total number of possible attendances. In each certificate, attendance upon practical class-work, lectures, and class-examinations should be distinguished.

4. The University shall, if it thinks fit, defer recognition until an inspection has been made of the accommodation, apparatus, and teaching-appliances of the Institution making application.

5. A recognition once granted may be withdrawn, or suspended, at any time, should the University deem such action desirable.

6. No recognition of courses granted under this scheme will exempt a student wishing to take the degree of the University of Dublin from spending at least three full years of Medical study in Trinity College.

Applications from individual students for recognition of courses taken by them in Colonial Universities or Colleges shall, as hitherto, be decided on by the Board of Trinity College after consultation with the Medical School Committee, and the Tutors' Committee.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING.

Teaching Staff.

I.—*Mathematics.*

Robert Russell, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Dublin, and Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics in the University of Dublin.

II.—*Mechanics.*

J. Fraser, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, Dublin, and Assistant to the Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Dublin.

III.—*Experimental Physics.*

W. E. Thrift, M.A., Hon. M. Inst. C.E.I., M.I.E.E.; Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, and Erasmus Smith Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the University of Dublin.

Harry Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D.
H. H. Poole, Sc.B.
} Assistants to the Erasmus Smith Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

IV.—*Chemistry.*

Sydney Young, Sc.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Dublin.

E. Werner, Sc.D., F.I.C., F.C.S.L., Professor of Applied Chemistry.

W. C. Ramsden, F.C.S.L., Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry.

V.—*Geology, Petrology, Mineralogy, and Mining.*

John Joly, M.A., B.A.I., Sc.D., F.R.S., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy in the University of Dublin.

VI.—*Engineering.*

T. Alexander, M.A.I. (*hon. causâ*), M.I.C.E.I., Professor of Civil Engineering in the University of Dublin.

W. E. Lilly, M.A.I., Sc.D., M.I.C.E.I.,
J. T. Jackson, M.A.I., M.A.,
} Assistants to the Professor of Civil Engineering.

VII.—*Electrical Engineering.*

Wm. Tatlow, B.A.I., A.M.I.E.E., Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering.

Lecturer in Electric Traction.

George Marshall Harris, Electrical Engineer to the Dublin United Tramways Company.

VIII.—*Mechanical Engineering.*

W. E. Lilly, M.A.I., Sc.D., Wh. Ex., M.I.Mech.E., Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering.

Introductory.

THE School of Engineering in the University of Dublin was established in the year 1842 for the purpose of affording to such Students as intend becoming Civil Engineers systematic instruction in those branches of knowledge which are most useful to the Engineer in the practice of his profession.

While keeping this object in view, it has been deemed advisable to require the Student, during his Course in the School, to be a member of Trinity College, and subject to its regular discipline, giving him at the same time the opportunity of obtaining the advantages of a general University Education.

Membership of Trinity College.

In order to become a member of the College, it is necessary to pass the Entrance Examination, and pay the Entrance Fee of £15.

The Course for this Examination is given in the Calendar, p. 30, or in the Shorter Programme, p. 2. The dates at which it is held are given in the Calendar, pp. 1* to 5*, or in the Shorter Programme, p. 2.

Admission to the School of Engineering.

Having become a member of the College, the Student is eligible for admission to the School of Engineering, which is obtained by his passing a further Examination (in the subjects enumerated below), held annually at the end of Trinity and also at the beginning of Michaelmas Term. Students can join the classes only at the beginning of Michaelmas Term. Students intending to enter must be at the Engineering School at 10 o'clock on the day fixed in the Almanac.

Subjects for Entrance Examination to Engineering School.

Arithmetic.
Algebra (to the end of Quadratic Equations).
Geometry (Euclid, first six Books).
Trigonometry (to the end of Solution of Plane Triangles).
Elementary Mechanics.

Upon passing this Examination the Candidate is admitted to the School, and begins his studies in it.

Duration and Subjects of Professional Course.

The Professional Course continues for three or four years, as explained below, from the time of entering the School, during which instruction is given partly by Lectures, and partly in Laboratories and in the Field, being arranged thus:—

First Year (Junior Class).

Mathematics.
Mechanics.
Experimental Physics.
Chemistry.
Elementary Geology and Mineralogy.
Drawing and Practical Geometry.

Second Year (Middle Class).

Practical Mechanics.
Theory of the Steam Engine.
Chemistry—Analyses of Ores, Minerals, &c.
Elementary Geology.
Drawing, Designing, and Office Work.
Levelling, Surveying, and General Engineering
Electrical Engineering.

Third Year (Senior Class).

Mineralogy, Petrology, Field Geology, and Mining.
Drawing, Designing, and Office Work.
Levelling, Surveying, and General Engineering.
Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering.

Fourth Year (Optional).

Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

An optional fourth year's Course has been instituted, and Students wishing to make a special study of Electrical Engineering are recommended to do so in this fourth year.

Students taking the ordinary three years' Course are allowed to specialise during part of the third year, and to present themselves accordingly in special Papers at the Final B.A.I. Examination: those who may wish to devote themselves to the ordinary Civil Engineering work being only required to study a certain part of the Electrical Engineering work, and to take at the B.A.I.

Examination a certain part of the Electrical Engineering Examination in addition to the full Civil Engineering Examination; and those who may wish to devote themselves to Electrical Engineering being allowed to substitute the Electrical Engineering Lectures and Demonstrations of the Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering, for certain parts of the Civil Engineering work, as arranged by the Professor of Civil Engineering, and to be allowed to substitute the Electrical Engineering Examination for two of the Papers set by the Professor of Civil Engineering at the B.A.I. Examination: the Drawing of Students thus specialising will be arranged so as to be suited to their Electrical Engineering work as far as possible.

Examinations.

At the end of the Trinity Term, in each year, the Junior and Middle Classes are examined as to their proficiency in the subjects they have been lectured in previously; and no Student can rise from a lower to a higher Class except he shall have *first* obtained credit for the necessary attendance at the Lectures delivered to his Class, and at Laboratory and Field Work and in the Drawing School, during each of the three Terms of the Academic Year then closing, and also have passed the Examination at the end of the Trinity Term above mentioned or a Supplemental Examination at the beginning of the following Michaelmas Term.

A Student who has failed to pass one of these Examinations may, on payment of half the Fee for the corresponding year, attend over again the Lectures in the subjects in which he was deficient.

A part of the regular Final (or Degree) Examination of the Senior Class is held at the end of Trinity Term, and the remainder in Michaelmas Term. There is also a Supplemental Examination at the beginning of the next Trinity Term.

Students are required to give notice to the Registrar of the School of their intention to present themselves at any of these Examinations at least a week before the commencement of the Examination, and at the same time to send in their Drawings, &c., to the Professor of Engineering or his Assistant.

Attendances at Lectures, &c.

In order to obtain credit for attendance at Lectures, a Student must have attended at least three-fourths of the Lectures delivered to his Class by each Lecturer during each of the three Terms in the Academic Year.

To obtain credit for *Office Work, &c.*, the following attendance in the Drawing School is necessary :—

Middle Class, at least 14 hours each week during Term.
Senior Class, ,, 16 ,, ,, ,,

That is, the work done by each Student in the Drawing School from week to week must be equivalent to these numbers of hours work in the judgment of the Professor of Engineering.

To obtain credit for *Field Work*, the Student must attend during the entire time on at least three out of every four occasions when the Professor of Engineering or his Assistant takes the Class out for practical instruction in the Field.

And he must further make out and plot as many Surveys and Sections as the Professor of Engineering may consider it desirable to require of him, in order to ensure his proficiency in these branches.

The time thus occupied will be credited to the Student as if spent in the Drawing School.

The hours spent at Arts Lectures or Laboratory Work count as half that number of hours' attendance in the Drawing School. Notice must, however, be given to the Assistant to the Professor of Engineering during the first week of such attendance.

Eighteen hours' attendance is sufficient for the fortnight within which a Student has to pass an Arts Examination, and a similar notice to that mentioned in the preceding paragraph must be given in order to obtain this remission.

Certificate in Engineering.

Upon concluding the Senior Year of his Course, and obtaining credit for the required attendance at Lectures, and at Field and Office Work, the Student, after passing the final Examination, will be entitled to receive the Certificate in Engineering granted by the Professors of the Engineering School.

License in Engineering.

A Student who has not only completed his Course in the Engineering School, but has also completed the first two years of the Course in Arts, and passed the Final Freshman Examination ("Littlego"), will be entitled to receive the License in Engineering granted by the University.

Degree of Bachelor in Engineering.

A Student who has not only completed his Course in the Engineering School, but also graduated in Arts, will be entitled to proceed to the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering.

Degree of Master in Engineering.

A Bachelor in Engineering, who has been actually engaged upon Engineering Works for a period of three years, is entitled to proceed to the Degree of Master in Engineering.

Diploma in Electrical Engineering.

A Course in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering is provided for those Students who may study the subject in the Optional fourth year, and a Diploma in Electrical Engineering is awarded to Students taking out this Course satisfactorily.

Honors in the Engineering School.

Honors are awarded at the Degree Examination by giving Special Certificates for superior merit in each of the following subjects:—

1. Practical Engineering.
2. Mechanical and Experimental Physics.
3. Mining, Chemistry, Geology, and Mineralogy.
4. Electrical Engineering.

In the first and fourth, Honors are awarded on the results of the corresponding parts of the Degree Examination; in the second, on the combined results of Examinations in the subjects at the close of the Junior and Middle Years; and in the third, on the combined results of Examinations in Chemistry at the close of the Junior and Middle Years; in Elementary Geology at the end of the Middle Year; and in Mineralogy, Petrology, Geology, and Mining at the Degree Examination.

No private Certificate can be issued by any Professor or Lecturer connected with the School.

Scale of Fees and Charges.

COLLEGE FEES.

Entrance Fee to College (which must be paid at latest within twelve days after his Entrance Examination is passed), ...	£15	0	0
Half-yearly Fee for keeping name on College Books, payable to the Junior Bursar *before* the first Saturday in May and the first Saturday in November, . .	8	8	0

ENGINEERING SCHOOL FEES.

In addition to the foregoing College Fees for Entrance to College and keeping name on Books, the Student will have to make the following annual payments:—

In the Junior Class, ...	£10	0	0
,, Middle ,, ...	£15	0	0
,, Senior ,, ...	£15	0	0
,, Optional fourth year,[a] . . .	£15	0	0

[a] If the Student paying this Fee be a graduate, he is not required to continue paying the ordinary College half-yearly Fees.

These latter annual payments in the Engineering School should be made to the Junior Bursar *before* Nov. 20 in each year. After that date a fine of 5*s*. per week commenced is inflicted, and after two weeks the names of all Students whose Fees are then unpaid are removed from the books of the Engineering School.

Students in Engineering requiring to use the Drawing School only, may do so on payment of £5 for the half-year in which they use it.

The Fee for the License in Engineering or for the Degree of Bachelor in Engineering is £1.

The Fee for the Degree of Master in Engineering is £10.

A Fee of 10*s*. is payable on taking out the *Testimonium* of the Degree of Master in Engineering.

All the Fees are payable to the Junior Bursar, except those for Licenses and Degrees in Engineering, which are payable to the Senior Proctor.

A Student in the Engineering School may, should he so desire, pursue his Course in Arts at the same time, without having to pay any further Fees than those already specified.

Students who have passed the B.A. Degree Examination need not pay the half-yearly College Fee in May of their Senior Year, as their names are kept on the College books till the end of June. Such Students must pay a *liceat ad examinandum* fee of one guinea and the ordinary replacement fee of 15*s*. before entering for their final Engineering Examination.

Laboratories and Museums, &c.

Attached to the School there are large Laboratories, Museums, and a Model Room, containing numerous valuable models of Engineering Works and Machinery, which are of great assistance to the Students in pursuing their studies.

Syllabus of the Course.

The instruction given to the Students by the different Professors and Lecturers connected with the School is arranged as follows, subject to such modifications and alterations as as the circumstances require:—

I.—Mathematics.

The Lecturer in Mathematics delivers about 90 Lectures to the Students, during the first year of their Course, upon the following subjects:—

1. Plane Trigonometry, and the nature and use of Logarithms.
2. Differential Calculus.
3. Integral Calculus and Mensuration, &c.

II.—Mechanics, &c.

The Lectures and Demonstrations upon Mechanics and Mechanism, Hydrostatics, &c., extend over the first two years, and reach the number of about 120, the subjects treated of being—

In the Junior Year—

Theoretical Mechanics.

Demonstrations with practical instruction in Elementary Mechanics.

In the Middle Year—

Applied Mechanics, including Kinematics of Machines.
Demonstrations with practical instruction in Experimental Mechanics and Mechanism.

III.—Experimental Physics.

The Erasmus Smith Professor of Experimental Physics and his assistants deliver about 52 Lectures to the Junior Class, 30 to the Middle Class, and 20 to the Senior Class, on the subjects enumerated below:—

To the Junior Class.

1. Heat.
2. Electricity and Magnetism.
3. Sound and Light.

To the Middle Class.

The Theory of the Steam Engine.
Electrical Engineering.

The Steam Engine Lectures are delivered to the Middle Class in Michaelmas Term, the practical work thereon is carried out in Hilary Term, and the Preliminary Theoretical Lectures in Electrical Engineering by the Professor of Experimental Physics are delivered in Trinity Term.

To the Senior Class.

Electrical Engineering.

The Professor of Experimental Physics concludes his Course of Lectures in Electrical Engineering in the Michaelmas Term of the Senior year, and all Students are required to attend this Course. The Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering gives such of his Demonstrations as he considers necessary for all Students in Michaelmas Term; the Special Electrical Engineering Lectures and Demonstrations are given in Hilary and Trinity Terms.

Six Lectures and Demonstrations on the Dublin United Electrical Tramways system are given by the Lecturer in Electric Traction.

In addition to these Lectures, the Students are given Courses of Laboratory Instruction in Physical Measurements, and in studying the electrical installation.

The Students can, at any period of their Course, take out special Courses of practical instruction in Physical Measurements.

IV.—Chemistry.

The Professor of Chemistry's Lectures and Demonstrations are the following:—

Junior Class.

Lectures.—On three days in each week during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms. As part of the Course, the Students conduct Experiments in one of the Laboratories, which relate, as far as possible, to the processes and materials concerned in the Arts of Construction.

Middle Class.

LABORATORY PRACTICE.—During four hours in each week, from November to March, inclusive. The Course of Instruction comprises the Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis of Metallic Ores and Minerals, Assays of Metals, Testing Cements, estimation of Carbon in Iron and Steel, Analysis of Water, of Fuels, and of Furnace Gases, &c. In addition (during Hilary Term), Lectures are given on Metallurgical Processes, open to members of both Classes.

V.—MINERALOGY, PETROLOGY, GEOLOGY, AND MINING.

The Junior Class attend in *Trinity Term* a Course of Lectures introductory to the Sciences of Mineralogy and Geology in so far as these concern the Engineer. In these the Student is instructed in the nature and properties of the more important minerals and rock-forming substances. The Examination, which is held in June, is entirely practical, the Student being expected to identify and pronounce on the nature of such minerals and rocks as have been submitted to him in the Course of the Lectures.

The Middle Class attend in *Michaelmas Term* a Course of Lectures in General Geology. This Course (which is also open to Arts Students and to the Public) is prefaced by a School Course of about six Lectures recapitulating and extending the work done in the Junior Year.

The Course on General Geology extends over about twenty Lectures, and embraces Physiography and Physical Geology.

At the Examination held in May a Prize of £5 is awarded for the best answering. The Examination is conducted in part on paper and is in part practical—Minerals and Rock-specimens being submitted for identification.

The Senior Class—

In *Michaelmas Term* attend a Course of Lectures on the Mineralogy and Physical properties of the more important Rocks and Building Stones.

In *Hilary Term* a School Course of about eleven Lectures and Demonstrations on Building Stones, followed by a Course in Stratigraphical Geology and Palæontology (open to Arts Students and to the Public) extending over about eighteen Lectures.

In *Trinity Term* a Course of Lectures on Applied Geology, Ores, and Mining.

At intervals, during the year, the Class accompanies the Professor to places of Geological interest in the neighbourhood of Dublin, for practical instruction in the Field.

Candidates for the final Examination are required to prepare an original Geological Section, which must be sent in to the Professor of Geology at least a week before the final Examination. At this Examination a Prize of £10 is awarded on the marks obtained.

The Prizes in Geology and Mineralogy, awarded to second and third year's men, were founded by the Board in December, 1887.

VI.—Engineering.

During his first year in the School, the Student is instructed in Drawing by the Assistant to the Professor of Engineering, who delivers to the Class three Courses of Lectures, accompanied by Demonstrations (one Course each Term), making about 120 Lectures altogether on the following subjects:—

1. Use of Drawing Instruments, Scales, &c.
2. Practical Examples in Plane Geometry.
3. ,, ,, in Conic Sections.
4. Descriptive Geometry.
5. Shadows, &c.
6. Isometric Projection.

In the second and third years, Levelling and Surveying are taught practically in the Field by the Professor of Engineering and his Assistant; and the Student, when sufficiently expert, is required to perform these operations himself repeatedly and to plot his work on paper.

Regular attendance is also required in the Drawing School, where the object kept prominently in view is to make the Student an intelligent and efficient Draughtsman and familiar with the taking out of Quantities, the calculation of Strains on Bridges, Roofs, and other structures, and Office Work generally.

During the second and third years demonstrations with practical instruction are given on testing cements, a testing machine and other apparatus being provided for this purpose.

A Steam Engine and a Gas Engine are available for instruction. The new equipment of the Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Laboratory includes a Locomotive Boiler and a Compound Condensing Steam Engine of 30 H. P., equipped with feed heater, ejector, condenser, measuring tanks, and other apparatus for taking indicator diagrams and for the carrying out of efficiency tests, coal and water consumption, &c., and an 8 H. P. Gas Engine of the latest type.

In addition to this, during the two years, about 230 Lectures are delivered by the Professor of Engineering as follows:—

To the Middle Class.

On four days of each week of each Term.

Surveying.—Embracing Levelling and Surveying of all descriptions, with the nature, use, and adjustment of the instruments. Plotting plans and sections, and taking out quantities from plans. Construction of Earthwork tables. Simpson's Rules and Amsler's Integrator, and their application to areas, volumes, and the locating of centres of gravity.

Road and Railway Construction.—Route and preliminary survey, ruling gradients, equalizing earthworks, profile and side slopes. Formation and maintenance of plank and paved roads, of the Macadam and Telford road and tramway. Setting out railway curves. Execution and drainage of earthworks and rock cuttings. Formation of the permanent way, points and crossings, over and under bridges, culverts, stations. The specification, and estimate, and standing orders of Parliament.

Descriptive Engineering.—The technical arrangement of plans and sections of Engineering Works, manner of finishing and marking

dimensions, illustrated by the description in detail, of some work, *e.g.* a bridge. Foundations, piling, concrete, brick and metal cylinders and cofferdams. Tunnelling. Building construction, the preparation, preservation, and testing of the materials used in Masonry, Carpentry, and Metal trades.

Text Books.—Rankine's Civil Engineering; Mill's Railway Construction; Seddon's Builders' Work; Aitken's Road Construction.

Books of Reference.—Aitken's Road Making; Simms on Tunnelling; Middleton and Chadwick's Surveying; Jackson's Surveying; Johnston's Surveying (American).

To the Senior and Middle Classes.

On one day of each week of Hilary and Trinity Terms.

A consecutive Course of descriptive Lectures on some of the subjects comprised under Hydraulic Engineering. Portions of standard works will be prescribed as reading.

On alternate years the subjects may be—*Water Works and River Engineering*, or *Sanitary Engineering, Drainage, and Harbours.*

Books of Reference.—Humber's Water Works; Farr's Paper on Moving Loads, Proc. Inst. C.E., 1900; Stevenson's Canals and Rivers; Stevenson's Harbours. Also Harcourt's Works. Turner and Brightmore's Treatise on Waterworks. Moore's Sanitary Engineering. Burton on Waterworks.

To the Senior Class.

On four days of each week of each Term.

Engineering Science and some applications, *e.g.*—

Earthworks.—Rankine's method of the ellipse of stress with Alexander's Kinematic Model, showing its application to the design of embankments, foundations, retaining walls, sea walls, sewers, tunnel roofs, inverts and side walls.

Strength, Elasticity, and Resilience of Materials.—Application of Graphic and Analytic Methods, bending-moment and shearing-force diagrams for fixed and moving load systems, illustrated by the Alexander and Thomson Moment Delineator. The distribution of the internal direct and shearing stress for lineal, transverse, and compound states of strain. Lines of stress in beams, illustrated by a polariscope method. Scientific and commercial testing.

Frame Work Structures.—Their stability, strength, stiffness, and durability. Graphic Statics. Details, numerical calculation of the ties, struts, beams, stiffeners, stays, and fasteners Fidler's systematic application of the Rankine-Gordon formula to the design of long struts. Lévy's analyses of triangular trussing with three variables for the form, number of bays, and ratio of depth to span, Fink, Bollman, and other systems. Plate girders and distribution of rivets.

Block Work Structures.—The rectangular buttress, piers, chimneys. The equilibrium of the masonry arch. Theoretical equilibrium curves for different loads. The design of the Elliptic Arch by Rankine's

approximations from the linear 'Hydrostatic,' 'Geostatic,' and 'Stereostatic' arches. Tables of the properties of the 'Two-nosed Catenary,' and their application to the immediate and direct numerical design of masonry arches in brick, sandstone, or granite, for dead and live loads

Iron Arched Girders, Suspension Bridge, and Compound Structures.—Rankine's 'Sloping Beam,' its application to the approximate design of arched ribs of uniform stiffness. Simpler parts of Rankine's analysis and Lévy's detailed graphical constructions for completely determining the direct thrusts and bending moments on arched ribs of any section, either hinged at crown or abutments or otherwise fixed and subjected to complete or partial loading. Fidler's treatment of great cantilever bridges.

Text-Books.—Rankine's Civil Engineering; Alexander and Thomson's Elementary Applied Mechanics, and Graphic Statics, and Exercises on Graphic Statics.

One or more copies of the following books lie in the office for daily reference, or duplicates may be borrowed from the Lending Library:—

Molesworth Pocket Book; Rankine's Applied Mechanics; Stoney on Strains, 1886; Fidler's Practical Bridge Construction, 1887; Du Bois, Strains on Framed Structures (American), 1883; Walmisley on Iron Roofs; Unwin's Testing of Materials of Construction, 1888; Lévy's Statique Graphique, 1888. Tables and Numerical Examples from Alexander and Thomson's Paper on 'Two-nosed Catenaries' in the *Transactions* of the R.I.A., 1888. Matheson's Aid Book, 1889. Clark's Steam Engine, 1889. Trans. I. C. E. Longmans' Engineering Series, now being published. Marsh's Reinforced Concrete. Lilly's Design of Plate Girders.

Engineering Scheme.

In Trinity Term the Students of the Senior Class in groups of four or five prepare the office and field work of an Engineering Scheme for a short line of Railway, Tramway, Road, or Canal or other work approved of by the Professor of Engineering. The details of this scheme are carried out during the long vacation by the Students themselves. This scheme forms an integral part of the work for Degrees in Engineering.

VII.—Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

The Lectures of the Professor of Experimental Physics are on the general theory of Electricity as applied to Electrical Engineering.

The Lectures of the Lecturer in the Practice of Electrical Engineering are on the following subjects:—

Generation of electric currents—Continuous current dynamos and motors—Transmission of power—Alternating current generators for single-phase and for polyphase currents.

Sytnchronous motors, induction motors.

Alternating current transformers—Motor-generators, rotary converters, boosters.

Storage batteries—Switchboards, regulating apparatus, and safety devices.

Distributing systems for the supply of light and power—Measurement of power—Meters.

Wires, cables, and transmission lines—Insulators and insulating materials.

The wiring of buildings for electric light and power—Testing—The use of ordinary electric measuring instruments, testing of magnetic properties of iron, location of faults in dynamos and cables, measurement of efficiency of dynamos and transformers.

Arc and incandescent lamps.

Telephones and signalling apparatus.

General arrangement of plant for electric lighting, and for power transmission—Operation of railways and tramways by electricity—Production of chemicals by electricity.

The Lectures will be supplemented by Practical work in the Laboratory, and Demonstrations on the above.

A Laboratory and workshop has been constructed, which contains a gas engine of 8 H. P. for driving the dynamos, a storage battery, rotary converter, continuous current dynamo, a potentiometer, oscillograph, and outfit of modern electrical measuring instruments.

A supply of three-phase alternating current is available.

Laboratory of Mechanical Engineering.

The Mechanical Engineering Laboratory is under the superintendence of the Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering. Its equipment includes a 10-ton Wicksteed Testing-machine, a Locomotive Boiler and Compound Condensing Engine of 30 H. P., a 8 H. P. Crossley Gas Engine, and a 4 H. P. Tangye Oil Engine. The Mechanical Workshop is fitted with Lathes, Shaping and Drilling-machines, and other Machine-tools for the preparation of specimens for testing and other mechanical work. A part of the Laboratory is fitted up for the testing of Cements: its equipment includes a tensile Testing-machine and other apparatus used in the preparation of samples for testing.

In the Michaelmas and Hilary Terms second year Students attend a Course of Demonstrations, with practical work in the Laboratory, on the following subjects:—

The construction and working of steam, gas, and oil engines.

Indicated and brake horse-power.

The carrying out of tests, coal and water consumption, and other measurements necessary for determining the efficiency of the steam engine.

In the Hilary and Trinity Terms third year Students attend a Course of Demonstrations, with practical work in the Laboratory, in the following subjects:—

The preparation of specimens for testing.

Tests on materials for tension, shear, torsion, bending, and compression.

Tests on columns, and the method of plotting the experimental results.

Lathe and other machine tools.

The apparatus required for the testing of cements, and the tests used in determining the value of a cement.

MUSEUM OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

Curator—WILLIAM EDWARD THRIFT, M.A., Professor of Experimental Philosophy.

This Museum was founded about the year 1730, when Dr. Richard Helsham was Professor of Natural Philosophy. It contains a collection of various Philosophical Instruments, chiefly in connexion with the sciences of Optics and Practical Mechanics, Theory of Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism. Steps have lately been taken by the Board of Trinity College to place this Museum in a condition more suited to the purposes of modern scientific research, as well as more adapted to illustrate the Lectures given in Natural and Experimental Philosophy. The Instruments are now kept in the new Physical Laboratory, the gift of Viscount Iveagh to the College, along with the instruments purchased out of the funds supplied by him for its equipment.

MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Curator—JOHN JOLY, Sc.D., F.R.S., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.

This Museum is intended principally for the use of Students in Engineering. It contains typical collections of Minerals and Fossils, arranged for the use of Students, and also some rare specimens of Fossil Reptiles and Deer.

MUSEUM OF ENGINEERING MODELS.

Curator—THOMAS ALEXANDER, M.A.I., Professor of Engineering.

This Museum was founded in 1846. It contains a variety of Engineering Models, amongst which will be found a series of models illustrating the progress of invention in the Steam Engine; a model of a Locomotive Engine (scale one-fourth); a model of a Cornish Pumping Engine (scale one-twelfth); a large collection of timber bridges; a model of the lifting apparatus of the Conway Tube; a model of the Boyne Viaduct, and other lattice structures. It contains likewise a complete collection of the weights and measures of the Metric System.

St. John's Ambulance Certificate for proficiency in First Aids to the Injured.

Engineering Students may, optionally, take out a short course of lectures in the elementary principles of Physiology and Anatomy, followed by demonstrations in First Aids to the Injured. The Instruction, which will begin in Michaelmas Term, will be such as to qualify the Student to present himself at the examination for the St. John's Ambulance Certificate. The examination may be arranged for any convenient date, and for any number of candidates up to thirty. The cost of the examination, which is £4, is jointly borne by the candidates. There are no fees required for the lectures and demonstrations.

Particulars as regards the hours and dates upon which the lectures and demonstrations are given will be posted in the Hall of the Engineering School.

Lending Library.

In the Trinity College Lending Library there are copies of new and important books on Engineering.

It is open for the lending and return of books on three days of each week during Term, from 1.30 to 2.30 o'clock. A Catalogue can be obtained for one shilling on application to the Clerk in charge. The Lending Library is situated in the Engineering School Building.

Further Information.

Communications from persons desirous of further information should be addressed to the Registrar, Engineering School, Trinity College, Dublin.

Dublin University Engineering Students' Society.

The object of this Society is to afford an opportunity for the discussion of subjects of interest to Engineers.

Meetings are held fortnightly in the Engineering School.

The Professor of Engineering is President of the Society.

The Hon. Secretary will be happy to supply any further information regarding the Society.

Terms of Admission of Engineering Students of the Royal University of Ireland to the Engineering School of Trinity College, Dublin.

The cases of students applying to join the Engineering School will be dealt with on the general principles of allowing those who have passed the Second Professional Engineering Examination of the Royal University to join the Middle year, the Junior year's fees being remitted; and of allowing those who have passed the First Professional Engineering Examination to join the Junior Class. It is, however, open to any Professor of the School to inquire as to the previous work done in his subject by any student; and to require him to do such work as may be necessary to bring him up to the general standard, if he is found deficient.

(Order of the Board, December 17, 1910.)

Indian and Home Civil Service School.

University Lectures in Oriental Languages for Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India.

On the 13th October, 1877, a communication was received by the Provost and Senior Fellows from the Secretary of State for India, stating that Trinity College had been placed on the list of the Institutions in which Selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India will be permitted to reside during their year of "Probation."

Arrangements have been made enabling selected Candidates for the Civil Service of India to complete their studies in Oriental Languages with the aid of Special Lectures given by Professors of the University.

Candidates will be required to elect at the beginning of the Term the Languages in which they wish to be prepared.

Three Lectures in each Language will be given weekly during each of the three Terms of the year, except in Sanskrit and Arabic, in each of which five Lectures weekly will be provided.

Sophisters having credit for full attendance on two of these special courses of Lectures can claim professional privileges; see under "Professional Privileges."

Students who desire to reside in Trinity College, Dublin, during their year of probation, after passing the Open Competition for the Indian Civil Service, will be allowed to put their names on the College Books without Entrance Fee; the College and University Fees during their residence will therefore be £8 8*s.* half-yearly. Candidates will further have to pay a fee of £2 2*s.* per Term for the Lectures in the History of India. They will be allowed Residence and Commons on the same terms as other Students, and will not be required to pass Terms in Arts while pursuing their special studies.

The total cost of a year's residence should not exceed £120.

The Lecturers appointed by the Board of Trinity College are as follows:—

Sanskrit and the Neo-Sanskritic Languages,	[Vacant.]
Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani, . . .	Prof. L. White King, LL.D.
Tamil, Telugu, Burmese, Hindi, Bengali, and Marāṭhī, ...	Prof. John van Someren Pope, M.A.
History of India, ...	Prof. L. White King, LL.D.
Indian Law, ...	George William Place, LL.B.

The Board offer annual Prizes of £10 in Sanskrit, £10 in Arabic, £5 in Hindustani, and £5 in Persian.

It may be added that the Law Courts, Police Courts, &c., in Dublin, afford ample opportunities for Candidates to observe the practice of the Law in its various branches.

Candidates intending to reside in Trinity College are requested to communicate with E. H. Alton, M.A., F.T.C.D., 37, Trinity College, Dublin, who will give any further information which may be required.

Classes for the Indian, Colonial, and Home Civil Service (Class I.).

1. These Classes are open to all Candidates for the Examination for the Indian, Colonial, and Home Civil Service (Class I.), whether those Candidates belong to Trinity College or not.

2. The Course of Study will be divided, during the current Academic year, 1915–1916, into two Sessions (a Winter Session from October 25th to March 25th, and a Summer Session, from April 26th to June 30th); in each of which Sessions not less than two hours of teaching per week will be given in each Class except during the Christmas Vacation (December 20th to January 20th). This teaching will comprise not only specific instructions directed entirely to the requirements of the Examination, but also guidance to the several Candidates as to the course of private reading which will best suit the needs of each.

3. It is proposed for the Academic year, 1915-1916, to offer instruction in the following subjects:—

English Literature and Composition, ...	E. J. Gwynn, M.A.
Greek, ...	W. A. Goligher, M.A.
Latin, ...	
Mathematics, ...	S. G. Stewart, M.A.
Mental and Moral Science, ..	R. A. P. Rogers, M.A.
Political Economy, ...	John Dockrill, M.A.
Political Science, ...	Edmund Curtis, M.A.
Roman Law, ...	James Francis Meagher, LL.B.
English Law, ...	John Dockrill, M.A.
Ancient History, ...	J. Johnston, M.A.
General Modern History, ..	Edmund Curtis, M.A.
English History, ...	
French, ...	T. B. Rudmose-Brown, D.Litt. (Grenoble).
German, ...	[Vacant.]
Chemistry, ...	Sydney Young, Sc.D., and W. C. Ramsden.
Physics, ...	Harry Thrift, M.A.
Botany, ...	H. H. Dixon, Sc.D.
Geology, ...	John Joly, Sc.D.
Geography, ...	H. H. Poole, B.A.

4. At the end of the Winter Session a General Examination will be held in all the subjects in which instruction has been given; and Prizes will be awarded by the Board, varying from £1 1*s.* to £4 4*s.*, to every Candidate who is considered to have shown merit of a high order.

5. A Student who belongs to Trinity College shall pay *either* (1) Five Guineas Entrance Fee to the Classes and a Special Fee of 2½ guineas for each Class which he attends during the Winter Session, and 1½ guinea for each Class he attends during the Summer Session; *or* (2) he may pay no Entrance Fee, but in that case he shall pay a Special Fee of 3½ guineas for each Class which he attends during the Winter Session, and 2½ guineas for each Class which he attends during the Summer Session.

A Student who does not belong to Trinity College shall pay *either* (1) Five Guineas Entrance Fee to the Classes, and a Special Fee of 3½ and 2½ guineas for each Class which he attends in the Winter and Summer Sessions respectively; *or* (2) he may pay no Entrance Fee, but in that case he shall pay a Special Fee of 4½ guineas and 3½ guineas for each Class which he attends in the Winter and Summer Sessions respectively.

Students who have once paid the Entrance Fee will not be required to pay it again for any subsequent year in which the Classes are continued.

All Fees must be paid to the Registrar of the Classes previous to attendance at any Class. No Lecturer will receive the name of any Student unless he is shown the Registrar's receipt for the Fees.

Students wishing to join these Classes are requested to communicate with the Registrar of them, E. H. Alton, M.A., F.T.C.D., 37, Trinity College, Dublin, who will supply any further information which may be required.

Army School.

[*The following regulations were those in force before the War. They will, so far as is known, be resumed on the conclusion of the War, but are at present suspended.*

The only method at present of obtaining permanent Commissions in the Regular Army is through Sandhurst or Woolwich.

Trinity College is authorised by the War Office to nominate a certain number of Graduates or Undergraduates for admission to these colleges without examination—except, in the case of Woolwich, a qualifying one in Mathematics and Science. Candidates for these nominations will find full information posted on the notice board at No. 27 T. C. D., the office of the Registrar of the Army School, to whom application should be made.

The age limits are at present 17½ to 25, and nominations are made about the middle of October, December, March, and June.

The primary ground of selection is merit in the Officers' Training Corps.]

Commissions in the Army for University Candidates.

The Army Council offers every half-year Six Commissions in the Indian Army; Six in the Royal Artillery, and at least thirty in the Foot Guards, Cavalry, Line, or Army Service Corps to candidates nominated by the Universities of the United Kingdom.

From 1913 the number of Indian Army and Artillery Commissions allotted to any one University will be in proportion to the total number of candidates nominated by that University. The effect of this rule will be that only about one in seven candidates nominated by Trinity College can obtain an Indian Commission.

Under this scheme, Examinations in Military Subjects will be held in March and October of each year, and will be conducted under the direction of the War Office.

N.B.—Candidates are particularly requested to notice that these Commissions are not to be awarded on the results of Examinations alone—the following conditions must be observed:—

A. *General Conditions.*

A Candidate must—

1. Have attained the age of 21, and not have attained the age of 25 on the 15th January for a Winter Nomination, or the 15th July for a Summer Nomination.
2. Be unmarried, and of pure European descent.
3. Be suitable, in the opinion of the Army Council, in all respects, to hold a commission in the Regular Forces.

B. *Academical Conditions.*

A Candidate must—

1. Be a Graduate of Dublin University.
2. Be a Residential Student during his Undergraduate Course.

   A Residential Student means one who keeps his Arts Lecture Terms, and who either resides inside Trinity College or with his parents or guardians in Dublin or its neighbourhood. Residence in lodgings recognized by the College authorities will be permitted if no accommodation is available inside the College.
3. Have completed the Course of University Lectures in the Military subjects specified below.
4. If a candidate for the Royal Artillery, he must have satisfied the University Authorities that he has attained the standard of Mathematics and Science required for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

   Examinations for this purpose will be held in Trinity Term. Candidates must give notice to the Registrar of the School before the end of Hilary Term.

C. *Military Conditions.*

A Candidate must—

1. Be an "efficient" member of the Dublin University Contingent of the Officers' Training Corps each year from the date of his registration as an Army Candidate.
2. Be attached during his course to a Regular unit for six consecutive weeks, and obtain certificates of proficiency.

   In cases where efficient service in the Officers' Training Corps as a Registered Army Candidate will not have amounted to two years by the date of nomination, a second period of attachment for six weeks will be necessary.
3. Have passed an Examination in military subjects, consisting of a Written Examination and a Practical Test.

   The Written Examination will be held in March and October, and the subjects of Examination will be as follows:—

   GROUP A.—Military History, Strategy, and Tactics.

   GROUP B.—Field Engineering, Map Reading, and Field Sketching.

   GROUP C.—Military Administration and Organization.

The Practical Test will be in Map Reading and Field Sketching, and will take place about the time of the Written Examination.

A Candidate may take this Examination *before or after* presenting himself for the B.A. Degree Examination, and he may take one, two, or three groups at a time.

To qualify, a Candidate must obtain ·4 in each paper, and ·5 in the aggregate of marks allotted to each group. Where, however, the three groups are taken together at one Examination, a Candidate may be considered to have qualified if he obtain ·4 in each paper, and ·5 of the aggregate marks allotted to the whole Examination. A Candidate who fails in one paper only of a group, but who obtains ·5 in the aggregate of the remaining papers of the group, will be re-examined in that paper only. When that paper is taken on re-examination, a Candidate will, to complete his qualification in the group, be required to obtain ·5 in that paper. Such a paper must be taken up with any remaining group, paper, or papers, in which the Candidate has yet to qualify.

A Candidate who fails in more than one paper of a group, or in the aggregate of a group, will be re-examined in the whole of that group.

The selection of Candidates who have satisfied the above conditions will be made by a Joint Board chosen partly by the Board of Trinity College and partly by the War Office. This Nomination Board reports to the War Office on or before the 15th January and the 15th July in each year. Therefore it will usually meet during the first week of these months.

In making the selection, regard will be had, not merely to the places obtained by a Candidate in the Arts and Military Examinations, but also to his record of service in the Officers' Training Corps, and to his physique and general fitness to hold His Majesty's Commission. In the case of Commissions in the Indian Army, preference will be given to those, other things being equal, who shall have graduated with Honors.

N.B.—The Military authorities reserve to themselves an absolute right of veto on any Candidate.

Candidates are requested to consider the importance of taking an active part in University sports and games, and of possessing a knowledge of at least one modern language.

Antedate.

Candidates will receive eighteen months antedate on joining the service. Senior or Junior Moderators will receive two years. This antedate will count for promotion but not for retired pay.

Course of University Lectures in Military Subjects.

Group A.—Thirty hours' instruction will be given in each College Term, and also in September, in the subjects of this group. Special Lectures will be arranged in Hilary Term, if necessary, for second-year Students who have failed to qualify in this group at the end of their first year.

Groups B and C.—Twenty-four Lectures will be delivered each Term in the subjects of these groups. Extra personal instruction will also be given to Students for about six weeks preceding an examination at which they intend to enter for these groups, or at such other time as may be found convenient.

Practical Test.—Instruction in the field will be given in Hilary and Trinity Terms on one day in each week of Lectures.

The Course will extend over two years, beginning in October. The fees are £40, payable, £20 on joining the School, and £20 in the following October.

Students who have completed the full Course, but have not passed all parts of the Military Examination, may continue attendance at Lectures by paying £2 10*s.* a Term for each Course.

The foregoing payments should be made to the Junior Bursar *before* November 20th in each year. After that date a fine of 3*s.* per week commenced is inflicted, and after a fortnight the names of all Students whose fees are unpaid are removed from the books of the Army School.

Course of Study Prescribed.

In their first year Students will attend all the above Lectures, and will present themselves for Examination in October in Groups A and C.

If successful, they will attend Lectures in Group B during their second winter, and will present themselves in March for Group B, and the Practical Test.

Students who fail in Group A or C will go up again in March, and will attend Lectures in these groups during the winter in addition to Lectures in Group B. Such Students may postpone the Examination in Group B until the following October.

No Student will be allowed to present himself for the Military Examination until he shall have been one year in the School.

Students who desire to present themselves for a Military Examination must give notice to the Lecturers before the 1st February or 1st July; and permission shall not be given to any Student to present himself, unless on the recommendation of the Lecturers, countersigned by the Provost.

No departure from the foregoing rules will be allowed, unless leave shall have been obtained from the Army School Committee.

Students are advised to join the School as Rising Junior Sophisters, and to take their Military training in the following Long Vacation, or in the Long Vacation preceding their entry to the School. By completing the Military Examination in the March of their Senior Sophister year, and by taking the Special B.A. Degree Examination in the following June, it will be

possible for a Student to obtain a Commission in one year and nine months; but in most cases two years and a quarter will be found necessary.

Students who wish to take a Moderatorship are advised to consult the Registrar as early as possible in their College Course as to the best means of fitting in their Honor and Army work.

Registration.

Students should send written notice of their intention to enter the Army School to the Registrar of the School as early as possible in their College Course in order that their service in the Officers' Training Course may count for the purpose of fulfilling the foregoing Conditions C. No fee is charged for Registration, and a Student will not incur any liability for Army Class Fees by the mere fact of registering his name should he subsequently decide not to enter the School.

Professional Privileges in Arts.

To obtain Professional Privileges in Arts for a Junior or Senior Sophister Term, Students must attend a minimum of three-fourths of each Course of Lectures in the Army School during the term; but second-year Students who, by the above rules, are exempt from certain Lectures in the School, may obtain these privileges by attending five-sixths of the remaining Lectures during the term.

Professional Privileges for the B.A. Degree Examination are granted—

(*a*) To Students who have passed Group A *or* B of the Military Examination, and have credit as above defined for their three Senior Sophister terms;

(*b*) to Students who have completed the Military Examination in the March of their Senior Sophister year, and have credit for the preceding Michaelmas and Hilary Lectures in the Army School.

The attention of intending Candidates is drawn to the fact that idleness, inattention at Lectures, or failure to pass the necessary Examinations from the foregoing causes, will entail removal from the School. In such event no fees will be returned.

Lectures will begin immediately after the conclusion of the Final Freshman Examination in October. For further information, application should be made to the Registrar of the Army School, 27 Trinity College, Dublin.

Dublin University Contingent,
OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.

COMMITTEE OF MILITARY EDUCATION.

President.

THE PROVOST OF TRINITY COLLEGE, J. P. Mahaffy, D.D., Provost's House, Dublin.

Ordinary Members.

R. Russell, M.A., F.T.C.D.
W. A. Goligher, Litt.D., F.T.C.D.
J. Fraser, M.A., F.T.C.D.
S. B. Kelleher, M.A., F.T.C.D.
G. R. Webb, M.A., F.T.C.D.
Right Hon. Mr. Justice Ross, P.C., 66 Fitzwilliam Square.

Appointed as Officers of the Contingent.

The O. C.—Major R. W. Tate, F.T.C.D.
Capt.—W. C. Ramsden, 36 Highfield Road, Rathgar.
The Adjutant.—Major G. A. Harris, 31 Sydney Parade, Merrion.
Hon. Secretary—Major R. W. Tate, F.T.C.D., 34 Trinity College, Dublin.

Headquarters.—The Headquarters of the Contingent are at the Officers' Training Corps Buildings, Lincoln Place, Trinity College, Dublin.

All information with reference to the Corps can be obtained there, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.; 2 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Enrolment.—Intending Members should attend at Headquarters to obtain the enrolment and proposal forms, &c.

Only British subjects of pure European descent, who are physically fit, are eligible to join.

Conditions of Service.—No oath of allegiance is taken, and no liability for Service is incurred. Each member contracts:—

(*a*) To abide by the rules of the Corps.

*(*b*) To serve for three years (if in possession of Certificate A, two years).

(*c*) To make himself efficient during each year of Service.

* This rule is suspended during the War.

Efficiency.—To be efficient, a Cadet must in each year—

(1) Attend not less than 15 Instructional Parades (30 if a Recruit).

*(2) Attend Camp for 15 days, and be present at the Annual Inspection, except in case of sickness, duly certified, or leave officially granted.

(3) Undergo the prescribed training in Musketry (Medical Unit exempt).

Drills.—All Instructional Parades are arranged with a view to their causing as little interference as possible with College lectures or athletic engagements, pastimes, etc.

These parades consist of not less than 45 minutes' actual training. Not more than two parades may be counted in any one day.

The times for parades are published in weekly orders, which are posted on the Contingent and Company notice-boards.

Special Field Days.—Field days will be arranged, if possible, once or twice a month. Each field day counts two parades.

Uniform.—Each Cadet is provided with all necessary arms, uniform, and equipment.

Camp.—All expenses, messing, transport, &c., are met by grants paid by the War Office.

Object.—The primary object of the Officers' Training Corps is to provide students at schools and universities with a standardized measure of elementary military training, with a view to their eventually applying for commissions in the Regular Army or Special reserve of Officers, or the Territorial Force.

For fuller information, see "Handbook of the Dublin University Contingent, Officers' Training Corps."

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* During the War only the members of the Medical Unit are required to attend Camp.

School of Agriculture.

Entrance to the School of Agriculture is by Examination in general education; to be held in October.[a] The Course for this examination will be English Composition, English History, Geography, Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra and Geometry, and *one* of the following:—Greek, Latin, French, German. The examination may be remitted in the case of students having credit for an equivalent educational test at any well-recognized institution. Entrance fee for external students, one guinea.

EDGE EXHIBITIONS.

The Edge Exhibitions are awarded at the Entrance Examination to the Agricultural School, and at the Final Examination for the Diploma.

At Entrance £4 and £2 to be given on the result of an examination in Agriculture. At the Final Examination £10 and £4 respectively to the Candidates receiving the highest marks in all subjects.

The Exhibitions are limited to students on the College Books, or Graduates of Trinity College, Dublin.

(*The Board and Council have approved of the following scheme of co-operation with the Department of Agriculture and with the Royal College of Science for Ireland*):—

FIRST TWO YEARS (taken at Trinity College).

First Year.	*Second Year.*
Mathematics.	Analytical Chemistry and Practical Organic Chemistry.
Physics (general).	Mechanics and Mathematics.
Practical Meteorology.	Zoology.
Chemistry (general principles).	Botany.
Drawing.	Geology.
Arts.	Arts.

SECOND TWO YEARS (taken at the Royal College of Science).

Third Year.	*Fourth Year.*
Agriculture.	Agriculture.
Agricultural Chemistry.	Agricultural Zoology.
Agricultural Geology.	Agricultural Botany.
Agricultural Engineering.	Agricultural Bacteriology.
Arts (at Trinity College), with professional privileges.	Veterinary Hygiene.
	Arts (at Trinity College), with professional privileges.

[a] Candidates must send notice (addressed to the Registrar of School of Agriculture, Trinity College, Dublin) of their intention to enter, before the 1st October.

According to this scheme (which is on the lines of that framed by the Department) the student spends his first two years in the School in studying the general principles of the sciences which later find practical application in the scientific study of agriculture. He keeps the usual Freshman terms in Arts, and, if desirous of proceeding to the Degree in Agriculture, he also keeps the Sophister terms in Arts. During the Sophister years he receives "professional privileges" in Arts.

At the conclusion of the first two years the student is examined in the Science Courses pursued by him. This examination is conducted in Trinity College and by the Examiners of the University.

During the second two years the student studies Agriculture and Agricultural Science in the Royal College of Science and at the Farm at Glasnevin. During one of these years the student carries out research in Agricultural Science under the direction of one of the Professors or Lecturers of the Royal College of Science. Students who aim at obtaining a Diploma in the University of Dublin, and do not seek the Degree (Agr. B.) need attend no Arts lectures in Trinity College after passing the Final Freshman Examination. They would, after their first two years, take a less specialized course than that required for the Associateship of the Royal College of Science.

The final examination in Agriculture and Agricultural Science is conducted in the Royal College of Science, and mainly by the Professors of that College; but the University of Dublin is represented at that examination by an examiner appointed by Trinity College, and extern to the Royal College of Science.

The following particulars apply to the Courses pursued during the first two years in Trinity College. For the Courses pursued during the second two years the student must make application to the Royal College of Science for Ireland.

First Year.

Mathematics, including Mensuration—

Three lectures per week during Michaelmas Term.

Fee for course for External Students, three guineas; for Arts Students, two guineas.

Physics (general)—

Simple Measurements, Elementary Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Heat, etc., delivered by the Professor during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms.

Fee for External Students, two guineas; free to Arts Students.

Practical Meteorology.—During Trinity Term.

External Students pay two guineas; Arts Students, one guinea.

*External Students are Students, other than Graduates, whose names are not on the College Books.

Chemistry—

(*a*) The course of lectures on General Chemistry, three times per week during Michaelmas and Hilary Terms.

(*b*) Practical Chemistry, three afternoons in the week during Michaelmas and Hilary Lecture Terms, and as far as practicable, during the interval between these terms, on three days in the week.

(*c*) Practical Chemistry during Trinity Term according to time available.

Fee for course—External Students, six guineas; Arts Students, five guineas.

Drawing (Geometrical).—During Trinity Term.

Fee for External Students, three guineas; for Arts Students, two guineas.

[Total fees—External Students, sixteen guineas; Arts Students, ten guineas.]

Second Year.

Chemistry—

(*a*) Twelve or more lectures and demonstrations on Analytical Chemistry. (*b*) Practical work in the laboratory (quantitative analysis) three days a week during two terms, and, if practicable, during the third term.

Fee for course—External Students, six guineas; Arts Students, five guineas.

Mechanics and Applied Mathematics—

Three lectures per week in Michaelmas Term.

Fee for External Students, three guineas; Arts Students, two guineas.

Zoology—

Three terms as given to Junior Sophisters.

Fee for course—External Students, four guineas; Arts Students, three guineas.

Botany—

The lectures and demonstrations of the Professor, extending over ten weeks during Trinity Term.

Fee for External Students, three guineas; for Arts Students, two guineas.

Geology—

The Professor's lectures and demonstrations over Michaelmas and Hilary Terms.

Fee for External Students, three guineas; for Arts Students, two guineas.

[Total fees—Externals, nineteen guineas; Arts, fourteen guineas.]

School of Forestry.

The Courses in Forestry of the Royal College of Science are open to Students of Trinity College in the School of Agriculture, replacing the agricultural work of the second two years of the School of Agriculture.

The Courses in Forestry would be taken at the Royal College of Science, and would be as follows:—

3RD YEAR.

(*a*) *October to June—3 Terms.*

Forestry.
Forest Engineering and Surveying.
Forest Zoology.
Forest Botany, including Structure of Timber and Diseases of Trees.
Soil Geology.
Elementary Agriculture.
Arts (at Trinity College), with professional privileges.

(*b*) *July to September.*

Outdoor work for three months at Avondale, or in an approved Irish or British Forest.

4TH YEAR.

(*a*) *October to March—2 Terms.*

Forestry.
Forest Botany, including Structure of Timber and Diseases of Trees.
Forest Zoology.
Forest Chemistry.
Practical Work on Excursions.
Arts (at Trinity College), with professional privileges.

(*b*) *Third Term—April to June.*

Outdoor work for three months in an approved Continental Forest.

These Courses, along with the first two years' curriculum of the School of Agriculture, as at present arranged, would entitle the Student to the Diploma in Agriculture (Forestry) of the University; or, provided the B.A. has been obtained, to the Degree in Agriculture (Forestry).

Examinations for Qualifications in Education.

The Examinations for Qualifications in Education are held twice a year. The candidates are first examined in Theory and History; and if their answering be satisfactory, they are called on to teach before the Examiners.

Three Qualifications are granted—viz. the Certificate in Elementary Education, the Diploma in Education, and the Diploma with Distinction.

Candidates must produce satisfactory evidence (*a*) that they are of good character; (*b*) that they have had sufficient experience of teaching (which must extend over a year at least), or have undergone a year's training at a recognized Training College; and (*c*) that their scholastic attainments are adequate.

The usual requirement for admission to the Examination for the Diploma in Education is that the candidate shall have graduated in some University under the British Crown. For the Certificate in Elementary Education, the candidates must have passed the "Final Examination of King's Scholars," or must have been ranked as First or Second Class Teachers under the rules of the Board of National Education in Ireland in force before the year 1900.

For the year 1916 all candidates for Qualifications in Education are expected to study—

Stout (G. F.), M.A., *Groundwork of Psychology* (University Tutorial Series, W. B. Clive).

Welton's *Logical Bases of Education* (Macmillan).

Bagley, *The Educative Process* (Macmillan).

Culverwell, *The Montessori Principles and Practice.*

Monroe, Text Book in the *History of Education,* chap. vi. to end (Macmillan).

They are also required to show a general knowledge of the Hygienic Principles bearing on Schools and School-work.

Candidates for the Certificate in Elementary Education are expected to study, in addition to the above, Salmon's Art of Teaching, or Landon's Principles and Practice of Teaching and Class Management.

Candidates for the Diploma in Education are expected to study a more extensive Course, to be arranged or approved by the Examiners, including other works set for the Arts Course in Education.

The Diploma with Distinction is granted on the result of a second and stricter examination. Those only will be admitted who have attained a high standard at a previous Diploma Examination.

Essays by candidates may be required in addition to Examination in the Hall.

Candidates must also select, from the following list, certain subjects in which they are prepared to give lessons before the Examiners. In the case of candidates for the Certificate not less than five subjects should be named; other candidates may, if the Examiners approve, select fewer subjects. The list of subjects selected must be sent to the Registrar of the School of Education, so that it shall be received a fortnight before the stated date of the Examination in Theory and History.

1. Arithmetic. 2. Algebra. 3. Euclid. 4. Elementary Science. 5. English Literature. 6. History. 7. English Grammar and Composition. 8. Physical and Descriptive Geography. 9. Kindergarten. 10. Object Lesson. 11. French. 12. German. 13. Latin. 14. Greek.

If candidates show sufficient merit at the Examination in Theory and History, the Examiners will direct them to prepare and send for their inspection copies of their notes of certain lessons in the subjects they have selected. A suitable class will be provided on the day arranged for the Examination (which will be chosen, as far as possible, to meet the convenience of the candidates); and in addition to one or more of the prepared lessons, the Examiners may call upon the candidates to give a short unprepared lesson in any one of the subjects they have selected.

The fee payable for the Diploma Examination is £2 2*s*. for Graduates of the University of Dublin, and £4 4*s*. for other candidates, except those seeking only the Certificate in Elementary Education, who pay £3 3*s*.; it may be paid in equal moieties if the Examinations in Theory and in Practice are taken at different dates; and a candidate who fails to reach the desired standard may, with the permission of the Examiners, be allowed to present himself a second time for either examination on payment of £1 1*s*. The fee for the additional Examination for the Diploma with Distinction is £1 1*s*. for graduates of the University of Dublin, and £2 2*s*. for other candidates.

In 1916, the Examination in Theory and History will be held on Friday and Saturday, April 28, 29; and on Friday and Saturday, October 27 and 28.

The dates on which the candidates are required to teach before the Examiners will be arranged as far as possible to suit the convenience of the candidates who have entered their names.

Candidates must send their fees to the Registrar of the School of Education a fortnight before the date of the Examination.

Further information will be supplied on receipt of a stamped and directed envelope.

Diploma in Economics and Commercial Knowledge.

1. This Diploma will be granted for proficiency in the various branches of a higher business education, as tested by an Examination.

2. The Examination will be open to anyone who can produce evidence (*a*) that he is of good character; (*b*) that he has a satisfactory Preliminary Education: *e. g.*, that he has matriculated in any University or University College; has passed the Middle or Senior Grade Intermediate Examination; has the certificate of any recognized Technical School or School of Commerce; or possesses any other qualification deemed sufficient by the Board.

3. The Examination will be held annually on days named in the University Almanac. In 1916 it will be held on April 25, 26, 27, and 28. It shall be in the power of the Examiners, if it is thought advisable, to hold parts of the Examination at night, a week's notice at least being given to the candidates.

4. Candidates will be required to give at least *one* month's notice of their intention to compete for any portion of the obligatory subjects of the Examination: and at least *three* months' notice of the special optional course or courses which they intend to offer.

5. The Course for the Examination will be as follows:—

Obligatory Subjects.

I.—*Economics, Descriptive and Theoretical.*

Candidates will be required to have a general knowledge of the scope and method of economics, and the principles of production, exchange, and distribution. Also an acquaintance with the chief forms of industrial organization, especially those existing in the United Kingdom.

[Nicholson, Elements of Political Economy, *or* Devas, Political Economy, may be used as a convenient text-book. Marshall, Elements of Economics; Hadley, Economics; and Pierson, Principles of Economics, Vol. I., will be found useful for additional reading.]

II.—*Economic and Commercial History.*

The outlines of the industrial and commercial development of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Particular attention should be paid to the growth of the great industries and the progress of trade.

[T. Warner, Landmarks of English Industrial History, may be used as an introduction. For Irish History, Murray, Commercial Relations between England and Ireland. For reference, Meredith, Economic History of England, and Cunningham, Growth of English Industry and Commerce, Vol. II.]

III.—*Commercial Geography.*

(*a*) General physiographical conditions.

(*b*) The chief economic products.

(*c*) The economic conditions and resources of the chief countries of the world.

(*d*) Trade routes.

[Chisholm, Smaller Commercial Geography, *or* Adams, Commercial Geography. For additional reading Chisholm, Handbook of Commercial Geography, is recommended.]

IV.—*Accountancy and Business Methods.*

(*a*) The principal forms of accounts. The preparation of a Balance sheet. Cost-taking. Depreciation and the formation of reserves.

(*b*) Organization of business departments. Office work.

[Cropper, Book-keeping and Accounts.
Lisle, Accounting in Theory and Practice.
Dicksee, Office Organization.]

V.—*Commercial and Industrial Law.*

(*a*) The law of contract. The principal trade contracts. Company law. Negotiable instruments.

(*b*) The factory code. Workmen's compensation. Employer's liability.

[Steven, Mercantile Law.
Redgrave, The Factory Acts.
For further reading, Topham, Company Law, and Anson, 'Contracts' are recommended.]

Optional Subjects.

[Of which one under each head may be taken.]

VI.—*A Modern Language.*

(1) French.
(2) German.
(3) Spanish.

Candidates will be tested in translation from and into English, dictation, and conversation.

VII.—*Special Economic Subjects.*

Candidates who take one of the Optional Economic subjects will be expected to possess a fuller knowledge of the theory and of the facts relating to the subject that they select. Particular attention should be given to the modern developments in theory and to the existing conditions.

(1)—*Money and Monetary Systems.*

Definition and historical development of money. The conditions that determine the value of money. The different monetary systems. The history of the English currency. Monetary changes in the nineteenth century. Controversies respecting the standard of value. The actual monetary systems of the world.

[Jevons, Money, and Nicholson, Money and Monetary Problems, are recommended.
F. A. Walker, Money, Withers, The Meaning of Money, and Conant, The Principles of Money and Banking, may be used for further reading.]

(2)—*Foreign Trade.*

The nature of foreign trade and the conditions on which its development depends. Values in foreign trade. The use of money in foreign trade. The foreign exchanges. Imports and exports. The regulation of foreign trade and its effects. Customs duties.

[Fisk, International Commercial Policies.
Giffen, The Use of Import and Export Statistics.
Clare, The A B C of the Foreign Exchanges.]

(3)—*Taxation.*

The development of taxation. The different kinds of taxes. The principal rules of taxation. Direct and indirect taxation. General and local taxation. The incidence and effects of taxation.

[Plehn, Public Finance, Part II., *or* G. Armitage Smith, Taxation, is recommended as an introductory book.
Blunden, Local Taxation, and J. S. Mill, Principles of Political Economy, Book V., chaps. 2–6, may be used for further reading.]

(4)—*Associations and Combinations in Trade and Industry.*

(*a*) The growth of association in the modern economic system. Trusts and Kartells. Combination and monopoly. The control of combinations by the State.

(*b*) The rise and growth of Trade Unionism. Effects of workmen's combinations. Modern Trade Union problems.

[Jenks, The Trust Problem, and Howell, Trades Unionism, Old and New, are recommended.
J. B. Clark, The Control of Trusts.
M'Crosty, The Trust Movement in British Industry.
S. and B. Webb. The History of Trade Unionism, may be used for additional reading.]

(5)—*Statistics and Statistical Methods.*

Nature and scope of statistics. Use of averages. Tabulation. Sampling. Elementary graphic methods. The use of index-numbers. Tests of accuracy. The statistics of population, trade, prices, wages, and employment.

[Bowley, An Elementary Manual of Statistics, is recommended as a convenient introductory book. For further reading, Mayo-Smith, Statistics and Economics, may be used.]

VIII.—*Special Subjects in Economic and Business Organization.*

Candidates who take one of the Optional Business subjects will be expected to have an adequate knowledge of the development of the class of business and of its organization. The methods pursued, and the economic principles underlying them, should also be studied.

(1)—*Banking and Credit Institutions.*

The functions of banks. Credit as an economic agent. The growth of banking in Great Britain and Ireland. Banking legislation. The Bank Charter Act, 1844. Modern banking problems. Banking in other countries.

[Dunbar, Theory and History of Banking, is recommended as an introductory text-book.
Clare, Money Market Primer.
Bagehot, Lombard Street;
and
Rae, The Country Banker, will supply a general account of British banking.
For the law of bills, cheques, and promissory notes, Chalmers, Bills of Exchange Act, 1882, should be read.
For reference, Hart, Treatise on the Law of Banking; or Chalmers, Digest of the Law of Bills of Exchange, &c].

(2)—*Railways and Transport Agencies.*

The rise of the modern transport system. The railways of Great Britain and Ireland. Principles of railway rates. Legislation respecting railways. Competition and combination in transport. The general features of foreign railway systems.

[Acworth, Railway Economics, and Hadley, Railroad Transportation, are recommended.
Findlay, Working and Management of an English Railway, Grierson, Railway Rates, may be consulted.]

(3)—*Insurance.*

The general character of insurance. The different kinds of insurance. The theory of insuring risks. Growth of insurance business. Insurance Law.

[T. E. Young, Insurance.
F. Harcourt Kitchin, The Principles and Finance of Fire Insurance.
W. Schooling, Life Insurance Explained.
W. Gow, Marine Insurance.
C. F. Morrell. Insurance: a Manuel of Practical Law.]

(4)—*Agriculture.*

The different systems of farming. Small and large farms. Land-rent and its variations.

Combination in agriculture. Farmers' associations. Agricultural credit. Insurance. The effect of markets on agriculture. Transport charges. Fluctuations in prices. Model farms. The State and agriculture. Effects of taxation.

[Taylor, Agricultural Economics; Rogers, The Business Side of Agriculture; Pratt, Organization of Agriculture, and The Report of the Recess Committee, are recommended.]

6. Candidates, in order to obtain any credit for the Examination, must pass in *three* subjects, of which Economics, theoretical and descriptive, must be one.

Candidates who satisfy this condition may pass in the remaining subjects at a subsequent Examination.

The Diploma will not be issued until the candidate has passed in all the obligatory subjects.

7. The Diploma will be given for proficiency in the Obligatory portion of the Examination. The Optional Courses, in which the candidate passes, will be further specified on the Diploma. Exceptional excellence in any subject will also be indicated.

8. Members of Trinity College will be allowed to present themselves for the Examination each year on payment of a fee of One Guinea. Candidates who are not members of Trinity College shall pay a fee of Two Guineas each year. The fees should be paid to the Junior Bursar not later than three days before the commencement of the Examination.

9. The obtaining of this Diploma will be accepted as equivalent for the exercises required for keeping the Hilary and Trinity Terms of the Senior Sophister year, but not for the B.A. Degree Examination.

10. Candidates who propose to present themselves for the Examination for this Diploma should communicate with Professor C. F. Bastable, Trinity College, Dublin, who will give any further information which may be required.

University Appointments Association.

This Association was formed in 1902, under the sanction of the Board of Trinity College, with the object of assisting Students and Graduates of the University to obtain appointments and employments at home or abroad, under the Government or otherwise.

The Executive Committee of the Association keep a Register of Students and Graduates desiring appointments, with a record of their qualifications. They collect and supply to those who register, information as to posts vacant, either at home or in the Colonies, in the various branches of the Civil Service, in Medicine, Engineering, Scholastic work, &c.; and endeavour to place applicants in communication with Boards, Firms, Agencies, &c., who desire to find men to fill such posts.

Those who wish to place their names on the Register should obtain from the Secretary a Form of Application, and subsequently should notify the Secretary in case of change of address. The Committee will not undertake to recommend for an appointment any applicant of whose fitness they are not satisfied.

The Committee hope that Graduates who reside at a distance will join the Association as corresponding members, and will co-operate by keeping the Secretary informed as to openings that may offer in different lines.

No fees are charged.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary.

Committee.

The Provost, *ex-officio*, Chairman.
The Registrar, *ex-officio*.
Thomas Alexander, M.A.I., Professor of Engineering.
A. Francis Dixon, Sc.D., Professor of Anatomy.
Edward John Gwynn, M.A., Fellow and Tutor.
John Joly, Sc.D., Professor of Geology.
A. C. O'Sullivan, M.D., Fellow and Lecturer in Pathology.
Robert Russell, M.A., Fellow and Junior Bursar.
William E. Thrift, M.A., Fellow and Professor of Experimental Philosophy.
William Kennedy, M.A., Fellow and Tutor, *Hon. Sec.*

Secretary and Registrar.

William G. Hodson, M.A.

Library of Trinity College.

Library Hours.

The Library is open on week-days, except Saturday, from 10 to 4 o'clock, from February 1 to October 31; and from 10 to 3 o'clock during the months of November, December, and January; and on Saturdays throughout the year from 10 to 2 o'clock.

The Reading Room is open on week-days from 10 to 6 o'clock, except during the months of July and August, when it closes at 2 o'clock on Saturdays, and at 4 o'clock on the other days of the week.

The Reading Room is also open in the evening from 7 to 10 o'clock, except on Saturdays, and during the months of July and August.

The Library (including the Reading Room) is closed on Christmas Day, and the three week-days following; on Good Friday, Easter Eve, and Easter Monday; on Monday in Whitsun Week; and on the Bank Holidays, St. Patrick's Day, the King's Birthday, and the first Monday in August. It is also closed for a fortnight in July at a date fixed in the Calendar.

Admission of Readers.

Life Admission is granted only to Graduates of the Universities of Dublin, Oxford, and Cambridge.

Six-month tickets are issued to Undergraduates of Trinity College in their Sophister years.

Six-month tickets are issued to Undergraduates in their Freshman years, on recommendation by their tutor, with the approval of the Board.

Strangers, not being Students or Graduates, may, in cases approved by the Board, obtain six-month tickets, which are renewable at the discretion of the Librarian. Forms of application for admission, to be signed by two Fellows of Trinity College, are obtainable from the attendant in the Reading Room.

All readers, on admission, are required to make and sign the Library Declaration before the Provost, and to sign the Readers' Admission Register.

Temporary permission to consult specified books is granted to strangers at the Librarian's discretion.

Historical Summary.

In the year 1601, the Spanish troops were defeated by the English at Kinsale, and Her Majesty's army, to commemorate their victory, subscribed the sum of £1800, from the arrears of their pay, to establish in the University of Dublin a public Library.[a] Dr. Challoner

[a] Dr. Mahaffy, in his "Epoch in Irish History," gives a different account of this matter.

and Mr. James Ussher, afterwards the celebrated Archbishop, were selected by the benefactors as the trustees of their donation, and commissioned to purchase such books as they should judge most necessary and useful for the advancement of learning. "And it is somewhat remarkable" (says Dr. Parr) "that at this time [1603], when the said persons were at London about the laying out this money in books, they then met Sir Thomas Bodley there, buying books for his new erected Library at Oxford, so that there began a correspondence between them upon this occasion, helping each other to procure the choicest and best books on several subjects that could be gotten; so that the famous Bodleian Library at Oxford, and that of Dublin, began together."

The private collection of Ussher himself, consisting of 10,000 volumes, with many MSS. of great value, was the first donation of moment which the Library received; and for this also literature is indebted to the officers and soldiers of the English army. In 1640, Ussher left Ireland, and the insurgents soon after destroyed all his personal property, with the exception of his books, which were fortunately secured, and soon after conveyed to Chester, and from thence to London.[a] In 1642, Ussher was nominated one of the Westminster Assembly of Divines, but refused to attend, and even preached against their proceedings at Oxford.[b] For this crime his library, or a portion of it, which he had left behind him at Chelsea College, was seized and confiscated by order of the House of Commons, as the property of a delinquent; but John Selden, his particular friend, by the interference of Dr. Featly, obtained permission to purchase them as if for his own use, though really for the purpose of restoring them to their original owner. On the Archbishop's death in 1655, although he had destined his books for Trinity College, the misfortunes of the times compelled him to leave them to his only daughter, Lady Tyrrell, then mother of a numerous family,[c] and in narrow circumstances. Proposals were soon after made to her for the purchase of the library, by the King of Denmark and Cardinal Mazarin; but Cromwell issued an order prohibiting the Primate's family from selling it without his consent, and he refused to permit it to be brought out of the kingdom. Soon after, the officers and soldiers of the army then in Ireland, wishing to emulate those of Elizabeth, purchased the whole Library for the sum of £2200, together with all the Archbishop's manuscripts, and a choice though not numerous collection of ancient coins, with the design of presenting them to the College. But when the books were brought over to Ireland, Cromwell refused to permit the intentions of the donors to be carried into effect, alleging that it was his intention to found a new College or Hall, in which the collection might more conveniently be preserved separate from all other books. The library, therefore, was deposited in the Castle of Dublin, and being

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[a] Parr, p. 47. [b] Ibid., p. 50. [c] Ibid, p. 102.

there kept with great negligence, an immense number of valuable books and MSS. were stolen or destroyed. At length, on the Restoration, His Majesty King Charles II. ordered that what remained of the Primate's library should be given to the University, according to the generous purpose of the original purchasers.

In 1674, Sir Jerome Alexander, one of the Justices of the Common Pleas in Ireland, left his collection of law books to the College, with £100 for fitting up a place for them; as also the valuable MSS. contained in Class G in the Manuscript Room.

In the year 1726, the Library received an addition of upwards of 4000 volumes, from the books bequeathed to it by Dr. Wm. Palliser, Archbishop of Cashel, who had been a Fellow of the College, and also during his lifetime a munificent benefactor to it. The following extract from his will contains the conditions of this valuable bequest:—

"Item, I devise unto the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of the College of the Holy Trinity near Dublin, and their successors, such of my books of all kinds as they now have not, or at the time of my death shall not be furnished with, to be sorted, and set out by the Rev. Doctor Claudius Gilbert, and my said son, William Palliser. Item, I devise unto the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, and successors, such editions of my books as they now have not, or at the time of my death shall not be furnished with, to be in like manner sorted and set out by the said Doctor Gilbert and my said son, William Palliser. Provided always, and my will is, that the editions and books hereby devised shall go by the name, and be always called *Bibliotheca Palliseriana*, and that the same shall be, and continue placed and kept next to the library devised to the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, by the late Lord Primate Ussher, now called *Bibliotheca Usseriana*. And my farther will and meaning is, that if the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, or their successors, shall at any time fail to call the editions and books hereby devised by the name of *Bibliotheca Palliseriana*, or shall at any time fail to keep them next to the said library, devised by the late Lord Primate Ussher, the disposition hereby made to the said Provost, Fellows, and Scholars, and their successors, shall, upon such failures become void and of no effect."

Another most valuable addition to the Library was the collection of Dr. Claudius Gilbert, Vice-Provost and Regius Professor of Divinity, consisting of nearly 13,000 volumes. In the year 1735 he retired on the living of Ardstraw, and soon after presented his Library to the College, having spent his whole life in collecting books for that purpose.[a]

In 1741, Dr. John Stearne, Bishop of Clogher, and Vice-Chancellor of the University, bequeathed to the Library the valuable

[a] The following passage appears in the "Annual Register" for 1759:—
"Doctor Claudius Gilbert, formerly Vice-Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. This excellent person besides other valuable donations, bequeathed to that College a collection of books consisting of 13,000 volumes, chosen with great discernment and care. His bust was this day (Feb. 1, 1758) placed at the head of the books. It is the workmanship of Verproil, and for expression and elegance does great credit to the taste and skill of the Statuary.

collection of MSS. preserved in Class F of the Manuscript Room, together with all such books from his private collection as were not already in the Library.

Besides these, the Manuscript Library is indebted to Dr. Miles Sumner, admitted a Fellow during the Commonwealth, and afterwards for many years Donegal Lecturer in Mathematics in the University; to Sir William Gore; Sir Henry Prescot; Dr. Henry Jones, Bishop of Meath and Vice-Chancellor of the University; Dr. John Parker, Archbishop of Dublin; William Barry, M.A.; John Lyon, M.A., and Librarian; Thomas Hey of Chester ("Cestensis Signifer"), A.D. 1646; Gordian Strowbridge; Murtogh Dowling, Esq., A.D. 1693; Charles Willoughby, M.D.; Cornelius Higden; and Edward Worth, M.D. Besides these, Peter Carewe, President of Munster in the reign of Elizabeth, gave to the Library a valuable collection of Irish Manuscripts.

In 1774, the sum of £100 was bequeathed to the Library by Thomas Holles, Esq., to be applied to the purchase of books written by English, Irish, or Scotchmen, upon Politics, Natural and Civil History, and Mathematics.

A very considerable addition was made to the Library in the year 1802, when the Fagel Library, consisting of upwards of 20,000 volumes, was purchased by the Board of Erasmus Smith for £10,000, and presented to the University. This valuable collection was made by M. Greffier Fagel, Pensionary of Holland, and in 1794, when the French invaded that country, was removed to England for sale, and there purchased for the College.

In the year 1805, a small but choice collection of books, including many *Editiones Principes* of the Classics, was bequeathed to the Library by Henry George Quin, Esq., under the conditions expressed in the following extract from his will, dated September 23, 1794:—

"I give and bequeath my large mahogany book-case, together with such of my books and manuscripts as are specified in a catalogue bound in red morocco leather, written in my own hand, and marked with the letters L.T.C.D., which book-case, books, and manuscripts, together with the catalogue itself, and the hammer which was presented to me at Amsterdam by Signor Crevanna, I give and bequeath for ever to the Provost and Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin, in order that they may be placed in the Library of the College. And as most of the books hereby bequeathed are of considerable value, and on that account the more liable to be stolen if placed in a situation easy of access, it is my will and desire that they be deposited, not in the great public room of the Library, but in that part of it called the Manuscript Room. And it is my will that the book-case hereby bequeathed which is to contain them, may be placed exactly in the centre of the side of the room, opposite to the door of entrance, and I desire that the words *Bibliotheca Quiniana*, in capital letters, two inches in height, and gilt on a dark-coloured ground, be put on the top of the two central doors of the aforesaid book-case, one word on each door. And it is my will and desire, that the said book-case be generally kept locked, and that it be never opened, or the books handled by any

person, but in presence of the librarian or his assistant, one of whom shall always keep the key thereof. And it is my desire that none of the books hereby bequeathed shall ever be taken out of the Manuscript Room. I desire likewise that none of them shall ever be rebound, or any new or additional covering or lettering of any kind be put upon them, but that they shall always remain precisely in the same state wherein they shall be found at the time of my decease. And I desire that a copy of the part of my will which relates to the disposal of my books be sent by my executors to the Provost and Senior Fellows, within one month after my decease, in order that my bequest may, in every particular, be fully carried into effect."

The Library is continually increased by copies of every book published in England. This privilege it enjoys by Act of Parliament,[a] 54 Geo. III. cap. 156.

In addition to gifts from Colonial and Foreign Governments, Universities, Academies, Institutions, and Societies, the following presentations were made to the Library between July 1, 1914, *and June* 30, 1915:—

Fontes Rerum Austriacarum.

Landt's Description of the Feroe Islands.
From the Provost.

A collection of classical authors from the library of the late Professor Keene.
From the Most Rev. The Bishop of Meath.

Rerum Italicarum Scriptores. The new edition of Muratori's Collection: 134 parts already published, with promise of future parts.
From A. H. Norway, Secretary of General Post Office.

B. Hippolyti oratio; B. Gregorii Nysseni epistola et tractatus. In a volume from the Library of Dr. Hort presented to Dr. Salmon.
From Rev. Dr. Gwynn.

Gulielmi Shakespeare Carmina quae Sonnets nuncupantur Latine reddita ab Aluredo Thoma Barton.
From Barton Memorial Committee.

Academia Groningana, 1614–1914.
From Robert Macalister, LL.D.

A collection of Papyri from Oxyrhynchus.
From Egypt Exploration Fund.

Record Society of Lancashire and Cheshire: vols. 1–68.
From R. S. Longworth-Dames.

Pakenham Letters, 1800–1815.
From The Earl of Longford.

The Book of Common Prayer; Catalogue of the collection of J. H. Benton, LL.D.
From J. H. Benton, Boston, U.S.A.

[a] The privilege was first given in the year 1801 (41 Geo. III. cap. 107). By 5 and 6 Victoria, chapter 45, the right of obtaining a copy of every book printed in the United Kingdom is confined to five Libraries viz.:—The British Museum; the Bodleian Library; the Public Library at Cambridge; the Library of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh; and the Library of Trinity College.

Four brooches in the Library of Trinity College. By E. C. R. Armstrong.
From Author, National Museum.

Photographs of Satchel of Book of Armagh.
From J. J. Buckley, National Museum.

Nooks and corners of Co. Kilkenny. By Paris Anderson.
From F. S. Marsh, M.A., Library, T.C.D.

A short history of Ireland. By Constantia Maxwell, M.A.
From Author.

The origin of the cult of Dionysos. By J. Rendel Harris. M.A.
From Author.

1. La femme dans l'antiquité grecque. Par G. Notor.
2. Catulle MS. de St. Germain des Prés, facsimilé.
From the Librarian.

A lecture on the history of the Parish of Balrothery compiled by R. Scriven.
From Author, Balbriggan.

Observations on obstetric auscultation. By Evory Kennedy, M.D. (*Dublin*, 1833).
From T. Percy C. Kirkpatrick, M.D.

Agincourt 1415—Waterloo 1815. By Sydney Humphries.
From Author, London.

The Dinkard, vol. xiv.
From Hormusji Cowasji Dinshah Adenwala, M.V.O.

Transcript of the Registers of the Worshipful Company of Stationers 1640–1708. Roxburghe Club.
From G. E. Briscoe Eyre.

Poems written in the year 1913.
From Robert Bridges, Litt.D., Poet Laureate.

Castle Baynard's Greeting to Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bart., Lord Mayor of London.
From the Castle Baynard Committee.

Biographical studies in Scottish Church history. By Anthony Mitchell, D.D., bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney.
From The Hale Memorial Fund.

Records of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters. Vol. II.
From the Company, London Wall.

Exeter Diocesan Architectural and Archæological Society's Transactions from 1842.
From the Society.

The Friendly sons of St. Patrick: 130th anniversary.
From the Secretary, New York.

A history of the University Club of New York. By J. W. Alexander.
From the President.

A collection of French and German books.
From the British Museum.

A collection of 17th and 18th century books.
From S. H. Tickell, B.A., London.

The lithurgical homilies of Narsai of Nisibis.

The Hundreds of Lifton and Tavistock.
From Rev. Oswald Reichel, B.C.L.

Basque tracts.
From E. S. Dodgson, M.A., Oxford.
Le volvox, and other papers.
From Ch. Janet, Beauvais.
Reports of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons, Ireland, 1901–1913.
Origin of the Prince Masons' Chapter No. 2, Dublin.
King Brian.
Papers on the forts and castles of Clare, Cork, &c.
From T. J. Westropp, M.A.
The Post Office: a play by Rabindranath Tagore.
J. M. Synge. By J. Masefield.
From Miss E. C. Yeats, Cuala Press.
Derecho internacional privado. Por Julian Restrepo-Hernandez.
From Author, Bogota.
Obituary notice of Dr. J. K. Ingram. By Sr. A. Aragon.
From Author, Mexico.
Descents of Mildmay and Shaw-Lefevre.
From C. H. S. Mildmay, London.
Historical papers submitted to the Christian Unity Association of Scotland by its special committee, 1911–13.
From Rev. Prof. Cooper, D.D., Glasgow.
The Scotts of Harperrig. By John A. Inglis.
From Author, Edinburgh.
Farquharson genealogies. By A. M. Mackintosh.
From Author, Nairn.
Descriptive Catalogue of the charters, pedigrees, &c., forming the Jackson collection at the Sheffield Public Library. Compiled by T. Walter Hall and A. Hermann Thomas.
From Compilers, Sheffield.
A speech delivered by Mr. Phillips in the case of Guthrie *v.* Sterne.
From Miss Allen, King's Lynn.
Clinical papers. By C. O. Hawthorne, M.D.
From Author, Hampstead.
Pedigree of Ker and Ker-Reid: compiled by C. L. Reid.
From Compiler, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
My path to Rome. By Robert F. Wilson.
From Author, Dublin.
The marriage of John of Gaunt and Blanche of Lancaster at Reading Abbey. By Jamieson B. Hurry, M.D.
From Author, Reading.
Patrik Vretblad: J. H. Roman, 1694–1758, Svenska musikens fader.
From Author, Stockholm.
The morphology and histology of a human embryo of 8·5 mm. By H. L. Barniville, M.B.
From Author, London.
Notes on modern Jainism. First steps in Gujerati. By Mrs. Sinclair Stevenson, Sc.D.
From Author, Rajkot.
My recollections of old times. By J. H. Edge, K.C.
From Author, Dublin.
The American spirit. By Oscar S. Straus.
From Author, New York.

Genealogy of the Carney family. By S. H. Carney.
From Author, New York.

The search for the original words of the Gospel. Lecture by E. S. Buchanan, M.A.
From Author, New York.

Catalogue of engraved portraits, views, &c., connected with the name Levis. By H. C. Levis.
From Author, London.

Why is America neutral? By Hyacinthe Ringrose.
From Author, New York.

Lord Byron's lameness.
From James Ward, Nottingham.

Cartoons and sketches from The Lepracaun, 1905–07.
From Miss Fitzpatrick, Dublin.

The Anti-Christ. By R. H. McCartney.
From Author, New York.

The tonsils and the voice. By R. B. Faulkner, M.D.
From Author, Pittsburgh.

History of the Langobards. By Paul the Deacon: transl. by Wm. Dudley Foulke, LL.D.
From Translator, Indiana.

The Zodiacal arrangement of the stars. By Rev. A. B. Grimaldi, M A.
From Author, London.

(1) Zarathustra, Philo, the Archæmenids, and Israel.
(2) Our own religion in ancient Persia.
By Dr. L. H. Mills.
From Author, Oxford.

The weather. By E. M. Darken.
From Author, Wellington, N.Z.

Poems and translations. By F. R. Marvin.
From Author, Albany, N.Y.

Sakuntala and her keepsake: from the Sanskrit by Roby Datta.
From Author, Calcutta.

Protective inoculation against cholera; and other papers. By W. M. Haffkine.
From Author, Calcutta.

Forms of Service; prepared by a committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in India.
From Rev. J. Sinclair Stevenson, B.D.

Athenæum: Testimonial to Henry R. Tedder.
From H. R. Tedder, F.S.A.

Great men and how they are produced. By Casper L. Redfield.
From Author, Chicago.

A geometrical vector algebra. Scientific theology. By T. P. Hall, M.D.
From Author, Vancouver.

Ind on war, and other verses. By D. A. Naik.
From Author, Bombay.

An ethical problem. By Albert Leffingwell, M.D.
From Author, New York.

The Austro-German hypocrisy and the Greek Church. By Rev. Peter Kohanek.
From Author, New York.

James Lind, pioneer of naval hygiene. By H. D. Rolleston, M.D., F.R.C.P.
From Author. R. N. Hospital, Haslar.

Catalogue of Library of Lt.-Col. J. P. Nicholson relating to the War of the Rebellion, 1861–66.
From the Owner, Philadelphia.

Abney Walker of Blyth and Clifton.
By Sylvanus Lucius Ward.
From Author.

1. The Yalkut of R. Machir on Amos to Habakkuk.
2. The Shekel-Hak-Kodesh of Moses de Leon.
3. The Iggereth Hamudoth of Elijah Hayyim.
Edited from the MSS. By A. W. Greenup, Litt.D.
From Editor, Highbury.

The number of volumes contained in the Library (including MSS.) was as follows:—

September, 1889,	218,241	September, 1902,	275,110
,, 1890,	221,336	,, 1903,	280,741
,, 1891,	224,586	,, 1904,	287,248
,, 1892,	228,037	,, 1905,	293,638
,, 1893,	231,538	,, 1906,	299,068
,, 1894,	235,093	,, 1907,	305,248
,, 1895,	238,606	,, 1908,	311,570
,, 1896,	241,818	,, 1909,	317,214
,, 1897,	244,887	,, 1910,	323,423
,, 1898,	251,876	,, 1911,	329,478
,, 1899,	257,323	,, 1912,	335,187
,, 1900,	264,075	,, 1913,	340,932
,, 1901,	269,939	,, 1914,	346,024

LENDING LIBRARY.

As the Royal Statutes by which the General Library is regulated forbid the removal of any book from its precincts, except for binding or other special cause, the Provost and Senior Fellows, many years since, established a Lending Library, consisting of books on the general subjects of collegiate study, which it was desirable that Students should be able to read in their own chambers, but which might prove too costly for ordinary purchase. The Lending Library receives constant augmentations of books, either from special donations, or from the proceeds of a grant made from time to time, out of the College funds.

The Lending Library contains an extensive collection of mathematical, classical, and theological books, as well as works connected with civil engineering. Medical Students are privileged to borrow books from the Medical Library of the College of Physicians.

The Lending Library is usually open for the lending and receipt of books, on three days in each week from 1.30 to 2.30 o'clock, P.M., during Term. A large room in the Museum Building is fitted up to receive the books of the Lending Library. Students can be furnished with Catalogues on application to the Clerk in charge of the Library.

THE LECKY LIBRARY.

In 1912, shortly before her death, Mrs. Lecky presented to Trinity College the Library of her husband, William Edward Hartpole Lecky, a collection of about 6000 volumes.

The Library is placed in the Council Room, and books may be borrowed from it by Fellows, Professors, Lecturers, Assistants to Professors, and by Students specially recommended by the Professor or Lecturer whose class they are attending.

Application is to be made to the Clerk of the Lending Library.

Astronomical Observatory of Trinity College.

THE Observatory is at Dunsink, five miles from the College. It is the official residence of the Royal Astronomer for Ireland. The principal instruments are a Meridian Circle by Pistor and Martins; a Chronograph by Grubb; a 12-inch refractor by Canchoix, presented by Sir James South, and a 15-inch silvered glass reflector by With, presented by Isaac Roberts, Esq., both of which are mounted equatorially. The Observatory is open from 7.30 to 9 P.M. on the first Saturday of the months September to April, inclusive. Special arrangements are made (through Tutors) in Hilary Term to enable Students to see the instruments, and have their use explained.

Time-Service.—The clock in the Museum Building and two clocks in the office of the Dublin Port and Docks Board are under the direct electrical control of the Mean-time Clock at the Observatory, and by a relay the control is extended to other clocks in Dublin. For the convenience of mariners a time-ball is dropped on week-days on the roof of the Port and Docks Office at one o'clock Greenwich mean time, by electrical arrangement.

Publications.—"Astronomical Observations and Researches made at Dunsink, the Observatory of Trinity College, Dublin" (printed by order of the Board of Trinity College):—

PART.

I. Results of Observations made with the South Refractor. 1870.
II. Further Researches on the Parallax of Stars, 1873.
III. Results of Observations made with the South Refractor. 1879.
IV. Mean Places of 321 Red Stars. 1882.
VI. Observations in search of Stars with an Annual Parallax. 1884.
V. Mean Places of 1012 Southern Stars. 1887.
VII. Mean Places of 717 Stars with large Proper Motions. 1896.
VIII. Mean Places of 1101 Stars with large Proper Motions. 1899.
IX. Mean Places of 321 Stars of reference for Clusters and of Zodiacal Stars. 1900.

Normal Climatological Station.

In January, 1904, the Provost and Senior Fellows established a Normal Climatological Station within the precints of Trinity College. The station occupies an open space in the Fellows' Garden, and is fully equipped.

A "Normal Climatological Station"—or "Second Order Station" of the International Classification—is one at which readings are taken each day at 9 A.M. and at 9 P.M., local time, and which is provided with the following instruments properly verified and exposed:—barometer, dry-bulb, wet-bulb, maximum and minimum thermometers, and rain-gauge. In addition to these instruments, the equipment of the Trinity College Meteorological Observatory includes a Campbell-Stokes sunshine-recorder and two-earth thermometers, of which the bulbs are placed underground at a depth of one foot and of four feet respectiveiy.

The Meteorological Observatory is under the superintendence of Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy, W. E. Thrift, M.A., F.T.C.D. Practical demonstrations of the use of the instruments are given by the Professor or his Assistants to Students of the School of Physic in Ireland, Engineering, and other Students from time to time during Term.

The observations are taken by an Undergraduate or Graduate in Arts, appointed each year by the Provost and Senior Fellows, on the nomination of Erasmus Smith's Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy.

Buildings of Trinity College.[a]

Of the buildings of the original College of Queen Elizabeth no portion now remains.

A grant was made by the Corporation of Dublin, July 20, 1592, in which the bounds of Trinity College are recited as follows (Thomas Smith, Mayor, George Kennedy and John Myles, Sheriffs)

"Sicut se extendunt in longitudinem a campo vocato Anglice Hoggin Greene ex parte occidentali usque ad terram nuper Monasterii Beatæ Mariæ Virginis juxta Dublin nunc in tennure Johannis Dongan generosi; ex parte orientali et sicut jacet in latitudine a venella quæ ducit ad fontem St. Patricii ex parte australi usque ad terram prædictam nuper Monasterii Beatæ Mariæ Virginis et flumen Anliffey ex boreali parte."

In 1695-6 there were 144 hearths in Trinity College.

LIBRARY.

The foundation of the Library was laid May 12, 1712, the Provost and Fellows having obtained a grant of £5000 from Queen Anne, on the address of the Irish House of Commons, for the purpose of building a Library. The building itself was finished in 1724, but some years elapsed before it was prepared for the reception of books. The total cost was about £17,000, of which £15,000 in all was provided by the Parliament. The architect was Thomas Burgh.

The Long Room is 209 feet in length and 40 feet in breadth. 8 feet 4 inches being occupied on either side by the Stalls.

In 1743 Dr. Gilbert bequeathed a sum of £500 to purchase busts for the Long Room. Among the busts first placed in the Library, which were executed by Roubillac, is one of Dean Swift, which was presented to the College, in 1745, by the Senior Sophister Class. The busts of Lord Plunket and M'Cullagh are by Christopher Moore; that of Sir William Hamilton by the late J. H. Foley; that of Provost Humphrey Lloyd is by A. Bruce Joy.

In 1890 it was decided to enlarge the Library by enclosing the colonnades.

PRINTING HOUSE.

The Printing House was built between 1726 and 1734, by Dr. Stearne, Bishop of Clogher and Vice-Chancellor of the University.

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[a] For most of the statements contained under this head, the Editor is indebted to the kindness of the late Dr. Stubbs.

DINING HALL.

The Dining Hall was erected between 1740 and 1745. It contains a number of portraits, chiefly of Chancellors of the University.

The portrait of Frederick Prince of Wales, over the entrance, was painted by Hudson, master of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and was presented to Trinity College by George III. Its frame was carved by G. Gibbons, and was originally in Windsor Castle.

FRONT OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The West Front of Trinity College was erected in 1759, the architect being Sir William Chambers, who constructed Somerset House in London. The College received £40,000 from George II. upon the address of the Irish House of Commons, for the purpose of building this Front and the adjoining Parliament Square.

The statues of Goldsmith and of Burke, standing in front of the College, executed by J. H. Foley, were erected by public subscription in 1864 and 1868.

PROVOST'S HOUSE.

The Provost's House was erected in 1760, at a cost of £13,000, by Provost Andrews. It is a fac-simile of a house designed by the Earl of Burlington, and erected for General Wade, in Piccadilly, London.

The Provost's House contains original portraits of Queen Elizabeth and Archbishop Ussher, painted by Zuccheri, and a fine portrait of the Duke of Bedford, by Gainsborough.

PUBLIC THEATRE.

The Public Theatre, usually called the Examination Hall, was opened in 1787. It contains a Monument to Provost Baldwin (who died in 1758), and a number of portraits. Those of Queen Elizabeth and Archbishop Ussher are copies of the original portraits in the Provost's House. That of Bishop Berkeley is copied from a picture in Lambeth Palace. The portrait of Edmund Burke was painted by Hopner.

In the gallery is the case belonging to the organ of the old chapel. This organ was built in Holland for a church in Spain, but was taken from the Spaniards in Vigo Bay, 1702, and repaired and enlarged in 1705. It was presented to the College by the Second Duke of Ormonde.

CHAPEL OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

The present Chapel is the third which has existed in Trinity College. It was opened in 1798, and cost £22,000. It contains three painted glass windows:—

One, representing the Recapitulation of the Law by Moses and

the Restoration of the Jews, was erected in memory of Richard Graves, D.D., author of "Lectures on the Pentateuch," by his son and other relatives, in 1865.

The corresponding window on the other side of the Communion Table was erected in 1867, in memory of Bishop Berkeley, by the Right Honourable Robert Richard Warren, Judge of the Court of Probate.

The central window, directly over the Communion Table, was painted in Munich, and was erected in memory of Archbishop Ussher, by Dr. Butcher, late Bishop of Meath, in 1867.

The Chapel which preceded the present was consecrated in 1686. Its dimensions were the same as those of the present structure.

CAMPANILE.

The Campanile was erected in 1853, by Lord John George Beresford, Archbishop of Armagh and Chancellor of the University. The Bell, which was cast at Gloucester in 1744, weighs 31 cwt. 12 lbs.; and its clapper 2 cwt. 13 lbs.

MUSEUM BUILDING.

This Building was erected by the Provost and Senior Fellows in 1857.

It contains the Museums of Geology, and Mineralogy, and of Engineering Models, the Drawing Room of the Engineering School, the Room of the Lending Library, a Physical Lecture Room, the Lecture Room of the Schools of Divinity and Law, and a number of other Lecture Rooms. It contains also a Clock in electric connexion with the Observatory clock at Dunsink.

MEDICAL SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

These comprise three blocks.

In the middle one are:—

I. The Anatomical Department, which includes a large Dissecting Room with electric light; a Bone Room, in which are Sections of the frozen body, and various preparations and models illustrating the Development and the Topography of the Brain; a Lecture Theatre, with a powerful projecting Lantern; the Professors' rooms.

II. The Chemical Science School, including four general Laboratories, as well as special Laboratories for Quantitative and Gas Analysis; a Balance Room; a Chemical Museum, in which are a number of the rarer Chemical substances; a large Lecture Theatre; the Professors' rooms and laboratory.

III. A spacious Pathological Museum (see p. 276), with rooms for the Professor of Surgery.

IV. The Department of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, including a Laboratory, a Museum (see p. 276), and the Professors' rooms.

V. Two Lecture Theatres, Professors' rooms, the Office of the Registrar of the School, a Tutorial Class Room and a Students' Luncheon Room.

This part of the block was completed in 1887.

VI. The Museum of Anatomy and Zoology (see p. 276), completed in 1876.

At the north end of the Zoological Museum is the block containing the Department of Institutes of Medicine, which includes a large Laboratory for Histology, a Theatre in which the Lectures in Physiology are given, and the Professors' rooms. This block was finished in 1878; and subsequently enlarged in 1901.

On the south of the middle block is the School of Pathology, which contains a large Laboratory, a Theatre, the Lecturer's room, and a number of work and preparation rooms. In this building also accommodation is at present provided for the Department of Röntgen photography.

This building was completed in 1898.

All the Theatres have their seats numbered consecutively, one being assigned to each Student on entering for the corresponding course of Lectures.

SQUARES.

The Front Square, also known as Parliament Square, was erected along with the West Front.

The Library Square contains the oldest buildings in College, some of which were standing in the latter part of the seventeenth century.

The greater part of Botany Bay Square was built about the year 1816.

The New Square was begun in 1838, and finished in 1844.

GRADUATES' MEMORIAL.

The north side of the Library Square, which contained the old houses numbered 28 to 31, was demolished in 1899.

The Graduates' Memorial occupies the centre of the new building which has been erected in the space thus vacated, and contains a theatre, a library, a reading room, recreation rooms, rooms for the use of the College Societies, cloak rooms, &c.

The wings of the new building contain forty sets of single students' chambers, and the entrances are at the east and west ends.

LABORATORY OF EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

The Laboratory of Experimental Physics was completed during the Summer of 1906. It is the gift of Viscount Iveagh; his Lordship contributing a sum of £16,500 for its construction and equipment. The actual cost of building was £14,708; of the fittings £1292; and the balance of nearly £500 has been laid out on Scientific Instruments.

The interior is designed so as to provide special accommodation for Students engaged in research, as well as to meet all the requirements of a large teaching laboratory. Several research rooms, furnished with every convenience in the way of scientific fittings, as well as class rooms for teaching the great divisions of Physical Science, Heat, Light, Electricity and Magnetism, are provided. There are also a large class room for introductory teaching, and a lecture theatre, seating 132, fitted with the latest facilities for demonstration.

The city current is laid on throughout the building, and a continuous current is supplied from a large storage battery in the basement.

The Architect was Mr. W. C. Marshall of London.

The annual outlay upon the upkeep of this Department is in part defrayed by the Board, and in part derived from a fund contributed by the Graduates and friends of the University during the years 1903–1906 [see Calendar Vol. III.]. From this fund an annual income of £350 is assigned to the Laboratory of Experimental Physics.

BOTANICAL LABORATORY.

The New School of Botany was opened at the beginning of Michaelmas Term, 1907. It was built and equipped through the munificence of Viscount Iveagh at a cost of about £7950, and endowed with an income of £280 *per annum* by public subscription to the Science Fund. The Building contains a Lecture Theatre, a large Laboratory to accommodate practical classes of 60 students, various Class Rooms, and Research Laboratories, and a small Library. The Building is equipped throughout with the various appliances and apparatus required for Botanical Instruction and Research. In 1912, partly by contribution from Viscount Iveagh, and partly by contribution from the Board, a Herbarium was added at a cost of about £800.

Undergraduate Ordinary Examination Papers.

1914–1915.

Michaelmas Term, 1914.

AUTUMN ENTRANCE.

OCTOBER.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Find the simplest value of the expression

$$\left\{\frac{x+a-b}{x+b-a}+\frac{x+b-a}{x+a-b}\right\}\left\{\frac{x^2+2ab-a^2-b^2}{x^2-2ab+a^2+b^2}\right\}.$$

2. Divide

$$x^4-3x^3+3x^2-3x+2 \quad \text{by} \quad x^2-3x+2.$$

3. Find the value of

$$abc+2fgh-af^2-bg^2-ch^2,$$

when

$$a=1, \quad b=-3, \quad c=3, \quad f=4, \quad g=2, \quad h=-1.$$

4. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x-1}{6}+\frac{2x-1}{13}+\frac{x-7}{3}=2.$$

5. Multiply x^2+3x+2 by x^2-5x+4.

6. Find the square root of 449·44.

7. Find the amount of £3000 in 4 years at 10 per cent. compound interest.

8. If A can do a piece of work in 5 days, and B in 6 days, how long will A and B, working together, take to do it?

9. A man buys 50 shares of 4 per cent. stock at 75, and after three years he sells out at 70. At what price must he invest in a 4½ per cent. stock to maintain his income?

10. Find the present value of £500, due three years and three months hence, at 5 per cent. per annum.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. WILKINS.

1. Give an account of the origin of the Cabinet.

2. What was the date of the Septennial Act? Discuss the policy of this measure.

3. Mention the English Colonies acquired during the reign of George II.

4. Write a brief history of the establishment of the Independence of the United States.

5. Explain the aims and objects of the Chartists.

6. Draw a map of the coast of Germany, marking the important towns and rivers.

7. Sketch the eastern theatre of the present war in Europe.

8. Draw a map of Africa, showing the German Protectorates.

9. Where are the French Colonies situated?

10. What possessions has Germany in the Pacific Ocean?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. KENNEDY.

Translate into Latin:—

1. Since the war began more than 500,000 men have become soldiers.

2. The general ordered cavalry to be sent forward to ascertain how far the enemy had advanced.

3. On the receipt of this intelligence some were filled with joy, others with sorrow.

4. The mother went home rejoicing because she had found her children.

5. Those dogs of yours must be sent away, for they disturb the neighbours by barking.

6. Accordingly, they determined to get rid of him; and for this end they sent him out, as if to reconnoitre, with a party of soldiers, who were secretly instructed to murder him. Having discovered their design, he set his back against a rock, and resolved to sell his life dear. Many of his assailants fell, and the rest stood at bay around him, not venturing to come within a sword's length; till one or two climbed up the rock behind and crushed the brave old man with massive stones. But the manner of his death could not be kept hidden from the army; and the generals only prevented an outbreak by honouring him with a magnificent funeral.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

FRENCH.

1. Translate into English :—

La grande route d'Artois et de Flandre est longue et triste. Elle s'étend en ligne droite, sans arbres, sans fossés, dans des campagnes unies. Au mois de mars 1815, je passai sur cette route, et je fis une rencontre que je n'ai point oubliée depuis.

Mes camarades étaient en avant, sur la route, à la suite du roi Louis XVIII. Un fer perdu avait retardé mon cheval. En examinant avec attention la route, j'y remarquai, à un quart de lieue environ, un petit point noir qui marchait. Cela me fit plaisir, c'était quelqu'un.

2. Rewrite the following sentences, putting all verbs into the pluperfect indicative :—

(*a*) Elle s'étend en ligne droite.

(*b*) Je passai sur cette route.

(*c*) Cela me fit plaisir.

2. *Je fis une rencontre que je n'ai point oubliée depuis.*

Put *une rencontre* in the plural, and rewrite the sentence, making any other necessary change.

3. *Cela me fit plaisir, c'était quelqu'un.*

Write a sentence meaning the opposite of *c'était quelqu'un.*

4. Translate into French :—

The captain was sitting in front of the house. Suddenly he saw a little girl who was coming towards him. She was driving some geese before her. He got up and spoke to her.

GERMAN.

5. Translate into English :—

In den Jahren 1818 und 1819 verliessen viele schwäbische Bauern ihre Heimat und gründeten in Georgien mehrere Kolonien, die sich bald in einem höchst blühenden Zustand befanden. Leider erlitten sie einen schweren Schlag im Jahre 1826, durch einen Ueberfall der Kurden und Tartaren unter persischen Anführern. Am meisten litt die Kolonie Katharinenfeld. Die Räuberbanden plünderten die Häuser, steckten sie in Brand, und schleppten viele Frauen und Kinder in die Gefangenschaft, nachdem sie mehrere Bauern erschlagen hatten.

6. Translate into German :—

A smaller man than Wellington could hardly have been blamed for failure under such trying circumstances. It would almost seem that but for the existence of Wellington the whole course of history would have been altered. Few would care to assert that any other English general could have brought the Peninsular War to a successful conclusion.

7. Rewrite the first sentence of question 5, putting all verbs into the pluperfect indicative.

8. Write out the date 1826 in full in German.

9. *Am meisten litt die Kolonie Katharinenfeld.*
Rewrite this sentence, putting the verb into the present indicative.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. The European War.
2. Germany.
3. The Irish Volunteers.
4. Your favourite Novel.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

NOVEMBER.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. Simplify, by removing brackets,
$$-[a-\{a+(x-a)-(x-a)-a\}-2a].$$

2. Solve the equation
$$\frac{x}{4}-\frac{x+10}{5}+\frac{19}{4}=x-1-\frac{x-2}{3}.$$

3. Divide $x^4+x^2y^2+y^4$ by x^2+xy+y^2.

4. Find the factors of
$$x^2-5x+6, \quad x^2-12x-13.$$

5. Find the sum of
$$\frac{1}{x^2-3x+2}, \quad \frac{-2}{x^2-5x+6}, \quad \frac{1}{x^2-4x+3}$$

6. Solve the equation
$$\frac{x-1}{x-3}-\frac{x-3}{x-5}=\frac{x-5}{x-7}-\frac{x-7}{x-9}.$$

7. Multiply £199 19*s.* 11*d.* by 199.

8. What decimal of £125 6*s.* 8*d.* is £14 2*s.*?

9. What sum invested to-day at 4 per cent. per annum simple interest will amount to £344 14*s.* 3*d.* in $2\frac{1}{4}$ years?

10. Which is the better investment—$4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Stock at 96, or $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. at 79, and what is the difference of income on £1000 invested in each?

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. CANNING.

1. Give a brief outline (with dates) of the chief events during the Commonwealth.

2. Write brief notes on the following:—Robert Bruce, Perkin Warbeck, Cardinal Wolsey, Thomas Cranmer, Walter Raleigh, Titus Oates, Marlborough, George Washington.

3. Give (with dates) ten of the most important events of Queen Victoria's reign.

4. State what you know of:—The Rye House Plot, the Walcheren Expedition, the Alabama Affair, the Peninsular War, the Plantation of Ulster.

5. Draw an outline map of France, marking the position of the following:—The Aisne, the Marne, the Seine, Bordeaux, Lille, Calais, Dunkirk, Verdun, Lyons, Marseilles.

6. For what are the following remarkable:—Kronstadt, Gibraltar, Essen, Louvain, Port Arthur, Aden, Milan, Toul, Warsaw, Berlin, Trieste?

7. Enumerate the chief causes that modify climate, and illustrate by examples.

8. Name the chief products of Russia, Galicia, Canada, China, Norway, Belgium, Holland.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. TATE.

Put into Latin:—

1. I had rather die than be a slave.

2. He said that he would never banish the good and wise.

3. He wishes to return home in order to stand for the consulship.

4. I am afraid he will not come to-day.

5. After noonday the king, seeing that the strength and spirits of his men were now so much restored, that they were likely to shrink from no danger, and stood up prepared for fighting, threw open two gates, and having made a sudden sally surprised the enemy who were taken unawares and looking for nothing of the kind. Great numbers they surround and slay.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

French.

1. Translate into English :—

Marcel s'élança le premier et tendit la main à Béatrix, ensuite à Guy, que la surprise clouait sur place. Les enfants se décidèrent enfin à gravir le marchepied et à s'asseoir sur les confortables banquettes du véhicule, et, les deux hommes s'étant placés à l'avant, l'automobile fila, rapide et silencieuse, le long de la route forestière.

2. Rewrite the following sentences, putting the verbs italicized into the pluperfect indicative :—

(*a*) Marcel *s'élança* le premier et *tendit* la main à Béatrix.

(*b*) Les enfants *se décidèrent* enfin à s'asseoir.

3. Translate into French :—

He sat down, and began to speak. This is what he said: 'I am a Belgian. Driven from my country by the Germans, I have taken refuge in Ireland. I have lost all I possessed. My two sons are fighting against the enemy. I am seventy years old, and I cannot hope to return to Belgium.'

German.

4. Translate into English :—

Im Jahre des Heiles 1846, als der strenge Winter war, hat sich der Freiherr Franz von Scharfental auf der Jagd verirrt und sechs Tage und sechs Nächte in einer Holzknechthütte des Hochgebirges bei einer armen Familie, mit welcher er förmlich eingeschneit wurde, zugebracht. Er wäre alldort Todes gestorben, wenn nicht noch zu rechter Zeit der Vater der Familie, den der Baron einige Tage früher, als dies geschehen, einsperren liess, von seiner Haft frei geworden wäre und mit andern Gebirgsleuten die Bewohner der Hütte gerettet hätte.

5. Translate into German the passage given in question 3, above.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

[*Choose* ONE *subject.*]

1. Small nations.
2. The value of sea-power.
3. Winter.
4. Music.

GENERAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Michaelmas Term, 1914.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. FRY.

1. Show how to find approximately by means of a celestial globe the time at which the Sun will rise on a given day at a given place.

2. What is a Deviation Error in the adjustment of the Transit Instrument, and how may it be detected?

3. Describe the light received from the Sun at the North and South Poles during a year, taking account of Twilight.

4. Prove that the greatest breadth of the illuminated surface of a planet which is turned towards the Earth is proportional to the exterior angle subtended at the planet by the Earth and Sun.

5. Draw a diagram of the path of the Earth round the Sun, inserting the line of solstices, the line of equinoxes, and the line of apsides; and giving the dates approximately at which the Earth crosses these lines.

6. Prove the following formula for the horizontal parallax P of the Moon in terms of her meridian zenith distances z, z', as observed simultaneously from two places on the same meridian whose latitudes are l, l':—

$$P = \frac{z + z' - l - l'}{\sin z + \sin z'}.$$

7. Assuming the Moon's Synodic Period to be $29\frac{1}{2}$ days, calculate her Sidereal Period to the nearest hour.

8. Find the radius and position of a certain circular portion of the celestial sphere, as seen from the centre of the Earth, which is such that if the Moon enters it, she is eclipsed.

9. Draw a diagram of the celestial sphere to show the angles which, measured in hours, are equal to the mean time, the apparent time, the sidereal time, and the equation of time respectively; and state about each of these angles whether it increases uniformly, or not, or almost uniformly.

10. What is the longitude of a place A on the Earth, knowing that it is 5 a.m. mean time there when it is 2 p.m. mean time at a place B whose longitude is 9 hours west?

ETHICS.

MR. ROGERS.

[*Only* SIX *questions to be attempted.*]

1. What is the meaning of Positive Morality?
What is the main problem of Ethics?
Distinguish between Subjective and Objective Good.

2. Describe Plato's conception of Justice, and show its relation to Wisdom, Temperance, and Courage.

3. Give Aristotle's definition of Virtue.
What are the characteristics of true (ethical) Courage? What distinguishes ethical Courage from other forms of Courage? Give some examples of these other forms.

4. Give a short criticism of Hobbes' doctrine of Egoism.

5. How does Butler show that 'there are as real and the same kind of indications in human nature that we were made for society and to do good to our fellow-creatures as that we were intended to take care of our own life and health and private good'?

6. What are the three Postulates of Morality according to Kant? How does he establish them?

7. Describe Spencer's theory of Egoism and Altruism? How is a compromise between them to be effected?

8. Mackenzie divides 'laws' into four classes? Give illustrations of each of these.

9. What are the chief features of the Stoic Ethics?

ENGLISH ESSAY.

MR. WILKINS.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. Commerce and War.

2. England's relations towards India.

3. Julius Caesar, (*a*) as we see him in Shakspere's play, and as he is represented in the words of (*b*) Brutus and of (*c*) Antony.

4. The characters of Cassius and Casca.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. FRASER.

1. Prove the usual method for obtaining the resultant of any number of coplanar couples.

2. A circular table has three legs at equal distances round its circumference: find the greatest weight that can be placed at a point diametrically opposite one leg without upsetting the table.

3. A mass of 50 lbs. hangs on a rope from a balloon: find the tension if the rope when

(*a*) the balloon is ascending with a uniform velocity of 8 feet per second;

(*b*) the balloon is ascending with a uniform acceleration of 8 feet per second per second;

(*c*) the balloon is ascending with a uniform acceleration of 'g' feet per second per second.

4. A shot of mass 20 lbs. is projected from a gun whose mass is 5 tons with a velocity of 1600 feet per second: find the velocity of recoil.

5. The upper side of a sluice-gate is $13\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the surface of the water, its dimensions being 3 feet vertical by 2 feet horizontal: calculate the resultant thrust.

6. A cylindrical diving-bell 18 feet high is sunk until its top is 5 feet below the surface of the water. If the height of the water-barometer is 34 feet, how far will the water rise in the bell?

7. A Nicholson's hydrometer weighs 3·8 oz., and a weight of 1·7 oz. is necessary to sink it to a fixed mark in water; a weight of 8·3 oz. is necessary to sink it to the same mark in a liquid.
Find the specific gravity of the liquid.

8. Write a short note on the use of spectacles.

9. Explain the construction of a compound refracting microscope.

10. Write a short note on 'the dispersion of light.'

CLASSICS.

MR. MOONEY.

[1.]

Translate:—

Si prodesse tuis paulloque benignius ipsum
Te tractare voles, accedes siccus ad unctum.
'Si pranderet olus patienter, regibus uti
Nollet Aristippus.' 'Si sciret regibus uti,
Fastidiret olus, qui me notat.' Utrius horum
Verba probes et facta, doce, vel iunior audi,
Cur sit Aristippi potior sententia; namque
Mordacem Cynicum sic eludebat, ut aiunt:
'Scurror ego ipse mihi, populo tu; rectius hoc et
Splendidius multo est. Equus ut me portet, alat rex,
Officium facio: tu poscis vilia rerum,
Dante minor, quamvis fers te nullius egentem.'

Omnis Aristippum decuit color et status et res,
Tentantem maiora, fere praesentibus aequum.
Contra, quem duplici panno patientia velat,
Mirabor, vitae via si conversa decebit.

HORACE.

1. Who was Aristippus? Explain *duplici panno*.

2. Give the principal parts of *contingo, alo, pasco, cado*.

3. What do you know of Medea, Alcaeus, Aeschylus, Callimachus?

4. What is the Latin for—vine, olive, granary, whetstone, marsh, boar, leech, thumb, dish, jaundice?

5. What description does Horace give of himself in the *Epistles*?

[II.]

Translate:—

εἰ ἄρα τὸν πρῶτον λόγον διασώσομεν, τοὺς φύλακας ἡμῖν τῶν ἄλλων πασῶν δημιουργιῶν ἀφειμένους δεῖν εἶναι δημιουργοὺς ἐλευθερίας τῆς πόλεως πάνυ ἀκριβεῖς καὶ μηδὲν ἄλλο ἐπιτηδεύειν, ὅ τι μὴ εἰς τοῦτο φέρει, οὐδὲν δὴ δέοι ἂν αὐτοὺς ἄλλο πράττειν οὐδὲ μιμεῖσθαι· ἐὰν δὲ μιμῶνται, μιμεῖσθαι τὰ τούτοις προσήκοντα εὐθὺς ἐκ παίδων, ἀνδρείους, σώφρονας, ὁσίους, ἐλευθέρους, καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα πάντα, τὰ δὲ ἀνελεύθερα μήτε ποιεῖν μήτε δεινοὺς εἶναι μιμήσασθαι, μηδὲ ἄλλο μηδὲν τῶν αἰσχρῶν, ἵνα μὴ ἐκ τῆς μιμήσεως τοῦ εἶναι ἀπολαύσωσιν. ἢ οὐκ ᾔσθησαι, ὅτι αἱ μιμήσεις, ἐὰν ἐκ νέων πόρρω διατελέσωσιν, εἰς ἕθη τε καὶ φύσιν καθίστανται καὶ κατὰ σῶμα καὶ φωνὰς καὶ κατὰ τὴν διάνοιαν; Καὶ μάλα, ἦ δ' ὅς.—PLATO.

1. Parse διασώσομεν, ἀφειμένους, μιμῶνται, ᾔσθησαι, ἕθη.

2. Give the meanings of: ἐρεθίζειν, ἐγρηγορώς, δοτέον, κόνις, ἄκρατος, ἀσκεῖν, πιλίδια.

3. What is 'the Phoenician tale' introduced in the *Republic*?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

Translate into Latin:—

Accordingly, Caesar decided to send envoys to Ariovistus, requesting him to name some spot for a conference, midway between their respective quarters, and saying that he wished to discuss with him political affairs and matters of the utmost importance to both parties. Ariovistus told the envoys in reply that, if he had wanted anything from Caesar, he would have gone to him in person, and that Caesar, if he wanted anything from him, must act in the same way. Besides, he could not venture to go without his army into the districts occupied by Caesar, and he could not concentrate his troops without collecting a large quantity of stores, which would involve great labour. Moreover, he was at a loss to understand what business Caesar, or for that matter the Roman People, had in his part of Gaul, which he had conquered by the sword.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English:—

Either,

Depuis lors, il y eut une inimitié établie entre le sergent et Mayrargues. Elle prenait toutes les formes, celle surtout des petites vexations qu'un chef, particulièrement un sous-officier, peut infliger à ses hommes. Quand une corvée se présentait, Mayrargues était désigné trois fois sur quatre pour la faire. 'Pas de chance,' disaient les camarades, qui n'avaient pas tardé à reconnaître que le Provençal valait autant qu'un Béarnais et qu'un Limousin. A l'exercice, le sergent, qui se connaissait en beaux alignements, clignait l'œil gauche, et gravement rectifiait les positions: 'Numéro trois, ouvrez le pied droit; numéro quatre, effacez les épaules; numéro sept, rentrez le ventre; comment tenez-vous votre fusil, numéro onze? est-ce que c'est un balai'? Pour un bouton mal cousu, pour une tache sur la buffleterie, Mayrargues était rabroué, tandis que d'autres, moins bien astiqués et moins bien tenus, défilaient sans recevoir la moindre observation sous l'œil partial du sergent.

Or,

In diesem Memoire wird darauf hingewiesen, dass die von Serbien ausgegangene Bewegung, die sich zum Ziele gesetzt hat, die südlichen Teile Oesterreich-Ungarns von der Monarchie loszureissen um sie mit Serbien zu einer staatlichen Einheit zu verbinden, weit zurückgreift. Diese in ihren Endzielen stets gleichbleibende und nur in ihren Mitteln und an Intensität wechselnde Propaganda erreichte zur Zeit der Annexionskrise ihren Höhepunkt und trat damals offen mit ihren Tendenzen hervor. Während einerseits die gesamte serbische Presse zum Kampfe gegen die Monarchie aufrief, bildeten sich — von anderen Propagandamitteln abgesehen — Assoziationen, die diese Kämpfe vorbereiteten, unter denen die Narodna Odbrana an Bedeutung hervorragte. Aus einem revolutionären Komittee hervorgegangen, konstituierte sich diese vom Belgrader Auswärtigen Amte völlig abhängende Organisation unter Leitung von Staatsmännern und Offizieren, darunter dem General Jankovie und dem ehemaligen Minister Ivanovie.

2. Translate into French *or* German:—

'I came to America,' he says, 'to see men and women, and not simply bricks and mortar; to understand a national life rather than to moan over sooty cities and industrial wildernesses. Hundreds of thousands of healthy Europeans passed annually to America. I wanted to know what this asylum or refuge of our wanderers actually was, and what was the life and hope it offered.'

Then, months later, when he had tramped some six hundred American miles, and talked to all manner of persons, he realized that America was 'superlatively a place of hope.' He says:—

'I had been continually asking myself, "What *is* America? What *is*

this new nation? How are they different from us at home in England?" And one morning the answer came to me. They are fundamentally people who have crossed the Atlantic Ocean, and we are stay-at-homes. . . . We live in a tradition; they live in an expectation. We are remedying the old state; they are building the new.'

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. W. E. THRIFT.

1. Define the 'humidity' of the atmosphere, and explain fully a method of measuring it.

2. Describe the experiments by which it has been shown that heat is a form of energy, and describe a method of determining the number of units of work required to raise a gram of water through 1° C.

3. Explain what is meant by connecting up two cells (*a*) in series and (*b*) in parallel.

Show how to calculate the current they will send in each case through a circuit of known resistance, if the voltage and internal resistance of the cells are known.

4. Describe the principal parts of the electric telegraph.

5. Explain what is meant by 'selective absorption,' and describe experiments illustrative of it.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

1. The specific heat of gold is 0·0324: calculate its approximate atomic weight. The equivalent of gold, determined by analysis of its chloride, is 65·73: calculate its exact atomic weight.

2. Describe the action of heat on sulphur. Give an account of the chief allotropic modifications of sulphur, stating how they may be prepared.

3. Explain the chemical relationship between ethyl alcohol, acetaldehyde, and acetic acid. By what reactions would you identify each of these substances?

4. Describe the chemical and physical properties of copper, silver, and gold, and compare them with those of the alkali metals.

5. Write the formulæ for (*a*) chloral, (*b*) chloroform. How are these substances prepared? Describe their properties.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

MR. BASTABLE.

1. Explain clearly the 'general principles which govern the financial action of Parliament.'

Or,

Give an account of the development of the reports of parliamentary debates.

2. What are the considerations which should be taken into account in determining the proper constitution of local governing bodies?

Or,

Discuss the evidence in favour of the proposition that 'speculative thought is one of the chief elements of social power.'

3. Show the part taken by the House of Lords in respect to (*a*) private bill legislation, (*b*) the criticism of the Ministry.

Or,

Bring out fully the peculiar position of the Ministry in England as the body initiating legislation. How has this position been attained?

4. Estimate the advantages of production on a large scale. In what classes of industry are these advantages most pronounced? Is there any limit to the expansion of an industrial establishment?

Or,

Consider the relation of 'interest' to 'profit.' Is there a tendency to equality in the case of either interest or profit?

5. What were the objects intended to be secured by the Bank Charter Act (1844)? Trace concisely the effects of this measure on the English banking system.

Or,

Examine the new war taxation by applying the canons of taxation to the several items of increased charge.

EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

[Candidates must attempt questions from each section.]

[A.]

1. What is the *rôle* of the kinæsthetic sensations in the acquirement of knowledge?

2. What is the part played by ideals in education?

3. What does Bagley mean by the practical judgment? How does he show that it involves analysis, synthesis, comparison, and abstraction?

[B.]

4. Give the substance of Newman's criticism on Bacon's methods and aims.

5. Compare Newman's description of the well-educated man with that of Huxley as quoted by Monroe.

6. Compare the views of Newman and Spencer as to the criteria by which we should judge of the worth of knowledge.

7. By what reasons does Spencer seek to justify his contention that the discipline of consequences is the best? Does he hold this to apply in all cases?

[C.]

8. What, according to Monroe, is Herbart's conception and purpose of education?

9. Give some account of the Froebelian conception of education, as set forth in *The Education of Man*.

10. Monroe gives four interpretations of the place of education in social economy?

EDUCATION.

MR. CANNING.

[N.B.—All the questions *may* be, and at least one *must* be, attempted from each Section.]

[A.]

1. In his *Education by Development* Froebel holds that the law of unity is the fundamental law of education. Give the substance of his statements in support of this view.

2. Give an outline of Professor L. F. Ward's contribution to educational theory in his *Dynamic Sociology*.

3. Give as detailed an account as you can of the Philanthropic Educational Movement originating among the German peoples in the seventeenth century.

[B.]

4. Estimate the part played by *Ideals* in education. Give Bagley's analysis of an Ideal.

5. Psychological investigation has shown that ability to revive concrete sense-impressions involves several factors? Which of these do you hold to be the most important?

6. Explain fully what is meant by the statement: 'The finished product of a conceptual judgment may itself function as a condensed experience in facing new situations.'

[c.]

7. Give fully Newman's reasons why he would 'enlarge the range of studies which a University professes.'

8. Give the substance of Newman's remarks on 'Knowledge viewed in relation to Professional Skill.'

[d.]

9. Summarize Spencer's views on 'Object-lessons.' What is his most telling criticism on the method in vogue in his time?

10. 'True Science and True Religion are twin-sisters.' Quote the substance of Spencer's remarks.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS AND SENIOR SOPHISTER SUPPLEMENTALISTS.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. ROBERTS.

1. Show that all the superior planets, with the exception of Mars, appear always with a sensibly full face.

2. Write a note on the pendulum experiment of Foucault.

3. The interval, in the case of Venus, between two successive conjunctions being 584 days, find the periodic time of this planet.

4. Write out Bode's Laws of the distances of the planets from the Sun.

5. Assuming Kepler's Laws and the distance of Jupiter as given by Bode's Law, calculate approximately the periodic time of Jupiter in years.

6. Explain how the height of a lunar mountain may be determined.

7. Show that there is more moonlight in winter than in summer.

8. What relation exists between the mean longitudes of the first three satellites of Jupiter?

9. Write a note on the physical cause of precession.

10. How may the velocity of light be determined?

PSYCHOLOGY.

MR. ROGERS.

Junior Sophisters.

[Five of the following.]

1. What is a 'psychical process'?

Explain and, if you can, criticize Stout's assertion that 'not all psychical states are subjective.'

2. There is a divergence of opinion with regard to the nature of the thinking subject?

As psychologists we are not bound to decide in favour of either opposing doctrine?

The student of physical science is in a similar position?

3. What division of modes of consciousness does Stout reject?

What division does he accept, and why does he prefer it?

4. 'Feeling-attitude' is intimately connected with conation? Stout distinguishes three groups of cases?

5. What is the hypothesis of psychophysical parallelism, and what is the evidence for it?

6. Stout distinguishes two kinds of Attention, and each is further subdivided into two? Give his subdivision, illustrating the meaning of the terms used.

What sort of Attention should a teacher aim at?

7. Give a summary of Stout's sketch of the mental development of the child.

8. Discuss the relation between language and thought.

For Senior Sophisters Supplementing Hilary Examination.

1. Answer one of the preceding questions.

2. Aristotle mentions and criticizes some imperfect theories of well-being? By what conception does he replace them?

How does he show that his definition of well-being includes all that is best in other theories?

3. What according to Plato is the best form of life (*a*) for the individual, and (*b*) for the community?

These ideals being accepted, when is war justifiable?

4. Write notes on 'interests,' 'good,' 'moral good,' 'free-will.'

5. Give a criticism of Epicurean Hedonism.

For Senior Sophisters Supplementing Trinity Examination.

1. Answer one of the four preceding questions.

2. How according to Hobbes does Exclusive Egoism lead to Political Absolutism as the only guarantee of peace?

Discuss the possibility of applying the same method to repress the exclusive egoism of nations.

3. How does Butler define the relation between Conscience, Self-Love, and the particular affections and passions?

Is he consistent in his treatment of the relation between Conscience and Self-Love?

4. Expound Hume's doctrine of the relation between reason and passion as motives of action.

5. What is Sidgwick's proof of Utilitarianism?

6. What does Spencer say about the relation between Egoism and Altruism?

How are they to be reconciled?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. CANNING.

[*Choose* ONE *subject.*]

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

1. Life in England in the reign of Elizabeth.
2. The policy of Elizabeth.
3. The causes of the French Revolution.

(*For Senior Sophister Hilary Supplementalists.*)

1. The causes of the American War of Independence.
2. Franklin's Civic Ideal.
3. Crabbe's Character Sketches.
4. Crabbe's Realism.

(*For Senior Sophister Trinity Supplementalists.*)

1. The 'divine right' of Kings.
2. The Hero as Priest.
3. Social Life in Utopia.
4. Religion in Utopia.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. State Newton's laws of motion.

2. What constant force acting on a body of mass 2000 lb. over a distance of 12 feet will give it a velocity of 800 feet per second?

3. A body is projected with a horizontal velocity of 60 feet and a vertical velocity of 80 feet per second; find how high it will travel and its range on the horizontal plane through the point of projection.

4. Two smooth inclined planes, whose slopes are 8 in 17 and 16 in 65, are placed back to back; a string to which two masses are attached rests in equilibrium, with one mass on each sloping face: if the mass on the steeper plane is 68 lb., find the tension in the string and the other mass.

5. An isosceles triangle is cut out of a square of side 4 inches: if the base of the triangle is one side of the square, and the altitude of the triangle is 3 inches, find the c.g. of the remainder.

6. Water is contained in a cone-shaped vessel, which rests on a horizontal plane: explain why the pressure of the liquid on the base of the vessel is greater than the weight of liquid and vessel.

7. One ton of wood of sp. gr. ·75 is to be sunk by being attached to iron of sp. gr. 8. What mass of iron is required?

8. Explain the principle of a Bramah press.

9. State the laws of the refraction of light, and explain the phenomenon of total reflection.

10. State what is meant by the dispersion of light, and how it is avoided in telescopes.

CLASSICS.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

Translate :—

καίτοι τί φημι; πάντα προυξεπίσταμαι
σκεθρῶς τὰ μέλλοντ', οὐδέ μοι ποταίνιον
πῆμ' οὐδὲν ἥξει. τὴν πεπρωμένην δὲ χρὴ
αἶσαν φέρειν ὡς ῥᾷστα, γιγνώσκοντ' ὅτι
τὸ τῆς ἀνάγκης ἔσθ' ἀδήριτον σθένος.
ἀλλ' οὔτε σιγᾶν οὔτε μὴ σιγᾶν τύχας
οἷόν τέ μοι τάδ' ἐστί. θνητοῖς γὰρ γέρα
πορὼν ἀνάγκαις ταῖσδ' ἐνέζευγμαι τάλας·
ναρθηκοπλήρωτον δὲ θηρῶμαι πυρὸς
πηγὴν κλοπαίαν, ἣ διδάσκαλος τέχνης
πάσης βροτοῖς πέφηνε καὶ μέγας πόρος.
τοιῶνδε ποινὰς ἀμπλακημάτων τίνω
ὑπαιθρίοις δεσμοῖς πεπασσαλευμένος.

AESCHYLUS.

1. Parse—*πέφηνε*, *ἐνέζευγμαι*. Give gen. sing. of *σθένος* and *πῆμ'*.

2. What is the Greek for—*ants*, *spring*, *drugs*, *the art of divination*?

3. Give the English for—*κίονα*, *σύριζον*, *αἰμυλάς*, *κευθμών*.

4. Quote in Greek any line from the *Prometheus* which appeals to you as remarkably impressive or pathetic.

(*For Senior Sophister Hilary Supplementalists.*)

Translate :—

ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ ὁ μὲν πάσης ἡδονῆς ἀπολαύων καὶ μηδεμιᾶς ἀπεχόμενος ἀκόλαστος, ὁ δὲ πάσας φεύγων, ὥσπερ οἱ ἀγροῖκοι, ἀναίσθητός τις. φθείρεται γὰρ ἡ σωφροσύνη καὶ ἡ ἀνδρεία ὑπὸ τῆς ὑπερβολῆς καὶ τῆς ἐλλείψεως, ὑπὸ δὲ τῆς μεσότητος σώζεται. ἀλλ' οὐ μόνον αἱ γενέσεις καὶ αἱ αὐξήσεις καὶ αἱ φθοραὶ ἐκ τῶν αὐτῶν καὶ ὑπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν γίνονται, ἀλλὰ καὶ αἱ ἐνέργειαι ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῖς ἔσονται· καὶ γὰρ ἐπὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν φανερωτέρων οὕτως ἔχει, οἷον ἐπὶ τῆς ἰσχύος· γίνεται γὰρ ἐκ τοῦ πολλὴν τροφὴν λαμβάνειν καὶ πολλοὺς πόνους ὑπομένειν, καὶ μάλιστα δύναται ταῦτα ποιεῖν ὁ ἰσχυρός. οὕτω δ' ἔχει καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἀρετῶν· ἔκ τε γὰρ τοῦ ἀπέχεσθαι τῶν ἡδονῶν γινόμεθα σώφρονες, καὶ γενόμενοι μάλιστα δυναμεθα ἀπέχεσθαι αὐτῶν. ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ ἐπὶ τῆς ἀνδρείας· ἐθιζόμενοι γὰρ καταφρονεῖν τῶν φοβερῶν καὶ ὑπομένειν αὐτὰ γινόμεθα ἀνδρεῖοι, καὶ γενόμενοι μάλιστα δυνησόμεθα ὑπομένειν τὰ φοβερά.—ARISTOTLE.

1. Give nom. sing. of—*μεσότητος, ἰσχύος*; and gen. sing. of—*αὐξήσεις, ἀπολαύων.*

2. Write down in Greek Aristotle's list of *ἀρεταί.*

(*For Senior Sophister Trinity Supplementalists.*)

Translate:—

οἱ δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι γινώσκοντες, ὡς ἐκείνου καταλυθέντος εἰς πάντα μαλακωτέροις χρήσονται τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ἐκέλευον αὐτοὺς τὸ ἄγος ἐλαύνειν, ᾧ τὸ μητρόθεν γένος τοῦ Περικλέους ἔνοχον ἦν, ὡς Θουκυδίδης εἴρηκεν. ἡ δὲ πεῖρα περιέστη τοῖς πέμψασιν εἰς τοὐναντίον· ἀντὶ γὰρ ὑποψίας καὶ διαβολῆς ὁ Περικλῆς ἔτι μείζονα πίστιν ἔσχε καὶ τιμὴν παρὰ τοῖς πολίταις, ὡς μάλιστα μισούντων καὶ φοβουμένων ἐκεῖνον τῶν πολεμίων. διὸ καὶ πρὶν ἐμβαλεῖν εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν τὸν Ἀρχίδαμον ἔχοντα τοὺς Πελοποννησίους προεῖπε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, ἂν ἄρα τἆλλα ξηῶν ὁ Ἀρχίδαμος ἀπέχηται τῶν ἐκείνου διὰ τὴν ξενίαν τὴν οὖσαν αὐτοῖς, ἢ διαβολῆς τοῖς ἐχθροῖς ἐνδιδοὺς ἀφορμὰς, ὅτι τῇ πόλει καὶ τὴν χώραν καὶ τὰς ἐπαύλεις ἐπιδίδωσιν. ἐμβάλλουσιν οὖν εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν στρατῷ μεγάλῳ Λακεδαιμόνιοι μετὰ τῶν συμμάχων Ἀρχιδάμου τοῦ βασιλέως ἡγουμένου. καὶ δηοῦντες τὴν χώραν προῆλθον εἰς Ἀχαρνὰς καὶ κατεστρατοπέδευσαν, ὡς τῶν Ἀθηναίων οὐκ ἀνεξομένων, ἀλλ' ὑπ' ὀργῆς καὶ φρονήματος διαμαχουμένων πρὸς αὐτούς.—PLUTARCH.

1. Give gen. sing. of—*ἄγος, ἐνδιδούς.* Parse—*εἴρηκεν, ἐμβαλεῖν.*

2. Explain the words—*συκοφαντήμασι, πρυτάνεις, δικασταῖς, ἐβάσκαινον.*

CLASSICS.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

Translate:—

O rus, quando ego te aspiciam? Quandoque licebit
Nunc veterum libris, nunc somno et inertibus horis,
Ducere sollicitae iucunda oblivia vitae?
O quando faba Pythagorae cognata simulque
Uncta satis pingui ponentur holuscula lardo?
O noctes cenaeque deum! Quibus ipse meique
Ante Larem proprium vescor vernasque procaces
Pasco libatis dapibus. Prout cuique libido est
Siccat inaequalis calices conviva, solutus
Legibus insanis, seu quis capit acria fortis
Pocula seu modicis uvescit laetius. Ergo
Sermo oritur, non de villis domibusve alienis,
Nec male necne Lepos saltet; sed quod magis ad nos
Pertinet et nescire malum est agitamus: utrumne
Divitiis homines an sint virtute beati;
Quidve ad amicitias, usus rectumne, trahat nos;
Et quae sit natura boni summumque quid eius.
Cervius haec inter vicinus garrit anilis
Ex re fabellas. HORACE.

1. Parse, giving principal parts—*oritur, aspiciam, saltet.* How is the word *fabellas* formed?

2. Explain the allusion to Pythagoras.

3. Scan the second line.

4. What do you know of any four of the following:—*Varius, Lucilius, Chrysippus, Tarquinius, Orestes, Tiresias*?

(*For Senior Sophister Trinity Supplementalists.*)

Translate:—

Illis ira modum supra est, laesaeque venenum
Morsibus inspirant, et spicula caeca relinquunt
Adfixae venis, animasque in vulnere ponunt.
Sin duram metues hiemem parcesque futuro
Contunsosque animos et res miserabere fractas,
At suffire thymo cerasque recidere inanis
Quis dubitet? Nam saepe favos ignotus adedit
Stellio et lucifugis congesta cubilia blattis
Immunisque sedens aliena ad pabula fucus;
Aut asper crabro imparibus se immiscuit armis,
Aut dirum tiniae genus, aut invisa Minervae
Laxos in foribus suspendit aranea cassis.
Quo magis exhaustae fuerint hoc acrius omnes
Incumbent generis lapsi sarcire ruinas
Complebuntque foros et floribus horrea texent.

VIRGIL.

1. Parse, giving principal parts—*laesae, miserabere, exhaustae, texent.*

2. What signs of approaching rain-storms does Virgil mention? Quote some of the Latin words.

3. Give the Latin names for as many winds as you can remember.

(*For Senior Sophister Hilary Supplementalists.*)

Translate:—

Eius generis hae sunt quaestiones: Si exempli gratia vir bonus Alexandrea Rhodum magnum frumenti numerum advexerit in Rhodiorum inopia et fame summaque annonae caritate, si idem sciat complures mercatores Alexandrea solvisse navesque in cursu frumento onustas petentes Rhodum viderit, dicturusne sit id Rhodiis an silentio suum quam plurimo venditurus? Sapientem et bonum virum fingimus: de eius deliberatione et consultatione quaerimus, qui celaturus Rhodios non sit, si id turpe iudicet, sed dubitet an turpe non sit. In huius modi causis aliud Diogeni Babylonio videri solet, magno et gravi Stoico, aliud Antipatro, discipulo eius, homini acutissimo: Antipatro omnia patefacienda, ut ne quid omnino, quod venditor norit, emptor ignoret; Diogeni venditorem, quatenus iure civili constitutum sit, dicere vitia oportere, cetera sine insidiis agere et, quoniam vendat, velle quam optume vendere. 'Advexi, exposui, vendo meum non pluris quam ceteri, fortasse etiam minoris, cum maior est copia: cui fit iniuria?'—CICERO.

1. Parse—*advexerit*, *norit*, *ignoret*, giving principal parts of each verb. What is the construction after *celo*?

2. What do you know of C. Marius, M. Crassus, Aristippus, Aristides?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

Translate into Latin :—

In scheming for the elevation of his own country by peace instead of by conquest, Wolsey reflected the higher aspirations of his time. No sooner had internal order been secured, than the best men began to crave for some object to which they could devote themselves, larger and nobler than that of their own preservation. Wolsey gave them the contemplation of the political importance of England on the Continent. The noblest minds, however, would not be content with this, and an outburst of intellectual vigour told that the times of internal strife had passed away. Great artists and poets arose, who gave expression to the new feeling of admiration for human action and human beauty.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English :—

Le bonhomme se carrait, plein d'orgueil, et lançait à droite et à gauche des coups d'œil qui semblaient défier quiconque de lui opposer un héros pareil à Placide. Si le jeune homme eût été vain, il n'eût pas manqué de se faire prendre en mauvais œil ; mais sa contenance gracieuse, polie et toute franche, adoucissait ce que l'allure du père Lorin pouvait avoir de rogue aux yeux généralement peu bienveillants de ces gens de village. Le sous-officier plaisait à tout le monde, et chacun se disait en admirant sa tournure militaire :— Par ma foi, c'est un beau gaillard et qui n'a pas l'air d'avoir froid aux yeux ; avec cela, l'air franc et avenant, un brave soldat, vrai ! On allait même jusqu'à dire que le vieux Lorin avait raison d'en être fier.

Or,

Es war am Sonntag Mittag im halben Juni des Jahres 1828; die Glocken hatten ausgeklungen und ein grosser Teil der Bewohner des Dorfes Vogelberg sass in der Schenke. Man plauderte allerlei : vom Tode des Herzogs, von der Heuernte und vom Krieg der Russen gegen die Türken : „Da kommt der alte Luzner :“ hiess es plötzlich. „Ja, dem muss es hart angehen, dass unser Herzog gestorben ist. Man sagt ja, sein Vermögen rührt vom Herzog her.“

Der alte Luzner, ein schlanker Mann, wohl siebzig Jahre alt, aber noch fest und aufrecht gehend, in die graue Müllertracht gekleidet, trat

in der That in die Schenke. Er bestellte sich einen Krug Bier und als er den Geldbeutel heraus that und bezahlte, nahm er auch ein gehenkeltes Thalerstück heraus und sagte: „Das ist von ihm, das hat er mir selber gegeben mit dem andern, und es hat mir viel Segen gebracht."

2. Translate into French or German :—

At intervals he asked if the Prussians were beaten, and, addressing his old friend, Colonel Anderson, said, 'You know I always wished to die this way.' Again he asked if the enemy were defeated, and, being told they were, said, 'It is a great satisfaction to me to know we have beaten the Prussians.' His last words were, 'I hope the people of England will be satisfied! I hope my country will do me justice.'

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. W. E. THRIFT.

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

1. Describe a constant-pressure air thermometer, and explain how it is used to measure temperatures.

Explain the meaning of absolute zero on the gas thermometer scale of temperature.

2. Explain how to use the torsion balance so as to demonstrate the law of force between two magnet poles.

3. Explain what is meant by the polarisation of an electric cell, and describe (*a*) a cell in which precautions are taken to prevent it, (*b*) a cell which depends upon polarisation for its action.

4. Explain what is meant by vibration in loops and nodes, giving examples.

Indicate the different ways in which the air in a closed organpipe may vibrate in loops and nodes.

5. Describe different types of photometer, and explain the difficulties in the way of comparing the intensities of two sources of light.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

1. A litre of nitrous oxide is passed over strongly heated copper. Calculate the weight of copper oxide and the volume of nitrogen (at 0° C. and 760 mm.) formed by the reaction.

2. What are the chief ores of lead? How may the metal be obtained from them?

3. Describe the characteristic properties of (*a*) chlorine, (*b*) nitrogen, (*c*) copper. To what other elements is each of them most closely related?

4. How would you obtain (*a*) potassium, (*b*) chlorine, (*c*) oxygen from potassium chlorate?

5. Write the formula for ortho-, meta-, and pyro-phosphoric acids. By what tests would you identify them?

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

1. What volume of air would be required for the complete combustion of a litre of gas consisting of 500 c.c. methane, 300 c.c. ethylene, and 200 c.c. acetylene?

2. Classify the following substances as acid-forming oxides, basic oxides, or peroxides:—

$$MnO_2, \quad SO_3, \quad N_2O_5, \quad BaO_2, \quad CaO.$$

What is the action, if any, of (*a*) water, (*b*) hydrochloric acid on each of them?

3. Explain, by means of equations, (*a*) the preparation of soap from fat, (*b*) the action of hard water on soap, (*c*) the action of hydrochloric acid on soap.

4. To what other elements is magnesium most closely related? Compare the properties of magnesium with those of (*a*) sodium, (*b*) aluminium.

5. What products are formed when the following substances are heated with dilute sulphuric acid:—(*a*) cane-sugar, (*b*) starch, (*c*) methy cyanide?

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

MISS C. E. MAXWELL.

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

[FOUR *questions to be selected;* TWO *from each section.*]

[A.]

1. Examine the relations of England and Spain in Elizabeth's reign. Account for the success of England in the struggle, and assign reasons for the fact that war was so long delayed.

2. What were the chief points at issue between Parliament and the Stuart kings?

3. How and where did England acquire her chief colonies and dependencies?

4. What share was taken by England in the overthrow of Napoleon?

[B.]

5. To what extent were the French wars of Religion religious wars?

6. 'Richelieu sought the greatness of the French monarchy, and not the good of the French people.' Discuss this statement.

7. Write notes on (*a*) Colbert's industrial and commercial policy; (*b*) the financial schemes of John Law; (*c*) Turgot as a reformer.

8. Mark carefully the main stages in the development of the Revolution, 1789–1795.

(*For Senior Sophister Hilary Supplementalists.*)

[*Select* THREE *questions.*]

1. Give a brief description of the organization of the House of Commons.

2. State the general principles which govern the financial action of Parliament.

3. Write a short general account of the relations of Labour and Capital.

4. Write notes on:—the 'laws' of Political Economy; the advantages of the division of labour; the theory of Malthus; the different meanings of the term 'Rent.'

(*For Senior Sophister Trinity Supplementalists.*)

[*Select* THREE *questions.*]

1. Is the idea of equality essential to the theory of Democracy?

2. How far is it true to say that institutions and forms of government are a matter of choice?

3. Write notes on the following:—the laws of supply and demand; the functions of money; the general characteristics of taxation; Imperial Federation.

4. What would you take into account in comparing the economic strength of two nations?

EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

(*For Junior Sophisters.*)

[N.B.—Candidates must attempt questions on Bagley *and* on Monroe.]

1. Rote learning and reasoning are both essential in education?

2. Herbart says, 'The true and whole work of education may be summed up in the concept—morality.'

Explain, and consider how far, in the light of the war, this can apply to the present-day education of Germany.

How does Bagley justify his replacement of 'moral' by 'socially efficient'?

3. How is work distinguished from play? Give the substance of Bagley's discussion of work.

4. Discuss how the character of the pupil's attention varies with period of his growth up to and including adolescence.

5. Experience may function as habit or as judgment; show that there is no sharp line between the two, and explain how habits are best built up or broken up.

6. What does Bagley mean by an aggregate idea? by a practical judgment? a conceptual judgment? How does he explain in what the process of reasoning consists?

7. What is meant by realism as opposed to nominalism? How does the difference enter into the history of education?

8. By what instances does Monroe show the great influence of the Universities up to the sixteenth century?

9. Following Monroe, give the characteristics of the thirteenth-century Renaissance and of *the* Renaissance, and contrast them.

10. Sketch the life and work of Erasmus.

(*For Hilary Supplementalists.*)

[N.B.—Candidates are to attempt at least ONE question from each section.]

[A.]

1. State some definite points in which Newman and Spencer are opposed, and discuss the differences from your own point of view.

2. Give, as fully as you can, Newman's conception of the well-educated man.

3. Give the substance of Newman's discourse on Christianity and letters.

[B.]

4. How does Spencer seek to show that the knowledge which is best for guidance must also be best for discipline? Is the argument satisfactory?

5. What does Spencer regard as the greatest defect in our program of education?

6. By what arguments does Spencer seek to show that play is intrinsically superior to gymnastics for physical development? Is there anything to be said on the other side?

[C.]

7. Describe the scope, method, and content of the educational writings of Comenius.

8. Describe the early growth of the public elementary school system in Europe.

9. What does Monroe mean by *humanistic-realism*, *social-realism*, and *sense-realism*? Mention some of their exponents.

10. Give an account of the educational work of Mulcaster.

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

[N.B.—Candidates must attempt at least ONE question from each section.]

[A.]

1. In his last chapter Kant treats of Practical Education. He classifies it under three headings? What *illustrations* does he give in it?

2. Give the substance of Kant's chapter on 'Instruction (Culture).'

3. What does Kant mean by discipline, discretion, refinement, negative culture, and positive culture? When may children be punished in order to make them speak the truth? How is the obedience of the youth to be distinguished from that of the child?

[B.]

4. What does Locke say on cruelty and on disputations?

5. What on the appropriate treatment for excuses, lying, and obstinacy?

6. What on the teaching of languages?

[C.]

7. What contrasts does Monroe draw between Voltaire and Rousseau and the movement they represented?

8. 'The three interpretations which Rousseau gave to his doctrine of Nature mark out the lines of educational advance in the nineteenth century.' How does Monroe justify this?

9. What was the Philanthropinum? What was its object? When was it founded? And what seven remarkably modern views does Monroe give as its fundamental idea?

10. What were the new elements in Pestalozzi's conception of the object and method of education?

FINAL FRESHMAN EXAMINATION AND SENIOR FRESHMEN SUPPLEMENTING HILARY AND TRINITY EXAMINATIONS.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1914.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. Find the simplest form of

$$\frac{x - \dfrac{y^2}{x}}{x + \dfrac{y^3}{x^2}} \cdot \frac{1 + \dfrac{y}{x}}{1 - \dfrac{x}{y}} \left(x - y + \frac{y^2}{x} \right).$$

2. Find the value of x from

$$\frac{x+1}{x+2} - \frac{x+3}{x+4} = \frac{x}{x+1} - \frac{x+2}{x+3}.$$

3. Find x, y, z from

$$2x + 3y + 4z = -4,$$
$$3x + 6y + 7z = -6,$$
$$3x + y + 2z = -1.$$

4. Solve $x^2 + px + q = 0.$

5. If α and β are the roots of $x^2 + 12x + 13 = 0$, find $\alpha^3 + \beta^3$.

6. Find the value of

$$\frac{\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{11}}{\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{11}} + \frac{\sqrt{7} - \sqrt{11}}{\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{11}}$$

to two places of decimals.

7. Find the square root of 249·3241.

8. Find the compound interest on £8433 6*s.* 8*d.* for 3 years at 5 per cent. per annum.

9. A debt of £1000 is to be paid off in two equal annual payments, the first being made a year hence: find the amount of the instalments if interest on money due is charged at 5 per cent per annum.

10. Prove that the sides of a right-angled triangle may be expressed in the form $x^2 + y^2$, $x^2 - y^2$, $2xy$, and hence find a triangle whose sides are expressed by whole numbers, one of which is 101.

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. H. THRIFT.

1. Assuming that the Sun subtends an angle of 30′ at an observer's eye, what is the greatest distance from his eye at which he can hold a coin one inch in diameter so as to completely obscure the sun's disc?

2. Prove the formula for $\cos(A + B)$, where A and B are acute angles, but $A + B$ is an obtuse angle.

3. Express the sine and cosine of an angle in terms of the tangent of half the angle.

4. Prove

$$\cos^2 A - \sin^2 B = \cos(A + B)\cos(A - B).$$

5. Prove

$$\tan^{-1}\frac{1}{3} + \tan^{-1}\frac{1}{5} + \tan^{-1}\frac{1}{7} + \tan^{-1}\frac{1}{8} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

6. Prove that in a triangle

$$\sin\tfrac{1}{2}A = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{bc}}.$$

7. The lengths of the sides of a triangle are 39, 41, 50: calculate the radii of its inscribed and circumscribed circles.

8. Given in a triangle that two sides are in the ratio 3 : 2, and the included angle is 77° 18′, find the base angles

$$\log 2 = \cdot 3010$$
$$\mathrm{L}\tan 51^\circ 21' = 10\cdot 0971$$
$$\mathrm{L}\tan 14^\circ 2' 30'' = 9\cdot 3981.$$

9. A castle stands on the top of a cliff near the sea. A man in a boat observes that the angles of elevation of the top and bottom of the castle are 75° and 30° respectively. He then rows 100 feet directly away from the castle, and finds that the angle of elevation of the top of the castle is 45°. Find the height of the castle.

10. Given that $\log 2 = \cdot 3010$, find the number of ciphers between the decimal point and the first significant figure in

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{1000}.$$

LOGIC.

MR. ROGERS.

1. Express each of the following in one of the four categorical forms, stating in each case the subject and predicate used:—

'Any two sides of a triangle are greater than the third.'
'Not all triangles are scalene.'
'Tares and wheat are mixed together in every field.'

2. Express in categorical form, and give the contradictories of—

'All that shivers is not cold.'

'Only the strong deserve the meat.'

2. If A is true, which of the other three propositions with the same subject (*a*) must be true, (*b*) may be true, (*c*) must be false, (*d*) may be false?

4. What are the five principal general rules of a categorical syllogism? Prove that two particulars give no conclusion.

5. Draw up a scheme to show the positions of the terms in the four figures of a syllogism.

Prove from the general rules that only the first figure can give an A conclusion.

6. Quote the mnemonic lines for the four figures, explaining the meaning of the vowels and consonants used.

What general syllogistic rules and what rules of immediate inference would be violated by *Bemasop* in any figure, the letters having their usual meaning?

7. Explain and illustrate the terms: 'Conditional Proposition,' 'Disjunctive Proposition,' 'Conditional Syllogism,' 'Disjunctive Syllogism.'

8. What is an argument from Analogy? Give an example. Has such reasoning any value?

MECHANICS.

MR. FRY.

1. Prove the method for getting the magnitude and position of the resultant of any number of concurrent forces, when their magnitudes are known, and the angles their lines of action make with a given line.

2. A weight of 15 lbs. on a smooth inclined plane, 5 feet long and 4 feet high, is acted on by a force of 3 lbs. in a downward direction parallel to the plane. What force must act parallel to the base of the plane to keep it at rest, and what will be the pressure on the plane?

3. Place a light bar, 24 inches in length, on two props, 10 inches apart in the same horizontal line, so that when weights of 15 and 25 lbs. are attached to the ends of the bar, the pressures on the props shall be equal.

4. The sides AB, BC of a light rectangular plate are 4 and 8 inches in length respectively. Find the point at which the plate will balance horizontally, when weights of 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 lbs. are attached to the points A, B, C, D, and the centre of the plate respectively.

5. A slider weighing 10 lbs., resting on a rough horizontal plane, can just be moved by a force of 4 lbs. acting parallel to the plane. What is the smallest weight which must be placed on it to prevent motion when it is pulled by a force of 14 lbs. acting parallel to the plane?

6. A mass of 30 tons, moving with a velocity of 15 miles an hour, is brought to rest by a force in 100 yards. How many pounds can the force support?

7. Prove the formulæ for the acceleration and the tension of the string, when a mass of P lbs. on a smooth horizontal table, is connected by a light string passing over a smooth light pulley at the edge of the table, to a mass of Q lbs. hanging freely.

8. Find the initial horizontal and vertical components of the velocity of a projectile, so that it may rise to a height of 81 feet, and have a horizontal range of 405 feet.

9. With what velocity must a mass of 12 lbs. be projected against one of 56 lbs., moving with a velocity of 60 feet per second, so that the mass of 56 lbs. shall be brought to rest? Find also the energy lost in foot-pounds.

10. When a particle is moving on a smooth inclined plane, prove that the increase of its kinetic energy is equal to the work done on it by gravity.

For Supplemental Senior Freshmen Trinity Examination.

The first FIVE questions set for the Final Freshman Examination, and the following:—

6. A weight of 40 ozs. is suspended by a string tied at C to two strings CA, CB, of lengths 3 and 4 feet respectively, which are tied to two points A, B, 5 feet apart in the same horizontal line. Find the tensions in CA, CB when another string is tied to C and pulled parallel to AB with a force of 20 ozs.

7. Prove the method for getting the resultant of two unlike parallel forces.

8. A uniform beam AB, 26 feet long, weighing 60 lbs., rests on a smooth plane AC, and against a smooth vertical wall CB. If AC is 10 feet, what force must be applied horizontally at a point P in the beam, 1 foot from A, in order to keep the beam at rest?

CLASSICS.

MR. BEARE.

(*For Final Freshmen.*)

[1.]

Translate:—

ὣς ἔφατ', ὦρτο δὲ Ιρις ἀελλόπος ἀγγελέουσα,
ἶξεν δ' ἐς Πριάμοιο, κίχεν δ' ἐνοπήν τε γόον τε.
παῖδες μὲν πατέρ' ἀμφὶ καθήμενοι ἔνδοθεν αὐλῆς
δάκρυσιν εἵματ' ἔφυρον, ὁ δ' ἐν μέσσοισι γεραιὸς
ἐντυπὰς ἐν χλαίνῃ κεκαλυμμένος· ἀμφὶ δὲ πολλὴ
κόπρος ἔην κεφαλῇ τε καὶ αὐχένι τοῖο γέροντος,
τήν ῥα κυλινδόμενος καταμήσατο χερσὶν ἑῇσιν.
θυγατέρες δ' ἀνὰ δώματ' ἰδὲ νυοὶ ὠδύροντο,

τῶν μιμνησκόμεναι οἳ δὴ πολέες τε καὶ ἐσθλοὶ
χερσὶν ὑπ' Ἀργείων κέατο ψυχὰς ὀλέσαντες.
στῆ δὲ παρὰ Πρίαμον Διὸς ἄγγελος, ἠδὲ προσηύδα
τυτθὸν φθεγξαμένη· τὸν δὲ τρόμος ἔλλαβε γυῖα·
"θάρσει, Δαρδανίδη Πρίαμε, φρεσὶ, μηδέ τι τάρβει·
οὐ μὲν γάρ τοι ἐγὼ κακὸν ὀσσομένη τόδ' ἱκάνω,
ἀλλ' ἀγαθὰ φρονέουσα· Διὸς δέ τοι ἄγγελός εἰμι,
ὅς σευ ἄνευθεν ἐὼν μέγα κήδεται ἠδ' ἐλεαίρει.
λύσασθαί σ' ἐκέλευσεν Ὀλύμπιος Ἕκτορα δῖον,
δῶρα δ' Ἀχιλλῆϊ φερέμεν, τά κε θυμὸν ἰήνῃ,
Οἷον, μηδέ τις ἄλλος ἅμα Τρώων ἴτω ἀνήρ."

HOMER.

1. Parse—κίχεν, καταμήσατο, λύσασθαι, κέατο, ἔλλαβε.
2. Mark the quantities in—ἔφυρον, ἱκάνω, λύσασθαι, δάκρυσιν, ἔκτανε.
3. Translate:—
   (*a*) ἁρπάξων ἢ ἄρν' ἀμαλὴν ἢ πτῶκα λαγώων.
   (*b*) οὐδ' ἄρα οἵ τις ἀνουτητί γε παρέστη.
   (*c*) τῆς δ' ἐλελίχθη γυῖα, χάμαι δέ οἱ ἔκπεσε κερκίς.
   (*d*) ἤριπε δ' ἐξοπίσω, ἀπὸ δὲ ψυχὴν ἐκάπυσσε.

[II.]

Translate:—

Quae contra breviter fata est Amphrysia vates:
'Nullae hic insidiae tales; absiste moveri;
Nec vim tela ferunt: licet ingens ianitor antro
Aeternum latrans exsangues terreat umbras;
Casta licet patrui servet Proserpina limen.
Troïus Aeneas, pietate insignis et armis,
Ad genitorem imas Erebi descendit ad umbras.
Si te nulla movet tantae pietatis imago,
At ramum hunc (aperit ramum, qui veste latebat)
Agnoscas.' Tumida ex ira tum corda residunt.
Nec plura his. Ille admirans venerabile donum
Fatalis virgae, longo post tempore visum,
Caeruleam advertit puppim, ripaeque propinquat.
Inde alias animas, quae per iuga longa sedebant,
Deturbat, laxatque foros: simul accipit alveo
Ingentem Aenean. Gemuit sub pondere cymba
Sutilis, et multam accepit rimosa paludem.
Tandem trans fluvium incolumis vatemque virumque
Informi limo glaucaque exponit in ulva.

VIRGIL.

1. Parse and give the principal parts of—fata est, absiste, gemuit, ferunt, aperit.
2. Translate:—
   (*a*) Sidoniam picto chlamydem circumdata limbo.
   (*b*) Mobilitate viget viresque adquirit eundo.

(*c*) Maeonia mentum mitra crinemque madentem
Subnexus.

(*d*) Litora litoribus contraria, fluctibus undas
Imprecor, arma armis; pugnent ipsique nepotesque.

3. Mark the quantities in—limen, fatalis, tempore, incolumis, genitorem.

4. Scan—

Deturbat laxatque: foros simul accipit alveo.

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

[I.]

Translate:—

φίλον πρὸς ἄνδρα χρὴ λέγειν ἐλευθέρως,
Ἄδμητε, μομφὰς δ' οὐχ ὑπὸ σπλάγχνοις ἔχειν
σιγῶντ'. ἐγὼ δὲ σοῖς κακοῖσιν ἠξίουν
ἐγγὺς παρεστὼς ἐξετάζεσθαι φίλος·
σὺ δ' οὐκ ἔφραζες σῆς προκείμενον νέκυν
γυναικὸς, ἀλλά μ' ἐξένιζες ἐν δόμοις,
ὡς δὴ θυραίου πήματος σπουδὴν ἔχων.
κἄστεψα κρᾶτα καὶ θεοῖς ἐλειψάμην
σπονδὰς ἐν οἴκοις δυστυχοῦσι τοῖσι σοῖς.
καὶ μέμφομαι μὲν μέμφομαι παθὼν τάδε,
οὐ μήν σε λυπεῖν ἐν κακοῖσι βούλομαι.
ὧν δ' οὕνεχ' ἥκω δεῦρ' ὑποστρέψας πάλιν
λέξω. γυναῖκα τήνδε μοι σῶσον λαβὼν,
ἕως ἂν ἵππους δεῦρο Θρῃκίας ἄγων
ἔλθω, τύραννον Βιστόνων κατακτανών.
πράξας δ' ὃ μὴ τύχοιμι, νοστήσαιμι γὰρ,
δίδωμι τήνδε σοῖσι προσπολεῖν δόμοις.
πολλῷ δὲ μόχθῳ χεῖρας ἦλθεν εἰς ἐμάς.

EURIPIDES.

1. Parse—ἐλειψάμην, κἄστεψα, τύχοιμι, ἔλθω, παρεστώς.

2. Translate:—

(*a*) ἔχω λόγον δὴ καὶ προθυμίαν σέθεν.

(*b*) κοὔτις ἦν οὕτω κακός
ὅν οὐ προσεῖπε, καὶ προσερρήθη πάλιν.

3. Give the meanings of—νεολαία, ἄωρος, ἀμπλακών, περιπτύσσων, σύγκασις.

[II.]

Translate:—

Ph. Verum ego quando te et amicitiam et gratiam in nostram domum
Video adlicere, etsi advorsatus tibi fui, istac iudico:
Tibi permitto, posce duce. *Lu.* Di te servassint mihi.
Sed ad istam adde gratiam unum. *Ph.* Quid id est autem unum?
Lu. Eloquar.
Tute ad eum adeas ut concilies, tute poscas. *Ph.* Eccere.
Lu. Nimio citius transiges: firmum omne erit quod tu egeris.
Gravius tuom erit unum verbum ad eam rem quam centum mea.

Ph. Ecce autem in benignitate repperi negotium.
Dabitur opera. *Lu.* Lepidus vivis. Haec sunt aedes, hic habet:
Lesbonicost nomen. Age rem cura: ego te opperiar domi.
Ph. Non optuma haec sunt, neque ut ego aecum censeo:
Verum meliora sunt quam quae deterruma.
Sed hoc unum consolatur me atque animum meum,
Quia qui nil aliud nisi quod sibi soli placet,
Consulit advorsum filium, nugas agit:
Miser ex animo fit, factius nilo facit.
Suae senectuti acriorem hiemem parat,
Quom illam inportunam tempestatem conciet.
Sed aperiuntur aedes, quo ibam: commodum
Ipse exit Lesbonicus cum servo foras. PLAUTUS.

1. Parse—servassint, adeas, egeris.
Give the perfects of—posco, adlicio.

2. Translate:—

(*a*) Mores leges perduxerunt iam in potestatem suam
Magis quis sunt obnoxiosae quam parentes liberis.

(*b*) Satin' in thermipolio
Condalium es oblitus, postquam thermopotasti gutturem.

3. Name any other plays of Plautus besides the *Trinummus*.

(*For Hilary Supplementalists.*)

[I.]

Translate:—

κάρτα δὴ τῷ Θεμιστοκλεῖ ἤρεσε ἡ ὑποθήκη· καὶ οὐδὲν πρὸς ταῦτα ἀμειψάμενος, ἧιε ἐπὶ τὴν νῆα τὴν Εὐρυβιάδεω. ἀπικόμενος δὲ, ἔφη θέλειν οἱ κοινόν τι πρῆγμα συμμίξαι. ὁ δ' αὐτὸν ἐς τὴν νῆα ἐκέλευε ἐσβάντα λέγειν εἴ τι θέλει. ἐνθαῦτα ὁ Θεμιστοκλέης παριζόμενός οἱ καταλέγει κεῖνά τε πάντα τὰ ἤκουσε Μνησιφίλου, ἑωυτοῦ ποιεύμενος, καὶ ἄλλα πολλὰ προστιθείς· ἐς ὃ ἀνέγνωσε χρηίζων ἔκ τε τῆς νηὸς ἐκβῆναι, συλλέξαι τε τοὺς στρατηγοὺς ἐς τὸ συνέδριον. ὡς δὲ ἄρα συνελέχθησαν, πρὶν ἢ τὸν Εὐρυβιάδεα προθεῖναι τὸν λόγον τῶν εἵνεκα συνήγαγε τοὺς στρατηγοὺς, πολὺς ἦν ὁ Θεμιστοκλέης ἐν τοῖσι λόγοισι, οἷα κάρτα δεόμενος.—HERODOTUS.

1. Parse—ἀπικόμενος, συνελέχθησαν, ἐσβάντα, ἤρεσε, συνήγαγε.
2. Give the Attic prose forms of—πρῆγμα, ἐνθαῦτα, εἵνεκα.
3. Translate and explain:—
(*a*) περὶ τοῦ παντὸς ἤδη δρόμον θέοντες.
(*b*) ἢν μὴ περίδητε διαδράντας αὐτούς.
(*c*) Give the missing word in—εὐεργέται τοῦ βασιλέος . . . καλεόνται Περσιστί.
4. What was the date of the battle of Salamis?

[II.]

Translate:—

Age, sit ita factum. Quae causa cur Romam properaret? cur in noctem se coniceret? Quid adferebat festinationis quod heres erat? Primum erat nihil cur properato opus esset; deinde, si quid esset, quid

tandem erat quod ea nocte consequi posset, amitteret autem, si postridie Romam mane venisset? Atque ut illi nocturnus ad urbem adventus vitandus potius quam expetendus fuit, sic Miloni, quum insidiator esset, si illum ad urbem noctu accessurum sciebat, subsidendum atque exspectandum fuit. Noctu, insidioso et pleno latronum in loco occidisset: nemo ei neganti non credidisset, quem esse omnes salvum etiam confitentem volunt. Sustinuisset hoc crimen primum ipse ille latronum occultator et receptor locus; tum neque muta solitudo indicasset neque caeca nox ostendisset Milonem; deinde ibi multi ab illo violati, spoliati, bonis expulsi; multi etiam haec timentes in suspitionem caderent; tota denique rea citaretur Etruria.—CICERO.

1. Parse—occĭdisset (distinguish occīdisset), expulsi, indicasset, subsidendum.

2. Give the genitives of—heres, adventus, opus; and the perfects of—coniicio, subsido, quaero.

3. Translate:—

(*a*) Adeste animis, iudices.
(*b*) Num quae rogatio lata?
(*c*) Illud Cassianum 'cui bono fuerit.'

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. JOHNSTON.

As the troops of the First Army Corps were much exhausted by this continual fighting, I reinforced Sir Douglas Haig with a brigade from the reserve, and called upon the First Cavalry Division to assist them. On the night of the 21st another violent counter-attack was repulsed by the Third Division, the enemy losing heavily.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

DR. WILLIAMS.

1. Translate into English:—

A l'hôtel Baltet, un des meilleurs et des plus fréquentés du village alpin, les nombreux voyageurs et pensionnaires ayant disparu peu à peu, harassés des excursions du jour, il ne restait au grand salon qu'un pasteur anglais jouant aux dames silencieusement avec son épouse, tandis que ses innombrables demoiselles en tabliers écrus à bavettes s'activaient à copier des convocations au prochain service évangélique, et qu'assis devant la cheminée où brûlait un bon feu de bûches, un jeune Suédois, creusé, décoloré, regardait la flamme d'un air morne en beuvant des grogs au kirsch et à l'eau de seltz. De temps en temps un touriste attardé traversait le salon, guêtres trempées, caoutchouc ruisselant, allait à un grand baromètre pendu sur la muraille, le tapotait, interrogeait le mercure pour le temps du lendemain et s'allait coucher

consterné. Pas un mot, pas d'autres manifestations de vie que le pétillement du feu, le grésil aux vitres et le roulement colère de l'Arve sous les arches de son pont de bois, à quelques mètres de l'hôtel.

Or,

Die internationale Kontrollkommission ist nach Erledigung ihrer Vermittlungsaufgabe auf Korfu nach Durazzo zurückgekehrt und ist jetzt zur Beschwichtigung der mittelalbanischen Aufständischen tätig. Sie begab sich nach Kawaja; dort erhielt sie von den Wortführern der aufständischen Bevölkerung die Versicherung, dass sie sich von der Aufklärung und den Zusagen der Kontrollkommission persönlich befriedigt fühlten, dass sie aber vor einer Abrüstung mit den Vertretern der übrigen beteiligten Landschaften einen Meinungsaustausch pflegen müssten. Auch in Tirana erklärten die Führer der Bewegung der von Kawaja dorthin gereisten Kommission, dass die Entscheidung erst in einer für Anfang Juni einzuberufenden Versammlung der Vertreter aller beteiligten Landschaften getroffen werden könne.

2. Translate into French *or* German :—

Now the geographical position of Belgium as a small country lying on the sea-board between Germany and England being a perpetual temptation to both, and to other nations as well, to encroach upon its borders in the hour of need, the Belgian treaty was made to guarantee its inviolability, and so preserve to it and to mankind the liberty that is necessary to the maintenance of all that is worth having in human life.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. LUCE.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

(*For Senior Freshmen.*)

1. The courage of Richard III.
2. Poetic Justice.
3. Addison and Pope—a comparison.
4. The encouragement of literature by Government.

(*For Trinity Supplementalists*).

1. The ambition of John Hampden.
2. Empire-builders.
3. The 'genteel' Comedy.
4. The Pessimist.

(*For Hilary Supplementalists.*)

1. The origin and growth of England's regular army.
2. London life in the latter half of the seventeenth century.
3. Amos Barton.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

GEOMETRY.

MR. H. THRIFT.

Theoretical.

1. If two triangles have two sides of the one equal to two sides of the other, but the angles contained by these sides unequal, the triangle which has the greater contained angle has also the greater base.

2. If a straight line be divided into any two parts, the sum of the squares on the whole line and one part is equal to twice the rectangle contained by the whole line and that part together with the square on the other part.

3. Prove that equal chords of a circle are equidistant from the centre.

4. ABC and DEF are two acute-angled triangles, having

$$AB : AC :: ED : DF,$$

and the angle ABC equal to the angle DEF. Prove that the two triangles are similar.

5. a, b, c are three straight lines such that $a : b :: b : c$. X is the area of a triangle described on a, and Y the area of a similar and similarly described triangle on b. Prove that $X : Y :: a : c$.

6. If similar rectilineal figures are described on the sides of a right-angled triangle, the area of that described on the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the areas of the other two.

7. In equal circles, angles at the centre have the same ratio to one another as the arcs on which they stand.

Practical.

8. Draw a line 6·5 cms. long, and on it describe a segment of a circle containing an angle equal to the angle of an equilateral triangle.

9. Describe an equilateral triangle ABC whose side is 5 cms. long. Take a point X on the side of AC remote from B such that AX is 4·5 cms. long, and CX is 2·5 cms. long. Through A and X describe a circle touching BC.

10. Construct an equilateral triangle whose area is 12 sq. cms.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. HENRY.

1. A general has taken the field with 850,000 men. In one engagement he has lost 10 per cent. of his army killed and 20 per cent.

wounded. Forty per cent. of the latter have since returned to the colours. What reinforcements must he now receive in order that immediately after a precisely similar engagement he may hold a fortified base with a minimum efficient strength of 700,000?

2. A batsman has an average of 57·50 for 16 completed innings. He is then bowled for a century. By how much is his average increased?

3. A man and his wife can drink a barrel of beer in 7 days. The man alone would take 11 days. How long would the wife take to drink it?

4. Find the interest on £1250 for 3 months at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

5 Distinguish between

$$3+3+3, \qquad 3\times 3\times 3, \qquad 3^{3}.$$

(The last need not be worked out.)

Can you indicate the nature of the fourth term of this series?

6. Simplify

$$\frac{x+3}{x+4}-\frac{x-4}{x-3}+\frac{7}{x^2-16}.$$

7. Solve

$$\frac{y+z}{2}=\frac{z+x}{3}=\frac{x+y}{4}, \quad x+y+z=108.$$

8. Find the difference of the roots of the equation

$$ax^2+2bx+c=0.$$

9. Evaluate $\dfrac{2-\sqrt{3}}{2+\sqrt{3}}$ to three decimal places.

10. The front of a retreating column, 6 miles deep, is 4 miles from a bridge which is to be blown up in a little over 2 hours. If the weaker men are in front, and if the rear men can march a quarter as fast again as those in front, at what uniform rate must the front of the column advance? (The depth can be diminished as much as necessary.)

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. ROGERS.

1. Define the circular measure of an angle.
Find the circular measure of 5".

2. Define the sine, cosine, and tangent of an acute angle.
If the tangent of an acute angle is $\frac{1}{2}$, find the sine and cosine to two decimal places.

3. Find the simplest value of

$$(\sin A+\cos A)^2+(\sin A-\cos A)^2.$$

Express $(1+\tan A)^2+(1-\tan A)^2$ in terms of $\sec A$.

4. Prove the formula for $\sin(A + B)$ in terms of $\sin A$, $\cos A$, $\sin B$, $\cos B$, the angles being acute, positive, and their sum acute.

5. Starting from the relation

$$\cos A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc},$$

prove that the area of a triangle is

$$\sqrt{s(s-a)\,(s-b)\,(s-c)},$$

where

$$2s = a + b + c.$$

6. How can you find the distance of an inaccessible object (a) by geometrical construction, and (b) by trigonometrical calculation?

7. Find to the nearest integer the number of square yards in a quadrilateral $ABCD$, where $AB = 50$ yds., $BC = 70$ yds., $CA = 100$ yds., $AD = 30$ yds., $DC = 90$ yds.

8. Illustrate the use of logarithms in trigonometry.

9. Find the sine and cosine of 30°.
Deduce the sine and cosine of 330° and of 150°.

10. The elevation of the summit P of a church spire on the other side of the river is 45° at a point A, and is 30° at the point B, where AB is horizontal and ABQ are in the same vertical plane. If AB is 200 feet, find the height of the tower.

CLASSICS.

MR. MOONEY.

[1.]

Translate:—

Perventum inde ad frequentem cultoribus alium, ut inter montanos, populum. Ibi non bello aperto, sed suis artibus, fraude et insidiis, est prope circumventus. Magno natu principes castellorum oratores ad Poenum veniunt, alienis malis, utili exemplo, doctos memorantes amicitiam malle quam vim experiri Poenorum; itaque obedienter imperata facturos; commeatum itinerisque duces et ad fidem promissorum obsides acciperet. Hannibal nec temere credendum nec aspernandum ratus, ne repudiati aperte hostes fierent, benigne quum respondisset, obsidibus, quos dabant, acceptis et commeatu, quem in viam idsi detulerant, usus, nequaquam, ut inter pacatos composito agmine duces eorum sequitur.—Livy.

1. Parse—aperto, annexa, infuso, nactus, fodiendum.

2. Describe, with dates, the beginning of the second Punic War.

[II.]

Translate:—

ἔγνων οὖν καὶ περὶ τῶν ποιητῶν ἐν ὀλίγῳ τοῦτο, ὅτι οὐ σοφίᾳ ποιοῖεν, ἃ ποιοῖεν, ἀλλὰ φύσει τινὶ καὶ ἐνθουσιάζοντες, ὥσπερ οἱ θεομάντεις καὶ οἱ χρησμῳδοί· καὶ γὰρ οὗτοι λέγουσι μὲν πολλὰ καὶ καλά, ἴσασιν δὲ οὐδὲν ὧν λέγουσι. τοιοῦτόν τί μοι ἐφάνησαν πάθος καὶ οἱ ποιηταὶ πεπονθότες· καὶ ἅμα ἠσθόμην αὐτῶν διὰ τὴν ποίησιν οἰομένων καὶ τἆλλα σοφωτάτων εἶναι ἀνθρώπων ἃ οὐκ ἦσαν. ἀπῆα οὖν καὶ ἐντεῦθεν τῷ αὐτῷ οἰόμενος περιγεγονέναι, ᾧπερ καὶ τῶν πολιτικῶν.—PLATO.

1. Parse—*ἔγνων, ἴσασιν, ἀπῆα.*

2. How does Socrates answer the charges made against him?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. ALTON.

1. Catiline undertook war in order to destroy the State.

2. Soldiers, we must advance speedily and conquer, that the city may not be captured.

3. Socrates used to inquire what was justice, and whether a just man was happier than an unjust man.

4. Nothing ought to deter a man from helping his country in times of danger.

5. Numa occupied himself with works of peace, the weapons of war lay idle, and the neighbouring people were afraid of disturbing the tranquillity of this righteous king. So the gates of the temple of Janus were closed, for it was the custom of the Romans to open them only in time of war. Thus the reign of Numa was a time of peace and happiness. When at length he became old and weak, he died without illness and pain; and the Romans mourned for him as a father, and buried him on the hill Janiculus beyond the Tiber, on that side which lies towards the west.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

DR. WILLIAMS.

1. Translate into English:—

'Eh bien! mon bon, ce que les lions, ce que les canons Krupp n'avaient pu faire, les Alpes y sont arrivées . . . J'ai peur.

— Ne dites pas cela, Tartarin!

— Pourquoi? fit le héros avec une grande douceur . . . Je le dis, parce que cela est . . .'

Et tranquillement, sans pose, il avoua l'impression que lui avait faite le dessin de Doré, cette catastrophe du Cervin restée dans ses yeux. Il

craignait des périls pareils; et c'est ainsi qu'entendant parler d'un guide extraordinaire, capable de les lui éviter, il était venu se confier à lui.

Du ton le plus naturel, il ajouta :

'Vous n'avez jamais été guide, n'est-ce pas, Gonzague.

— Hé! si, répondit l'autre en souriant . . . Seulement je n'ai pas fait tout ce que j'ai raconté . . .

— Bien entendu!' approuva Tartarin.

Or,—

Fürwahr, der oberflächlichste Fremde könnte nicht annehmen, dass ein Volk von vierzig Millionen, welches alle seine Kräfte auf die Ausgestaltung seiner absoluten Unabhängigkeit konzentriert, sich damit zufrieden geben würde, den Import- und Exporthandel seines Landes den Fremden zu überlassen, besonders angesichts der Stimmung in den offenen Häfen. Das Bestehen fremder Niederlassungen in Japan unter Konsulargerichtsbarkeit war an sich dem nationalen Stolz ein ewiger Dorn im Auge — ein Symptom nationaler Schwäche. So wurde es in den Zeitungen dargestellt — in den Reden der Mitglieder der Antifremdenliga — in Parlamentsreden.

2. Translate into French *or* German :—

He was more silent than usual. When they got home an hour later, he jumped out of the carriage and entered the house, followed by his brother, to whom he said, 'It is a stupid thing; I have to go to Berlin to-night.' After which he went to his study, where he stayed till tea-time.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

[*Choose* ONE *subject.*]

1. The female characters in *Twelfth Night.*
2. Malvolio.
3. The Spectator's views on pedants, ghost-stories, and witches.
4. Sir Roger de Coverley in Westminster Abbey.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

St. John, i–x; *the Church Catechism.*

DR. GREGG.

1. What events are recorded as having taken place at Cana of Galilee, Ænon near to Salim, the Synagogue in Capernaum, the Treasury?

2. Give the connexion in which these words were spoken :—

(*a*) Behold, the Lamb of God!
(*b*) Whatsoever he saith unto you, do it.
(*c*) Art thou a master of Israel, and knowest not these things?
(*d*) One soweth, and another reapeth.
(*e*) Sin no more, lest a worse thing come unto thee.
(*f*) Lord, to whom shall we go?
(*g*) Never man spake like this man.
(*h*) He is of age; ask him.

3. Write down the narrative of the healing of the nobleman's son.

4. Give the substance of our Lord's teaching associated with the words, 'I am the good shepherd.'

5. What promises were made in your name in your Baptism?

6. How does the Catechism expand the Fifth Commandment in 'My duty towards my neighbour'?

7. How does the Catechism explain 'And lead us not into temptation; but deliver us from evil'?

8. What is a sacrament?
Apply the explanation to Baptism.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

DR. WHITE.

1. Relate in your own words the story of the disobedient prophet. What is the significance of it?

2. What do you know about Jezebel?

3. Give an account of the deposition of Athaliah.

4. Reproduce the substance (and the words, if possible) of the answer given through Isaiah to Hezekiah's prayer against Sennacherib.

5. Give an account of the reformation under Josiah.

6. Who were Gedaliah, Huldah, Hazael, Jehonadab?

7. Indicate on a map the relative positions of Jerusalem, Samaria, Hamath, Edom, Moab, Jezreel, Tyre, Ramoth in Gilead.

8. Write down, in the words of the Bible, the account of Elijah's vision of God on Mount Horeb.

DR. LAWLOR.

1. 'Lay my bones beside his bones.' Tell the story in which these words are found.

2. What are we told about Zedekiah the son of Chenaanah?

3. When and by whom was the question asked, 'Had Zimri peace who slew his master?' Explain the allusion.

4. 'They feared the LORD and served their own gods.' Of whom was this said? How was this result brought about?

5. State what you know about Josiah, King of Judah.

Hilary Term, 1915.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

JANUARY.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. FRY.

1. Simplify $2[17 - 6\{18 - 5(11 - 7)\}] - 50$.

2. Write down the factors of

$$x^2 - y^2, \quad x^3 - y^3, \quad x^3 + y^3.$$

3. Divide $x^5 - 243$ by $x - 3$.

4. Add the fractions

$$\frac{5}{x^2 - x - 6}, \quad \frac{2}{4x - x^2 - 3}, \quad \frac{3}{2 - x - x^2}.$$

5. Reduce to its simplest form

$$\left\{x^2 - \frac{(x^2 + y^2 - z^2)^2}{4y^2}\right\} \div \left\{\left(\frac{x + z}{y}\right)^2 - 1\right\}.$$

6. Solve the equation

$$\frac{2x - 5}{3} + x = \frac{3x - 2}{5} + 3.$$

7. Find the value of

$$\frac{15\frac{3}{5}}{7\frac{4}{5}} \text{ of } £1 + \tfrac{1}{5} \text{ of } £140\ 10s.\ 6d. + \tfrac{3}{5} \text{ of } £72\ 15s.\ 9d.$$

8. Reduce to a decimal $\dfrac{4111}{33300}$.

9. Find the simple interest on £684 18*s*. 8*d*. for 1 year 11 months, at $4\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.

10. How many yards of paper $\frac{3}{4}$ yard wide will cover the walls of a room 18 feet long, 15 feet broad, and 12 feet high?

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. MOONEY.

[Only SIX questions to be answered.]

1. Name, with dates, the kings of the Houses of York and Lancaster.

2. Write notes on — Witenagemot, Benevolences, Ship Money, Chartists, Star Chamber, Edict of Nantes.

3. Give the provisions of—Poynings' Law, Statute of Praemunire, Treaty of Limerick, Bill of Rights.

4. Where are the following, and how are they historically interesting:—Sadowa, Saratoga, Marengo, Culloden, Naseby, Omdurman, Acre, Inkerman, Vinegar Hill, Plassey?

5. Give an account of Denmark and the Danish possessions. When did Denmark lose Schleswig-Holstein?

6. Trace the course of the Rhine, and enumerate in order the chief towns on its banks.

7. Give the capitals of the counties in each of the four provinces of Ireland.

8. Draw a map of South America, marking the different states and their capitals.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. LUCE.

Translate into Latin:—

1. Caesar was afraid that his infantry would be outflanked, and sent his cavalry to attack the enemy in the rear.

2. Desiring an object and finding it pleasant are totally different things.

3. Did you expect me to injure my friend in order to please my foe?

4. Did I wish to become king, I should try to conciliate the masses.

5. After this disaster, many thought that the nation was beaten to her knees, and would have to submit. Indeed, in the provinces there were great searchings of heart; the majority of the Italians counselled submission, and only a few the continuance of the struggle. But the city of Rome was so far from seeking a premature peace that, although winter was near, she strengthened her fleet, raised an army of 3000 horse and 30,000 foot, and prosecuted the war with new vigour and determination. Sacrifice she knew was the price of victory, and she was prepared to pay the price. This resolute attitude, while it confirmed the waverers and silenced domestic faction, shook the confidence of her flushed, expectant enemies, and contributed largely to her ultimate triumph.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English :—

Either,—

Un soir que les enfants étaient couchés et que le bûcheron était au coin du feu avec sa femme, il lui dit, le cœur serré de douleur :

"Tu vois bien que nous ne pouvons plus nourrir nos enfants ; je ne saurais les voir mourir de faim devant mes yeux, et je suis résolu de les mener perdre demain au bois.

— Ah ! s'écria la bûcheronne, pourrais-tu bien toi-même mener perdre tes enfants ?"

Son mari avait beau lui représenter leur grande pauvreté, elle ne pouvait y consentir : elle était pauvre, mais elle était leur mère. Cependant, ayant considéré quelle douleur ce lui serait de les voir mourir de faim, elle y consentit et alla se coucher en pleurant.

Or,—

Da flog die Türe krachend gegen die Wand, und die Burschen drängten sich über die Schwelle:

„Liebe Kinder," begann er, „liebe Kinder — "

„Was," schrie ihn Leodegar an, „hört den Kerl — uns Kinder zu nennen — wir wollen's dir zeigen, wer wir sind — "

Und er nahm den kleinen Menschen um den Leib und hing ihn am Hosengurt an den Haken über der Türe, wo die Röcke der Schüler hätten hängen sollen.

„Nun," sagte Leodegar, den Unglücklichen mit blitzenden Augen anlachend, „sind wir Kinder — willst uns Tatzen geben ?"

2. Translate into French *or* German :—

Now the ogre had seven daughters, who wore golden crowns on their heads in their bed. Hop o' my Thumb had noticed this, and having softly got up at midnight, he took away their gold crowns, put them on his brothers' heads, and put his brothers' nightcaps on the heads of the ogre's daughters.

N.B.—the ogre = l'ogre *or* der Oger ; Hop o' my Thumb = le Petit Poucet *or* der Däumling.

3. [Candidates offering French will answer Section A. Candidates taking German will answer Section B.]

[A.]

(*a*) Distinguish—(i) *les enfants étaient couchés.*
(ii) *les enfants s'étaient couchés.*
(iii) *on avait couché les enfants.*

(*b*) *je suis résolu de les mener perdre demain au bois.*
Turn this sentence into *oratio obliqua*, introducing it by *Il dit que.*

(*c*) *elle ne pouvait y consentir.*
Put this into the pluperfect.

(*d*) *elle y consentit et alla se coucher en pleurant.*
Put this into the perfect (past indefinite).

[B.]

(*a*) *wir wollen's dir zeigen, wer wir sind.*

Put this into *oratio obliqua* introduced by the German equivalent of 'he said that . . . .'

(*b*) *er nahm den kleinen Menschen um den Leib und hing ihn am Hosengurt an den Haken über der Türe.*

Put this into the pluperfect.

(*c*) *den Unglücklichen mit blitzenden Augen anlachend.*

Rewrite this beginning with *indem er*.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

(*a*) The Submarine.

(*b*) Spending in War Time.

(*c*) Patriotic Poetry.

(*d*) The Country in Winter.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DEGREE EXAMINATION.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. STEWART.

1. How do you account for (*a*) the apparent diurnal rotation of the heavens, (*b*) the apparent motion of the Sun among the fixed stars, (*c*) the apparently irregular motion of the planets, (*d*) the change in the Sun's declination in the course of a year?

2. Show that the refraction of a heavenly body varies as the tangent of the apparent zenith distance, provided the zenith distance does not approach 90°. Show how to find the constant of refraction.

3. Find the Sun's midnight depression below the horizon at midsummer in Dublin. (Latitude of Dublin is 53° 20′.)

4. The mean distance of Jupiter from the Sun is 5·2 times the distance of the Earth from the Sun. Find his periodic time and synodic time.

5. What is the importance of parallax in Astronomy? Show how to find the horizontal parallax of the Moon.

6. State fully the effect of the Earth's motion round the Sun on the apparent position of a star in the course of a year.

7. Show how the position of a ship at sea may be determined.

8. Show that generally morning and afternoon differ in length. What is the difference in length?

PSYCHOLOGY AND ETHICS.

MR. KENNEDY.

[Senior Sophisters taking Hilary Examination will answer SEVEN questions from *A*.]

[A.]

1. How does Stout treat the analysis of modes of consciousness?

2. Show that the *weighing* of motives is a metaphor which is apt to mislead.

3. What proofs does Plato offer for finding in human nature three psychical faculties?

4. What is the Platonic attitude towards the inquiry whether it is profitable to act justly and to be just?

5. Show how Aristotle arrives at his definition of human Good.

6. What practical rules does Aristotle give for hitting the Mean?

7. What is the relation of Knowledge to Virtue?

8. Wherein lies 'the social danger of Epicureanism'?

[B.]

[Senior Sophisters supplementalizing Trinity Examination will answer FOUR questions from *B* and three from *A*.]

8. Show the importance of Hobbes in the history of Ethics.

9. How does Mr. Rogers describe the relation of Bishop Butler's teaching to the philosophy of the Greeks?

10. Show how Kant is led to the three 'Postulates' of morality.

11. What proofs does Butler give that we have a moral faculty?

12. Give a brief summary of Butler's Sermons i, ii, and iii.

[C.]

[Candidates for Degree will answer the following questions, with any THREE from *B*, and any TWO from *A*.]

13. Distinguish various kinds of Hedonism, and give important criticisms.

14. Point out different ways in which the evolution hypothesis has been applied to Ethics.

15. Write a comparison of Pleasure, Reason, and Perfection as standards of Morality.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

For Senior Sophisters (Hilary Term).

1. Franklin's Task.
2. A week spent in Crabbe's Borough.

For Trinity Supplementalists.

3. Carlyle's belief in Thoroughness.
4. Practicable suggestions in More's 'Utopia.'

For B.A. Supplementalists.

5. The influence of Cassius on Brutus and Brutus on Cassius.
6. The strong and weak points of the British Empire as indicated by Seeley, and tested by recent events.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. Define 'work of a force.'

Calculate the work done in emptying a shaft 200 feet deep and full of water, the area of a horizontal section of the shaft being 24 feet, and the water being pumped to the top of the shaft.

2. Prove the relation between P and W in a system of pulleys of the first kind whose weights cannot be neglected.

3. A balloon is moving upwards with a velocity of 32 feet when a missile is dropped from it which reaches the ground in 16 seconds: find how high the balloon was when the missile was let fall, and the total distance travelled by the missile.

4. What constant force will bring to rest within 80 feet a body of mass 200 tons moving with a velocity of 10 miles an hour?

5. How must a projectile be discharged so as to pass in a horizontal direction through a point 120 feet horizontally from the point of projection and 54 feet above it?

6. Prove that in a heavy liquid at rest the pressure at a point is the same for all points in the same horizontal plane.

7. Explain how to find the sp. gr. of a body lighter than water by means of a sinker.

8. A vertical wall 30 feet deep by 20 feet broad is covered with water at rest up to the top: find the resultant pressure and its point of application.

9. Explain why the apparent depth of an object seen immersed in water is less than the real depth.

10. Explain how the dispersion of light arises, and how it is corrected in optical instruments.

CLASSICS.

MR. GOLIGHER.

(For Senior Sophisters.)

GREEK.

Translate:—

Δεῖ δὲ μὴ μόνον οὕτως εἰπεῖν, ὅτι ἕξις, ἀλλὰ καὶ ποία τις. ῥητέον οὖν ὅτι πᾶσα ἀρετή, οὗ ἂν ᾖ ἀρετή, αὐτό τε εὖ ἔχον ἀποτελεῖ καὶ τὸ ἔργον αὐτοῦ εὖ ἀποδίδωσιν, οἷον ἡ τοῦ ὀφθαλμοῦ ἀρετὴ τόν τε ὀφθαλμὸν σπουδαῖον ποιεῖ καὶ τὸ ἔργον αὐτοῦ· τῇ γὰρ τοῦ ὀφθαλμοῦ ἀρετῇ εὖ ὁρῶμεν. ὁμοίως ἡ τοῦ ἵππου ἀρετὴ ἵππον τε σπουδαῖον ποιεῖ καὶ ἀγαθὸν δραμεῖν καὶ ἐνεγκεῖν τὸν ἐπιβάτην καὶ μεῖναι τοὺς πολεμίους. εἰ δὴ τοῦτ' ἐπὶ πάντων οὕτως ἔχει, καὶ ἡ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ἀρετὴ εἴη ἂν ἡ ἕξις ἀφ' ἧς ἀγαθὸς ἄνθρωπος γίνεται καὶ ἀφ' ἧς εὖ τὸ ἑαυτοῦ ἔργον ἀποδώσει. πῶς δὲ τοῦτ' ἔσται, ἤδη μὲν εἰρήκαμεν, ἔτι δὲ καὶ ὧδ' ἔσται φανερόν, ἐὰν θεωρήσωμεν ποία τίς ἐστιν ἡ φύσις αὐτῆς. ἐν παντὶ δὴ συνεχεῖ καὶ διαιρετῷ ἔστι λαβεῖν τὸ μὲν πλεῖον τὸ δ' ἔλαττον τὸ δ' ἴσον, καὶ ταῦτα ἢ κατ' αὐτὸ τὸ πρᾶγμα ἢ πρὸς ἡμᾶς· τὸ δ' ἴσον μέσον τι ὑπερβολῆς καὶ ἐλλείψεως. λέγω δὲ τοῦ μὲν πράγματος μέσον τὸ ἴσον ἀπέχον ἀφ' ἑκατέρου τῶν ἄκρων, ὅπερ ἐστὶν ἕν καὶ τὸ αὐτὸ πᾶσιν, πρὸς ἡμᾶς δὲ ὃ μήτε πλεονάζει μήτε ἐλλείπει· τοῦτο δ' οὐχ ἕν, οὐδὲ ταὐτὸν πᾶσιν.—ARISTOTLE.

1. Set forth Aristotle's use of—*ἐπιχαιρεκακία, εὐτραπελία, εἰρωνεία.*
2. (*a*) What is the sign of a developed *ἕξις*?
   (*b*) In what connexion does Aristotle quote Plato? Heraclitus?
   (*c*) Explain—*τὸ γὰρ κακὸν τοῦ ἀπείρου, ὡς οἱ Πυθαγόρειοι εἴκαζον.*

LATIN.

Translate:—

Maxume autem perturbantur officia in amicitiis, quibus et non tribuere quod recte possis et tribuere quod non sit aequum contra officium est. Sed huius generis totius breve et non difficile praeceptum est. Quae enim videntur utilia, honores, divitiae, voluptates, cetera generis eiusdem, haec amicitiae numquam anteponenda sunt. At neque contra rem publicam neque contra ius iurandum ac fidem amici causa vir bonus faciet, ne si iudex quidem erit de ipso amico. Ponit enim personam amici cum induit iudicis. Tantum dabit amicitiae, ut veram amici causam esse malit, ut orandae litis tempus, quoad per leges liceat, accommodet. Cum vero iurato sententia dicenda erit, meminerit deum se adhibere testem, id est, ut ego arbitror, mentem suam, qua nihil homini dedit deus ipse divinius. Itaque praeclarum a maioribus accepimus morem rogandi iudicis, si eum teneremus, quae salva fide

facere possit. Haec rogatio ad ea pertinet, quae paullo ante dixi honeste amico a iudice posse concedi. Nam si omnia facienda sint, quae amici velint, non amicitiae tales sed coniurationes putandae sint.—CICERO.

1. Explain the following phrases:—
   (*a*) Claudius proscripsit insulam.
   (*b*) iudicia contraria.
   (*c*) ut res nummaria de communi sententia constitueretur.

2. 'The Third Book [of the *De Officiis*], in which Cicero especially prides himself on his greater self-dependence, is undoubtedly the most defective of all in treatment.'

Write a short essay on this text.

(*For Senior Sophisters supplementing Trinity Term.*)

GREEK.

1. Translate:—

ἀναβαινόντων δὲ τῶν ἔργων ὑπερηφάνων μὲν μεγέθει, μορφῇ δ' ἀμιμήτων καὶ χάριτι, τῶν δημιουργῶν ἀμιλλωμένων ὑπερβάλλεσθαι τὴν δημιουργίαν τῇ καλλιτεχνίᾳ, μάλιστα θαυμάσιον ἦν τὸ τάχος. ὧν γὰρ ἕκαστον ᾤοντο πολλαῖς διαδοχαῖς καὶ ἡλικίαις μόλις ἐπὶ τέλος ἀφίξεσθαι, ταῦτα πάντα μιᾶς ἀκμῆ πολιτείας ἐλάμβανε τὴν συντέλειαν. καίτοι ποτέ φασιν Ἀγαθάρχου τοῦ ζωγράφου μέγα φρονοῦντος ἐπὶ τῷ ταχὺ καὶ ῥᾳδίως τὰ ζῷα ποιεῖν ἀκούσαντα τὸν Ζεῦξιν εἰπεῖν "ἐγὼ δὲ πολλῷ χρόνῳ." ἦ γὰρ ἐν τῷ ποιεῖν εὐχέρεια καὶ ταχύτης οὐκ ἐντίθησι βάρος ἔργῳ μόνιμον οὐδὲ κάλλους ἀκρίβειαν· ὁ δ' εἰς τὴν γένεσιν τῷ πόνῳ προδανεισθεὶς χρόνος ἐν τῇ σωτηρίᾳ τοῦ γενομένου τὴν ἰσχὺν ἀποδίδωσιν. ὅθεν καὶ μᾶλλον θαυμάζεται τὰ Περικλέους ἔργα πρὸς πολὺν χρόνον ἐν ὀλίγῳ γενόμενα. κάλλει μὲν γὰρ ἕκαστον εὐθὺς ἦν τότε ἀρχαῖον, ἀκμῇ δὲ μέχρι νῦν πρόσφατόν ἐστι καὶ νεουργόν· οὕτως ἐπανθεῖ καινότης ἀεί τις ἄθικτον ὑπὸ τοῦ χρόνου διατηροῦσα τὴν ὄψιν, ὥσπερ ἀειθαλὲς πνεῦμα καὶ ψυχὴν ἀγήρω καταμεμιγμένην τῶν ἔργων ἐχόντων.—PLUTARCH.

1. Give the meaning of—*ἀγωγός, ἀλουργής, ἐλέφας, ζυγόν, λήμη.*

2. In what connexion does Plutarch quote or refer to—Anacreon, Archilochus, Socrates, Damon, Duris of Samos? What do you know about these persons?

LATIN.

Translate:—

Nec tamen, haec cum sint hominumque boumque labores
Versando terram experti, nihil improbus anser
Strymoniaeque grues et amaris intuba fibris
Officiunt aut umbra nocet. Pater ipse colendi
Haud facilem esse viam voluit, primusque per artem
Movit agros curis acuens mortalia corda,
Nec torpere gravi passus sua regna veterno.
Ante Iovem nulli subigebant arva coloni;
Ne signare quidem aut partiri limite campum
Fas erat: in medium quaerebant, ipsaque tellus

Omnia liberius nullo poscente ferebat.
Ille malum virus serpentibus addidit atris,
Praedarique lupos iussit pontumque moveri,
Mellaque decussit foliis, ignemque removit,
Et passim rivis currentia vina repressit,
Ut varias usus meditando extunderet artes
Paullatim, et sulcis frumenti quaereret herbam,
Ut silicis venis abstrusum excuderet ignem.

VIRGIL.

1. Translate and explain:—

(*a*) Virgea praeterea Celei vilisque supellex,
Arbuteae crates et mystica vannus Iacchi.

(*b*) Qua locus Erigonen inter chelasque sequentes
Panditur.

(*c*) Bibit ingens arcus.

2. Write a short essay on the *Georgics* regarded as a work of poetic art.

(*For Degree Candidates.*)

GREEK.

Translate:—

οὐκοῦν μετὰ τοῦτο, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, τὸ περὶ ᾠδῆς τρόπου καὶ μελῶν λοιπόν; δῆλα δή. ἆρ' οὖν οὐ πᾶς ἤδη ἂν εὕροι, ἃ ἡμῖν λεκτέον περὶ αὐτῶν, οἷα δεῖ εἶναι, εἴπερ μέλλομεν τοῖς προειρημένοις συμφωνήσειν; καὶ ὁ Γλαύκων ἐπιγελάσας, ἐγὼ τοίνυν, ἔφη, ὦ Σώκρατες, κινδυνεύω ἐκ τῶν πάντων εἶναι· οὔκουν ἱκανῶς γε ἔχω ἐν τῷ παρόντι ξυμβαλέσθαι, ποῖ' ἄττα δεῖ ἡμᾶς λέγειν, ὑποπτεύω μέντοι. πάντως δήπου, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, πρῶτον μὲν τόδε ἱκανῶς ἔχεις λέγειν, ὅτι τὸ μέλος ἐκ τριῶν ἐστὶ συγκείμενον, λόγου τε καὶ ἁρμονίας καὶ ῥυθμοῦ. ναί, ἔφη, τοῦτό γε. οὐκοῦν ὅσον γε αὐτοῦ λόγος ἐστίν, οὐδὲν δήπου διαφέρει τοῦ μὴ ᾀδομένου λόγου πρὸς τὸ ἐν τοῖς αὐτοῖς δεῖν τύποις λέγεσθαι οἷς ἄρτι προείπομεν καὶ ὡσαύτως; ἀληθῆ, ἔφη. καὶ μὴν τήν γε ἁρμονίαν καὶ ῥυθμὸν ἀκολουθεῖν δεῖ τῷ λόγῳ. πῶς δ' οὔ; ἀλλὰ μέντοι θρήνων τε καὶ ὀδυρμῶν ἔφαμεν ἐν λόγοις οὐδὲν προσδεῖσθαι. οὐ γὰρ οὖν. τίνες οὖν θρηνώδεις ἁρμονίαι; λέγε μοι· σὺ γὰρ μουσικός. μιξολυδιστί, ἔφη, καὶ συντονολυδιστὶ καὶ τοιαῦταί τινες. οὐκοῦν αὗται, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, ἀφαιρετέαι· ἄχρηστοι γὰρ καὶ γυναιξὶν ἃς δεῖ ἐπιεικεῖς εἶναι, μὴ ὅτι ἀνδράσιν. πάνυ γε. ἀλλὰ μὴν μέθη γε φύλαξιν ἀπρεπέστατον καὶ μαλακία καὶ ἀργία. πῶς γὰρ οὔ; τίνες οὖν μαλακαί τε καὶ συμποτικαὶ τῶν ἁρμονιῶν; ἰαστί, ἦ δ' ὅς, καὶ λυδιστί, αἵτινες χαλαραὶ καλοῦνται. ταύταις οὖν, ὦ φίλε, ἐπὶ πολεμικῶν ἀνδρῶν ἔσθ' ὅ τι χρήσει; οὐδαμῶς, ἔφη· ἀλλὰ κινδυνεύει σοι δωριστὶ λείπεσθαι καὶ φρυγιστί.—PLATO.

1. Set forth and explain Plato's attitude towards—(*a*) laments for the dead; (*b*) the Achilles of Homer; (*c*) athletics; (*d*) physicians.

2. (*a*) How does Plato settle the proper lives and dwellings of his guardians?

(*b*) τοῖς οὖν ἄρχουσι καὶ πρῶτον καὶ μάλιστα παραγγέλλει ὁ θεός—what?

(*c*) What does Plato describe as κάλλιστον θέαμα τῷ δυναμένῳ θεᾶσθαι?

LATIN.

Translate:—

Ut proficiscentem docui te saepe diuque,
Augusto reddes signata volumina, Vini,
Si validus, si laetus erit, si denique poscet;
Ne studio nostri pecces odiumque libellis
Sedulus inportes opera vehemente minister.
Si te forte meae gravis uret sarcina chartae,
Abicito potius quam quo perferre iuberis
Clitellas ferus inpingas Asinaeque paternum
Cognomen vertas in risum et fabula fias.
Viribus uteris per clivos, flumina, lamas.
Victor propositi simul ac perveneris illuc,
Sic positum servabis onus, ne forte sub ala
Fasciculum portes librorum ut rusticus agnum,
Ut vinosa glomus furtivae Pyrria lanae,
Ut cum pilleolo soleas conviva tribulis.
Ne volgo narres te sudavisse ferendo
Carmina quae possint oculos aurisque morari
Caesaris. Oratus multa prece, nitere porro.
Vade, vale; cave ne titubes mandataque frangas.

HORACE.

1. Write notes on:—

(*a*) Cantaber Agrippae, Claudi virtute Neronis
Armenius cecidit; ius imperiumque Phraates
Caesaris accepit genibus minor.

(*b*) trans pondera dextram porrigere.

(*c*) haec Ianus summus ab imo prodocet.

(*d*) vel qui praetextas vel qui docuere togatas.

2. 'The Epistles are generally recognised as the most attractive portion of the works of Horace.'
Write a short essay on this text.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

When we assert, that all lawful government arises from the consent of the people, we certainly do them a great deal more honour than they deserve, or even expect and desire from us. After the Roman dominions became too unwieldy for the republic to govern them, the people over the whole known world were extremely grateful to Augustus for that authority, which by violence he had established over them; and they showed an equal disposition to submit to the successor whom he had left them by his last will and testament. It was afterwards their misfortune, that there never was, in one family, any long regular succession; but that their line of princes was continually broken, either by private assassinations or public rebellions.—HUME.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

DR. WILLIAMS.

1. Translate into English:—

Le désir du commandement a quelque chose de moins pur et de moins élevé que le désir de la gloire, parce qu'il se dirige vers un bien réel et saisissable; mais il a aussi sa grandeur, lorsque le commandement est recherché par des voies légitimes. Désirer la gloire, c'est entreprendre sur l'imagination des hommes; désirer le commandement, c'est entreprendre sur leur volonté. On cherche donc aussi à s'étendre par le commandement, mais d'une manière bien plus réelle et bien plus sensible que par la gloire. Faire sienne la volonté de ses semblables, et par conséquent leur puissance et leur part d'action sur le monde, vouloir en eux, agir par eux et accomplir par leur entremise des actes si importants par leur nature ou par leurs effets qu'ils ressemblent à des manifestations de la puissance divine, quelle extension visible de notre être, quelle multiplication de nos forces, quelle élévation ou plutôt quelle transformation de la nature humaine! Cet aspect du commandement impose et étonne par sa grandeur, alors même qu'il est en des mains indignes de le retenir et incapables de l'exercer.

Or,

Ein vernichtendes, aber nicht unberechtigtes Urteil fällt die Londoner Zeitung „Daily Graphic" über gewisse deutsche Eigentümlichkeiten.

„Der Deutsche hat eine fast widernatürliche Vorliebe für alles Fremde, gleichviel ob es gut oder schlecht sei, und das ist seine geschichtliche Schwäche. Und Berlin ist der Sammelpunkt der ‚Ausländerei.' Seine Bürger sprechen in einer entsetzlichen englisch-französisch-deutschen Sprache, die nicht etwa nur ein Ausdruck der Vorliebe für fremde Worte ist, sondern auch ein Ausdruck der Vorliebe für fremde Dinge. Die Zeitungen strotzen von Anzeigen, die in dieser hässlichen Sprache abgefasst sind, und man sucht die Kunden anzulocken, indem man ausdrücklich darauf hinweist, dass die angebotenen Waren nicht deutsch sind . . ."

„Was in Berlin nicht englisch ist" — heisst es an einer anderen Stelle — „das ist französisch." Dieser Mangel an Achtung für die eigene Kultur ist das Haupthindernis für die Ausbreitung des deutschen Einflusses.

2. Translate into French *or* German:—

In Germany under Prussia, the fostering of an illusion of strength in peace and of success in war is a deliberate part of policy and of tradition. Whether it is wise or unwise the event will show. An illusion dissipated is a very dangerous thing to handle in individual as in national life. But Prussia believes in calculated illusion for the masses, and carries it out in detail. The resulting contrast between Germany and the Allies is striking.

IRISH.

PROFESSOR MURPHY.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

I.

Translate into English :—

Mar do chuala Brian an comhrádh rin ó'n rígh do chuimnigh ar an úball do bí ina láimh aige, agus tug urcar áiceasach de do'n rígh, gur chuir a inchinn tré cúl a cinn riar, agus nochtar a cloideamh, agus gabar ag rlaige na rluag 'na timcheall, agus níor failleadh rin leir an diar eile, acht do gabadar ag cungnamh leir go cródha curata, go dtugadar eirleach ar a dtárla leó do luchd na cathrach, agus ruaradar an trleag, agus coipe lán d'uirge rá n-a ceann, go nach loircfeadh an dún; agus adúbradar Clann Tuireann gur mhithid leó dul d'iarraidh tuille do'n éirig mór do bí orra. Fágbaid an eachair annrin, agus fiarruigid d'á céile ca rlige a rachadoir. 'Racam go Dobar, rígh innri Sigin,' ar Brian, óir ir aige atá an dá each agus an carbad d'iarr lug orrainn.

Parse chuala, tug, failleadh, dtárla, loircfeadh, rachadoir, and racam; supply the suppressed words of the phrase do bí orra, and account for the initial letter in dtárla and the aspiration of the m in mhithid.

II.

Translate into Irish :—

They were not long thus when they heard the great shout of the battle hosts which were approaching them; and when they came near the fort they raised a shout that was heard in all parts within a mile of them. 'Dermot,' said Fergus, 'since it was we both began this big fight, come with me that we may give cause of lamentation to those people who shouted that wild shout.' Thereafter Dermot and Fergus went forth, and they made three rushes around the fort and slew fifty heroes in each of those rushes.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. W. E. THRIFT.

1. Explain what is meant by a *shearing* stress, giving examples.
Distinguish between solids, liquids, and gases by reference to their behaviour when subjected to compressive and shearing stresses.

2. Define the coefficient of real expansion of a liquid for rise in temperature, and describe a method of measuring it.

3. State the laws of the development of heat in a circuit through which an electrical current is flowing, and describe a method of verifying them.

4. State the laws of electromagnetic induction, and explain how they are applied in the induction coil for the production of great electrical pressures.

5. Describe how you would arrange apparatus so as to form a pure spectrum upon a screen.

Explain why a mixture of blue and yellow paints is green.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(*For B.A. Supplementalists.*)

1. Explain the bleaching action of (*a*) chlorine, (*b*) sulphur dioxide. What is the action of chlorine on sulphurous acid?

2. What is the action of strong sulphuric acid on the following substances:—(*a*) metallic copper, (*b*) potassium iodide, (*c*) manganese dioxide, (*d*) ethyl alcohol?

3. How would you prepare a specimen of pure silver from a shilling piece?

4. One litre of chlorine gas, measured at 0° C. and 760 mm., is passed into a strong solution of ammonia. Calculate the volume of nitrogen and the weight of ammonium chloride formed.

5. Write the formulæ of the following substances, and explain their relationship to benzene:—(*a*) aniline, (*b*) phenol, (*c*) salicylic acid.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

1. Explain the bleaching action of (*a*) chlorine, (*b*) sulphur dioxide. What is the action of chlorine on sulphurous acid?

2. What is the action of strong sulphuric acid on the following substances:—(*a*) metallic copper, (*b*) potassium iodide, (*c*) manganese dioxide, (*d*) ethyl alcohol?

3. How would you prepare a specimen of pure silver from a shilling piece?

4. One litre of chlorine gas, measured at 0° C. and 760 mm., is passed into a strong solution of ammonia. Calculate the volume of nitrogen and the weight of ammonium chloride formed.

5. Write the structural formulæ for acetaldehyde and acetone. How may each of these substances be identified?

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

MR. BASTABLE.

For Senior Sophisters.)

1. Bring out clearly the difference between the popular conception of wealth and that formed by the economist. Consider how far the following can be regarded as wealth:—(*a*) mortgages, (*b*) national debts, (*c*) slaves.

2. What is the effect of increased efficiency of labour on the reward of the labourer? Illustrate your answer by considering the effect of improved machinery on the rate of wages.

3. Explain the following:—(*a*) Vote on Account; (*b*) Treasury Bill; (*c*) Consolidated Fund; (*d*) Floating Debt.

4. Write a note on the judicial functions of the House of Lords.

5. 'The idea of the three estates was never realized in England.' Explain this statement, and note the contrast with France.

(*For Degree Candidates.*)

6. What are the relations between the departments of (*a*) Production, (*b*) Distribution, and (*c*) Exchange? Give carefully the meanings of each of these terms.

7. How far can the 'principle of natural liberty' be regarded as an economic ideal? Indicate the connexion between the theory of natural liberty and the utilitarian doctrine.

8. Explain carefully what is meant by 'the Law of Parliament.'

9. 'The merit of Cabinet Government is that it defines and concentrates ministerial responsibility.'
Explain in detail this operation of the Cabinet system.

10. Consider the meaning of the term 'Nationality.' Specify the reasons in favour of giving each nationality a distinct government.

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

11. Is a representative assembly a competent organ of legislation
Illustrate by reference to the legislative methods of the House of Commons.

12. How does Mill criticize the method of electing the President of the United States?

13. Sketch concisely the development of deposit banking in Great Britain. What reserve is needed to support deposits?

14. Is a rise in rent a national benefit? Refer to the views of economists on this question.

15. 'A criticism of a particular tax is of little value unless consideration is also given to the other taxes with which it is combined.'
Discuss this proposition, and illustrate your answer by reference to (*a*) the British Income-Tax, (*b*) the duty on beer.

EDUCATION.

MR. CANNING.

[N.B.—Questions must be attempted from each section.]

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

[A.]

1. Give an outline of Luther's conception of the aims of Education.

2. Consider the Jesuit system of education under the headings (*a*) Organization, (*b*) Preparation of Teachers, (*c*) Subject-matter, (*d*) Method of Instruction.

3. Give an outline of the views of any of the 'Representative Humanistic realists.'

4. Show yonr acquaintance with the fundamental principles of Comenius.

[B.]

5. How does Newman support his position that he is chargeable with no paradox when he speaks of a knowledge which is its own end?

6. Give Newman's views on the Residential University. How does he explain its success?

7. Newman determines (*a*) what we are to understand by Literature, (*b*) in what Literature consists, (*c*) how it stands relatively to Science?

[C.]

8. 'The training of children—physical, moral, and intellectual—is dreadfully defective.' How does Spencer support this view?

9. Show the close relationship between the successive systems of education and the successive social states with which they have coexisted.

10. Give what you consider to be the most important contributions of Spencer to the theory of 'Moral Education.' Is he open to criticism?

(*For Degree Candidates.*)

[Select TWO questions from *each* of the sections B and C, in addition to the following questions.]

[D.]

11. Show the advance made by Herbart on Pestalozzi.

12. Give the general characteristics of the Froebelian movement with special reference to 'Self-activity.'

13. Estimate the place of Education in the 'Sociological' theory.

[E.]

14. 'Upon what basis shall the school select the experiences that are to function in modifying adjustment?' How does Bagley answer this question?

15. 'The first effect of experience upon adjustment is either to *confirm* or *inhibit* an inherited action.' Illustrate this.

16. Consider fully the question of Formal Discipline.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS.

LOGIC.

MR. EXHAM.

1. What is the logical relation between the different members of the series known as the 'Predicamental Line'?

Can a Synthetical proposition become Analytical?

2. What do you know about the premisses of a valid syllogism if the conclusion is (*a*) true, (*b*) universal and affirmative?

3. Express the following arguments in syllogistic form, naming the mood and figure, if valid:—

(*a*) Women should not have votes, as they do not serve in the army.

(*b*) There is a purpose in everything reasonable; therefore all amusements, being purposeless, are irrational.

4. Translate a Disjunctive Proposition into Hypothetical form, and state the logical relation between the resulting Hypothetical Propositions.

Give an example to show how one Dilemma may be rebutted by another.

5. What is meant by saying that every Syllogism contains a *Petitio Principii*, and that every Inductive argument is inconclusive?

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. FRY.

1. If two given parallel forces are turned about their points of application through any angle, prove that their resultant remains constant in magnitude and turns through the same angle about a fixed point.

2. Draw the forces acting, and resolve along and perpendicular to the plane, when a force P making an angle β with a rough inclined plane is just able to drag a weight W up the plane: taking α to be the inclination of the plane, and μ to be the coefficient of friction.

3. Explain what you understand by a particle having two velocities, and prove the method for compounding them.

4. A mass of 20 lbs. on a smooth plane of inclination α (where $\sin \alpha = 4/5$) is tied by a string passing over a light pulley at the top of the plane to a mass of 12 lbs. hanging freely. If the 12 lbs. has a velocity downward of 4 feet per second, how far will it descend?

5. Find the pressure in lbs. weight at a depth of 1000 feet in water when the barometer reads 30 inches, taking the specific gravity of mercury to be 13·6.

6. What weight of cork of specific gravity ·24 must be tied to 19 lbs. of cast iron of specific gravity 7·5 so that the combination shall just float in water?

7. What volume of air, estimated at a pressure of 30 inches of mercury, and a temperature of 24° C., enters or leaves a room $14 \times 30 \times 40$ feet, when the temperature falls from 24° C. to 21° C., and at the same time the pressure falls from 30 to 28 inches?

8. Draw a diagram of the images formed of a letter F in two plane mirrors held at right angles to each other.

9. A person looks vertically downwards at an object under water. Find the relation between the depth of the object and the apparent depth of the image.

10. An inverted image 2 inches long of a candle-flame is thrown on a screen by a convex lens. A concave lens of focal length 8 inches is placed at a distance of 12 inches from the screen, between the screen and the convex lens. Find the magnitude and position of the new image, and state whether it is erect or inverted.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. WILKINS.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

1. The modes in which Royalty influences mankind.

2. The ways in which a Constitutional Monarch may be of first-rate use.

3. Anomalies in public administration.

4. The substance and the style of Dr. Johnson's writings.

5. Dr. Johnson in old age.

CLASSICS.

MR. MOONEY.

I.

Translate :—

Bona fortunaeque in tributum, ager atque annus in frumentum, corpora ipsa ac manus silvis ac paludibus emuniendis inter verbera ac contumelias conteruntur. Nata servituti mancipia semel veneunt, atque ultro a dominis aluntur; Britannia servitutem suam quotidie emit, quotidie pascit. Ac sicut in familia recentissimus quisque servorum etiam conservis ludibrio est, sic in hoc orbis terrarum vetere famulatu novis nos et viles in excidium petimur. Neque enim arva nobis aut metalla aut portus sunt, quibus exercendis reservemur. Virtus porro ac ferocia subiectorum ingrata imperantibus; et longinquitas ac secretum ipsum quo tutius, eo suspectius. Ita sublata spe veniae tandem sumite animum, tam quibus salus quam quibus gloria carissima est.—TACITUS.

1. Give the principal parts of *contero, veneo, alo, emo, pasco.* Parse *ludibrio.*

2. What are the meanings of *vesci, liburnica, pensare, furtum, eluctari, auriga, citra, covinnarius, venenum, spiramenta*?

3. Describe the various stages in the Roman conquest of Britain.

II.

Translate :—

καὶ αὐτοὶ μὲν εὐθὺς ἐχώρουν ἐς τὸ πρόσθεν, ὅπως τῇ παρούσῃ ὁρμῇ τοῦ περαίνεσθαι ὧν ἕνεκα ἦλθον μὴ βραδεῖς γένωνται· ἄλλοι γὲ τὸ ἀπὸ τῆς πρώτης παρατείχισμα τῶν Συρακοσίων, οὐχ ὑπομενόντων τῶν φυλάκων, ᾕρουν τε καὶ τὰς ἐπάλξεις ἀπέσυρον. οἱ δὲ Συρακόσιοι καὶ οἱ ξύμμαχοι καὶ ὁ Γύλιππος καὶ οἱ μετ' αὐτοῦ ἐβοήθουν ἐκ τῶν προτειχισμάτων, καὶ ἀδοκήτου τοῦ τολμήματος σφίσιν ἐν νυκτὶ γενομένου προσέβαλόν τε τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐκπεπληγμένοι καὶ βιασθέντες ὑπ' αὐτῶν τὸ πρῶτον ὑπεχώρησαν. προϊόντων δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἐν ἀταξίᾳ μᾶλλον ἤδη ὡς κεκρατηκότων καὶ βουλομένων διὰ παντὸς τοῦ μήπω μεμαχημένου τῶν ἐναντίων ὡς τάχιστα διελθεῖν, ἵνα μὴ ἀνέντων σφῶν τῆς ἐφόδου αὖθις ξυστραφῶσιν, οἱ Βοιωτοὶ πρῶτοι αὐταῖς ἀντέσχον καὶ προσβαλόντες ἔτρεψάν τε καὶ ἐς φυγὴν κατέστησαν.—THUCYDIDES.

1. Parse *γένωνται, ᾕρουν, ἐκπεπληγμένοι, ἀνέντων, ξυστραφῶσιν.*

2. Explain *ξύσκηνος, ἐπιφήμισμα, ῥύμη, χερσαῖος, κληματίδες.* What is the Greek for a grappling-iron?

3. Give an account of the character and career of Nicias.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. ALTON.

The achievements of Agricola, though they form the brightest page in the annals of this period, gave little pleasure to his jealous sovereign, who eyed him coldly on his return to Rome, and gave him no further

chance of service or glory. He lived a few years more in modest dignity, without a word of flattery, yet not desirous to court a useless death by offensive speech. When he died men whispered their suspicions of foul play, but the Emperor, who was named among his heirs, accepted gladly the token of his respect, forgetting his own earlier principles, or that, as the historian tells us, 'only a bad prince is left a legacy in a good father's will.'

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English :—

Either,

Le seigneur de Guitera lui-même ne put refuser son tribut d'éloges à l'intrépide écuyer : il descendit de son siège et s'avança, tenant à la main le prix destiné au vainqueur, pour le remettre à celui qui l'avait si bien mérité. Il tressaillit cependant en rencontrant l'œil de Tonino, son front pâle, et sa lèvre fortement serrée entre ses dents, indice certain d'une prochaine vengeance ; mais, se fiant au silence de sa victime, qu'il croyait avoir acheté, et au cortège d'hommes d'armes qui l'entourait, il cacha sa crainte sous un air de feinte bienveillance, et tendit le fusil à Tonino. Celui-ci le reçut sans paraître y prendre garde, et, sans cet air de triomphe qu'on s'attendait à lui voir, le passa derrière son dos, et l'y assujettit fortement, tout en s'inclinant comme pour répondre aux éloges emphatiques que l'assassin d'Anna Maria se croyait obligé de lui faire. De la main gauche, il resserra le licou de son cheval, et jetant un regard vers le ciel, et sur la foule muette qui le contemplait avec une admiration mêlée d'anxiété, impatiente de le voir lancer à pleine course sa farouche monture, il fit tourner trois fois son redoutable lasso . . . L'assassin pâlit et voulut reculer ; mais il n'était plus temps. Le plomb fatal s'enlaça en sifflant autour de ses jambes et le renversa.

Or,

Die geistige Entwicklung in der zweiten Hälfte des 18. Jahrhunderts stand hauptsächlich unter diesem Zeichen, da die politische Tätigkeit gefesselt war, und sie strebte einem alles überragenden Höhepunkte zu. Für lange Zeit waren Psychologie und Aesthetik zu einer Einheit verschmolzen, ausserdem in enger Verbindung mit der Philosophie. Noch dazu vollzog sich das innere Werden mit staunenswerter Folgerichtigkeit, fast Schritt für Schritt, ohne viele Seitensprünge, mit organischer Notwendigkeit und in unmittelbarem Zusammenhang mit dem sich steigernden Selbstbewusstsein. Fast alle geistigen Strömungen der Gegenwart liegen in diesem Zeitraum vorgebildet. Kein noch so schöngeistiger Vortrag ersetzt aber die Bekanntschaft mit den Quellen. Was lesen unsere Schüler von dieser Grosszeit ausserordentlicher Entfaltung? Ausser einigen Dichtungen des Sturms und Drangs nur die betreffenden Abschnitte aus Dichtung und Wahrheit.

2. Translate into French *or* German:—

Ten thousand houses have been burnt down. Everything has been taken from the farmers and peasants. Between three and four thousand civilians have utterly disappeared—without reckoning what may have happened in the zone of actual military operations. The immense majority of workers have earned nothing for four months. Thousands have lost everything, and are wandering fugitives. In Brussels, out of a normal population of 700,000, more than 150,000 of those actually remaining are dependent on bread distributed by the public powers.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. W. E. THRIFT.

1. State the Principle of Archimedes, and explain how you would make use of it in order to determine the volume of a piece of wax.

2. Describe how to make a mercurial barometer, and explain how to measure by it the pressure of the air in dynes per sq. cm.

3. Define the latent heat of evaporation of a liquid, and explain how to determine it for water at 100°C.

4. Explain what is meant by the 'maximum pressure of the vapour of a liquid at different temperatures,' and describe a method of measuring it.

5. Define the mechanical equivalent of heat, and describe a method of determining its value.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

1. Describe what takes place when electric sparks are passed through (*a*) pure oxygen, (*b*) dry air, (*c*) air standing over water, (*d*) ammonia gas.

2. Nitrogen forms five oxides, which contain respectively 36·36, 53·33, 63·16, 69·57, and 74·07 per cent. of oxygen. Show that these numbers are in agreement with the low of multiple proportions.

3. What are the chief sources of bromine? How is the element usually prepared? Compare its properties with those of iodine.

4. How may hydrogen peroxide be prepared? Describe its characteristic properties, and explain its action on (*a*) lead sulphide, (*b*) silver oxide.

5. On what grounds has the formula N_2O been adopted for nitrous oxide?

HISTORY.

MISS C. E. MAXWELL.

[Select FOUR questions.]

1. Describe briefly the reorganization of the Empire under Constantine.

2. Trace the course of events that led up to the coronation of Charles the Great in 800 A.D. This has been described as 'the central event of the Middle Ages.' Explain.

3. Narrate the career of Mahommed. How do you account for the rapid success of the Moslem arms?

4. Describe with the aid of a sketch-map the importance of the Treaty of Verdun, 843 A.D.

5. Give some account of the Normans in Italy during your period.

6. Write notes upon:—(*a*) the legislation of Justinian; (*b*) the Lombards; (*c*) the conquest of Constantinople by the Latins.

EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

[N.B.—Candidates must attempt questions from both sections.]

[A.]

1. What account does Monroe give of the physical education of the Greek youth?

2. Monroe considers the Spartan education to have been in some respects eminently efficient, in others inefficient?

3. Write on either the moral or the intellectual or the æsthetic development of personality among the Greeks.

4. Give the most noteworthy points in Plato's scheme for education.

5. 'Aristotle's ideal avoids the great difficulty that Plato experienced in uniting theory and practice.' Explain how this statement is justified.

[B.]

6. What use does Adams make of Bacon's four idola?

7. 'Once a blockhead always a blockhead.' How does Adams deal with this maxim?

8. Give the substance of Adams' criticism of some common theories of observation in connexion with the methods of Sherlock Holmes.

9. Give the substance of Adams' observations on questioning a class of pupils.

10. Give Adams' observations on James' theory of the emotions.

FINAL FRESHMAN SUPPLEMENTAL EXAMINATION.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. STEWART.

1. Prove that

$$16 + \left\{\frac{x+a}{x-a} + \frac{x-a}{x+a} - \frac{2(x^2-a^2)}{x^2+a^2}\right\}^2 = 16\left(\frac{x^4+a^4}{x^4-a^4}\right)^2.$$

2. Show that if the denominators of the fractions

$$\frac{a_1}{b_1}, \quad \frac{a_2}{b_2}, \quad \frac{a_3}{b_3}$$

are all positive, then

$$\frac{a_1+a_2+a_3}{b_1+b_2+b_3}$$

is greater than the least and less than the greatest of the fractions.

3. Find the Highest Common Factor of

$$x^4 - 2x^3 + 5x^2 - 4x + 3 \quad \text{and} \quad 2x^4 - x^3 + 6x^2 + 2x + 3.$$

4. Solve

$$\sqrt{x^2+ax+b^2} - \sqrt{x^2-ax+b^2} = 2a.$$

5. Solve the equations

$$\begin{aligned} 3x + 2y - 2z &= 14, \\ 5x + 7y + 3z &= 27\tfrac{1}{2}, \\ 4x - 11y - 30z &= 5. \end{aligned}$$

6. Show that if $x+f$ is a factor in ax^2+bx+c, and also in $a'x^2+b'x+c'$, then $(ac'-a'c)^2 = (bc'-b'c)(ab'-a'b)$.

7. A starts to cycle from Dublin to Drogheda, and B starts simultaneously to cycle from Drogheda to Dublin, and both ride uniformly. A reaches Drogheda 4 hours after meeting B, and B reaches Dublin 1 hour after meeting A. Find how long A takes to ride the whole distance.

8. What sum of money paid now would be equivalent to three instalments of £100 to be paid at the end of one, two, and three years respectively, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent. per annum?

9. A man sells £1600 4 per cent. Stock at 95, and buys instead $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Stock at $85\frac{1}{2}$. What is the change in his income?

10. A man buys goods at £4 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton; he sells them at £5 5*s.* per ton, but finds that, owing to wastage, the weight sold is less than the weight bought by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the latter. Find his gain per cent.

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. Find at what distance a line 5 feet long subtends an angle of one minute.

2. Write down the values of

$$\sin 60°, \quad \tan 120°, \quad \sec 240°, \quad \operatorname{cosec} 300°.$$

3. Prove $\sin(A + B) = \sin A \cos B + \cos A \sin B$ when A and B and $A + B$ are all less than 90°.

4. If $\sin 4A = \cos A$, find an equation for $\sin A$.

5. If $A + B + C = 180°$, prove

$$\sin 2A + \sin 2 + \sin 2C = 4 \sin A \sin B \sin C.$$

6. Prove that in a plane triangle

$$\sin \frac{A}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{(s-b)(s-c)}{bc}}.$$

7. Find the area of a triangle whose sides are 196, 175, and 119 inches long.

8. Explain what is meant by the ambiguous case of triangles and state when there is no ambiguity.

9. Prove $\log xy = \log x + \log y,$

$$\log \frac{x}{y} = \log x - \log y.$$

10. Given

$$\log_{10} 2 = \cdot 30103, \qquad \log_{10} 3 = \cdot 47712,$$

find $\log_{10} \sqrt[5]{2160}$.

FORMAL LOGIC.

MR. GOLIGHER.

1. Construct arguments containing (*a*) ambiguous middle; (*b*) the Fallacy of Accident; (*c*) illicit process of the minor.

2. Define a Sorites and give its special rules. Construct a Sorites with the conclusion 'Revengeful men are fools.'

3. Construct syllogisms in Bokardo and Baroko, and reduce them *directly*.

4. What is Logical Division? Write down the rules. Consider the soundness of the following:—(*a*) Ireland is divided into Ulster, Leinster, Munster, and Connaught. (*b*) Water is divisible into hydrogen and oxygen. (*c*) Undergraduates are divided into scholars, sophisters, and freshmen.

5. Show by the general rules of Syllogism (*a*) that the middle term can be distributed only once, if the conclusion is universal; (*b*) that I E cannot yield a valid conclusion.

6. If only one term is distributed, and that twice, determine the syllogism.

7. Comment on the following:—

(*a*) You'll be all right—unto him that hath shall be given.

(*b*) If a man is married he is miserable, because he has to take care of a wife; if he is unmarried he is miserable, because he has no wife to make him comfortable: but every man is either married or unmarried; therefore every man is miserable.

MECHANICS.

MR. WEBB.

1. State accurately the theorem known as 'The Parallelogram of Forces,' and use it to prove that four forces acting at a point will be in equilibrium if there can be drawn a quadrilateral whose sides are respectively parallel and proportional to the forces.

2. Prove that any number of forces acting in a plane will be in equilibrium if the sums of their components along any two lines are zero, and if the sum of their moments round any one point is zero. Point out the necessity of the last condition.

3. Find the pull of the engine necessary just to start a train weighing 100 tons up a gradient of 1 in 30, the coefficient of friction of the wheels on the rails being $\frac{1}{10}$.

4. A hole, 3 inches square, is cut out of a rectangular slab of wood, 2 feet long and 1 foot broad, the centre of the hole being 4 inches from a long side and 9 inches from a short side. Find the centre of gravity of the remainder.

5. A weight of 77 lbs. is raised from the ground by means of two movable and one fixed pulley arranged in the first system. Find the force necessary to do this if the pulleys weigh 1 lb. each, and show that the Principle of Work holds true in this case.

6. How is the dynamical Unit of Force defined, and what is the relation between it and the Statical Unit?

If the units of length, mass, and time were a yard, a ton, and a minute, what would be the Unit of Force in poundals?

7. When a body is moving in a circle, in what direction is the force acting on it? Give reasons for your answer.

Why does a bicycle-wheel on a muddy day throw up mud into the mudguard?

8. Define accurately 'potential' and 'kinetic' energy.

Prove that when a body falls freely the sum of its potential and kinetic energy remains unaltered.

9. A mass of 3 lbs. is moving due east with a velocity of 5 feet per second when a constant force begins to act on it. After 13 seconds the body is found to be moving due north with a velocity of 12 feet per second. What is the magnitude of the force?

10. Explain how the range of a projectile is found, and find the angle of projection for which, with a given velocity, the range is greatest.

CLASSICS.

MR. WILKINS.

LATIN.

Translate:—

ibant obscuri sola sub nocte per umbram
perque domos Ditis vacuas et inania regna:
quale per incertam lunam sub luce maligna
est iter in silvis, ubi caelum condidit umbra
Iuppiter et rebus nox abstulit atra colorem.
vestibulum ante ipsum primis in faucibus Orci
Luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae,
pallentesque habitant Morbi tristisque Senectus
et Metus et malesuada Fames ac turpis Egestas,
terribiles visu formae, Letumque Labosque;
tum consanguineus Leti Sopor et mala mentis
Gaudia mortiferumque adverso in limine Bellum
ferreique Eumenidum thalami et Discordia demens,
vipereum crinem vittis innexa cruentis.
in medio ramos annosaque bracchia pandit
ulmus opaca ingens, quam sedem Somnia vulgo
vana tenere ferunt foliisque sub omnibus haerent.
multaque praeterea variarum monstra ferarum
Centauri in foribus stabulant Scyllaeque biformes
et centumgeminus Briareus ac belua Lernae
horrendum stridens, flammisque armata Chimaera,
Gorgones Harpyiaeque et forma tricorporis umbrae.

1. What old acquaintances does Aeneas meet (*a*) on the hither bank of the Styx, and (*b*) after he has crossed the river?

2. Scan the following lines, and mark the Caesura in each:—

Nomen et arma locum servant: te, amici, nequivi——
quos super atra silex iam iam lapsura cadentique

3. Complete these verses:—

hic manus ———— pugnando volnera passi,
quique sacerdotes ——, dum vita manebat,
quique pii —— et Phoebo —— locuti,
inventas aut qui ———— per artes,
quique ———— alios fecere merendo.

GREEK.

Translate:—

μνῆσαι πατρὸς σοῖο, θεοῖς ἐπιείκελ' Ἀχιλλεῦ,
τηλίκου ὥς περ ἐγών, ὀλοῷ ἐπὶ γήραος οὐδῷ·
καὶ μέν που κεῖνον περιναιέται ἀμφὶς ἐόντες
τείρουσ' οὐδέ τίς ἐστιν ἀρὴν καὶ λοιγὸν ἀμῦναι.
ἀλλ' ἤτοι κείνός γε σέθεν ζώοντος ἀκούων
χαίρει τ' ἐν θυμῷ, ἐπί τ' ἔλπεται ἤματα πάντα
ὄψεσθαι φίλον υἱὸν ἀπὸ Τροίηθεν ἰόντα·
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ πανάποτμος, ἐπεὶ τέκον υἷας ἀρίστους
Τροίῃ ἐν εὐρείῃ, τῶν δ' οὔ τινά φημι λελεῖφθαι.
πεντήκοντά μοι ἦσαν, ὅτ' ἦλυθον υἷες Ἀχαιῶν·
ἐννεακαίδεκα μέν μοι ἴσης ἐκ νηδύος ἦσαν,
τοὺς δ' ἄλλους μοι ἔτικτον ἐνὶ μεγάροισι γυναῖκες.
τῶν μὲν πολλῶν θοῦρος Ἄρης ὑπὸ γούνατ' ἔλυσεν·
ὃς δέ μοι οἷος ἔην, εἴρυτο δὲ ἄστυ καὶ αὐτούς,
τὸν σὺ πρώην κτείνας ἀμυνόμενον περὶ πάτρης,
Ἕκτορα· τοῦ νῦν εἵνεχ' ἱκάνω νῆας Ἀχαιῶν
λυσόμενος παρὰ σεῖο, φέρω δ' ἀπερείσι' ἄποινα.
ἀλλ' αἰδεῖο Θεούς, Ἀχιλεῦ, αὐτόν τ' ἐλέησον,
μνησάμενος σοῦ πατρός· ἐγὼ δ' ἐλεεινότερός περ,
ἔτλην δ' οἷ' οὔ πώ τις ἐπιχθόνιος βροτὸς ἄλλος,
ἀνδρὸς παιδοφόνοιο ποτὶ στόμα χεῖρ' ὀρέγεσθαι.

1. Parse:—*μνῆσαι, εἴρυτο, αἰδεῖο, ἐλέησον, ἵζεσκε, καθήατο, ἐλθέμεν, ὦρτο.*

2. Mark the quantities of the syllables in *εἴρυτο, ἱκάνω, πεφρίκασιν, κύρεται, ἄτη, κήρυκα.*

3. Quote any of Homer's similes which have impressed themselves upon your memory.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

There is no one so unfeeling as not to pity the suffering peasants of France and Belgium. To the Kaiser alone most people ascribe the guilt of so much bloodshed. Never since the creation of mankind have huger armies, mightier engines of war, ampler treasures, been prepared and used at one man's bidding. The Germans, however, reply that their opponents are not free from reproach. They themselves are fighting for their lives and the fruits of their industry against an unholy alliance of treacherous English, uncivilized Russians, and vainglorious Frenchmen. Three races have, from motives of vengeance, envy, or love of gain, conspired to crush a common enemy. When one is surrounded by foes, the only safety lies in the resolve to hew one's way through.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

DR. WILLIAMS.

1. Translate into English :—

— Servez le rat, sauce madère, disait l'amphitryon.

Et l'on s'écriait : Du rat ! voyons ! Et l'on en mangeait, du bout des dents, moitié chipotant, moitié blaguant, non sans quelque hésitation de fourchette. Et ce qui amusait le plus, c'était de voir, quand une feuille allemande nous arrivait par hasard, ces braves journalistes conter à leurs compatriotes que nous en étions réduits à manger du rat. Ils mangent du rat, ils n'ont donc plus de vivres ! S'ils avaient su que c'était pour faire une niche aux horreurs du siège, par goût français de se railler soi-même ! Ces nourritures invraisemblables étaient un texte perpétuel de plaisanteries. Un bourgeois venait de manger son chien á la broche, et, regardant les os sur son assiette : ' Quel dommage ! disait-il avec mélancolie, ce pauvre Fox s'en serait-il régalé ! ' Cham représentait une bourgeoise furieuse contre son mari :

— Comment ! tu as promis notre fille au boucher ?

— Dame ! ma chère, c'était pour avoir un gigot !

Or,

Aber bei näherer Betrachtung der Zahlen der Ueberlebenden und Untergegangenen erhebt sich eine schwerwiegende Frage. Wie kommt es, dass von 433 Geretteten fast die Hälfte, nämlich 206, der Besatzung angehörten ? Und das Gewicht dieser Frage verdoppelt sich, wenn man hört, dass nur 12 Frauen und keine Kinder gerettet sind. Hat die Besatzung nur an sich und die eigene Rettung gedacht, oder hat sie das Menschenmögliche an Mut und Aufopferung bewiesen, aber mit Menschenkräften bei der Finsternis, der schrägen Lage des Schiffes und seinem schnellen Sinken nichts ausrichten können ? Schon sind Anklagen in vielen Blättern gegen sie erhoben worden. Aber ehe die erhobenens Fragen sich zu Anklagen verdichten, muss man eine genaue Kenntnides Hergangs haben.

2. Translate into French *or* German :—

From a military point of view, the Turkish occupation of Tabriz would appear to be a singularly useless, and somewhat dangerous, proceeding. If the force is a small one, as seems to be the case, it is liable to be cut off by the Persian irregulars, who have no love for the Turks. If, on the other hand, it is a large one, it must seriously weaken the Turkish strength in the other theatres of war.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. MOONEY.

Write an essay on *one* of the following :—

1. The Queens in *Richard III.*

2. The life and writings of Steele.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. FRY.

1. Define a fraction, and *prove* that $\frac{9}{11}$ of $\frac{13}{17}$ of any quantity is equal to $\frac{1}{8}\frac{7}{7}$ of the same quantity.

2. Find the weight of a rainfall of 2 inches over an acre, taking a cubic foot of water to weigh 62·5 lbs.

3. Find the number of miles in 22 kilometres, taking a centimetre to be ·3937 inches.

4. Add the fractions

$$\frac{6x-5}{8x^2-18x-35}, \quad \frac{7-4x}{6x^2-25x+14}, \quad \frac{3-x}{12x^2+7x-10}.$$

5. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x+2}{5}+\frac{3x-4}{7}=x-5.$$

6. Reduce to its simplest form

$$\frac{3x^4-7x^3+18x^2-17x+21}{5x^4-14x^3+26x^2-18x+9}.$$

7. Simplify

$$\frac{8-2\sqrt{7}}{5+\sqrt{7}}+\frac{11+\sqrt{7}}{3-\sqrt{7}}-20-6\sqrt{7}.$$

8. Find a value of x to satisfy

$$\sqrt{4x+5}-\sqrt{x+5}=11.$$

9. A is 15 years older than B, and is also twice as old as B was when A was the same age as B is now. How old is A?

10. Find the sides of a rectangle, if one side is 7 feet longer than the other, and if the area is doubled when each side is increased by 3.

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. HENRY.

1. Give a definition of an angle suitable to all magnitudes of the angle positive and negative, and state the different units in terms of which an angle may be measured.

2. Prove that $\tan(s\pi+\alpha)=\tan\alpha$, where s is an integer.

3. If α and β are acute angles, and $\sin\beta=2\sin\alpha$, show that $\tan\beta$ is greater than $2\tan\alpha$.

4. Prove the identity

$$\cos^2 A + \cos^2 B + \cos^2 C - 2\cos A \cos B \cos C - 1$$
$$= 4 \sin \frac{A+B+C}{2} \sin \frac{-A+B+C}{2} \sin \frac{A-B+C}{2} \sin \frac{A+B-C}{2}.$$

5. If $\sin\theta = \frac{24}{25}$, how many values may $\tan\frac{\theta}{4}$ have? Find them.

6. Find expressions for the radii of the inscribed and three escribed circles of a triangle in terms of the sides, and obtain the relation connecting the four radii.

7. If S be a point inside a triangle ABC such that the angles SBC, SCA, SAB are each equal to ω, show that

$$\sin^3\omega = \sin(A-\omega)\ \sin(B-\omega)\ \sin(C-\omega).$$

8. A man walks in a straight line between two lamp-posts of equal height. Prove that the sum of the shadows he casts on the ground before and behind him is always the same.

9. Given $\log_{10} 2 = \cdot 30103$, $\log_{10} 3 = \cdot 47712$,

find $\log_3 2$, $\log_{10} 62\frac{1}{2}$, L tan 150°.

10. If in a triangle

$$b = 19, \quad c = 1, \quad A = 60°,$$

find the angle B, given that

$$\text{L tan } 57°\ 19'\ 11'' = 10\cdot 19280.$$

LOGIC.

MR. ROGERS.

1. Point out the defects in the following definitions, giving your reasons:—

A photograph is a representation of an object.
A photograph is a picture taken by photography.
A triangle is a three-sided figure having all its angles equal.

2. Contradict the following propositions:—

Every Turk is a hero.
No Americans like to sell copper to the enemies of England.

3. Express the following propositions in one of the four categorical forms or as a singular proposition:—

All that quivers is not jelly.
The Dutch are a bold nation.
All men say, 'All men are mortal but me.'

4. Is the proposition 'Only vampire-bats suck blood' consistent with the proposition 'No vampire-bats suck blood,' or with the proposition 'Some vampire-bats do not suck blood'?

5. What are the meanings of *Celarent* and *Camenes*?
Show that either may be expressed as an argument in the other.

6. Prove from the *general* rules of the syllogism that *Barbara* is the only mood in which it can be proved that 'All the enemies of England are about to be beaten,' taking 'enemies of England' for the minor term, and 'about to be beaten' as the major.

7. Is there a logical fallacy in the following inference:—'We Germans defeated the French in 1870, therefore we will beat them in 1914'?

Express the inference as a valid syllogism with a false premiss.

8. Explain the terms—*petitio principii*, *argumentum ad hominem*, 'induction.'

MECHANICS.

MR. FRASER.

1. Prove that the effect produced by two forces acting on a particle can be produced by a single force.

(*a*) Express clearly the conditions that three forces acting on a particle should produce no effect.

2. Show that two forces whose lines of action are parallel can in general be replaced by two forces whose lines of action meet at a finite point. Find the magnitude and position of their resultant.

(*a*) State the exception.

3. Prove that the effect of a couple on a body can only be destroyed by another couple.

(*a*) Find the condition that two couples acting on a body and lying in the same plane will not move the body.

4. A weight of 30 lbs. is supported by three strings. One is pulled horizontally with a force of 18 lbs., another is vertical, and the third is inclined to the vertical at the angle $\sin^{-1}\frac{9}{41}$. Find the tensions of the strings.

5. The inclination of a smooth plane is 45°. Find the magnitude of the forces whose line of action makes an angle of 30° with the inclined plane, and which supports a body weighing 100 lbs. and resting on the inclined plane.

6. Two circular plates whose radii are 6 and 3 inches respectively touch one another externally. Find their common centre of gravity.

7. A uniform beam rests on a horizontal table, and weighs 56 lbs. A portion of the beam, 2 feet long, projects over the edge of the table. Find the greatest weight, consistent with equilibrium, which can be attached to the end of the beam.

8. Draw a diagram of a system of light pulleys in which the weight is 16 times the power.

9. The work done by two forces is equal to the work done by their resultant. State and prove the simplest geometrical property of a parallelogram on which this depends.

10. A mass of 60 lbs. is resting on a rough horizontal plane. It can just be moved by a force 20 lbs. weight acting horizontally. Find the coefficient of friction, and determine completely the force due to the reaction of the plane on the mass.

CLASSICS.

MR. KENNEDY.

[A.]

(*For Senior Freshmen.*)

Translate:—

ἐπεὶ ὧν ἀπίκατο ἐς τὰς Ἀθήνας πάντες οὗτοι πλὴν Παρίων (Πάριοι δὲ ὑπολειφθέντες ἐν Κύθνῳ ἐκαραδόκεον τὸν πόλεμον κῇ ἀποβήσεται), οἱ δὲ λοιποὶ ὡς ἀπίκοντο ἐς τὸ Φάληρον, ἐνθαῦτα κατέβη αὐτὸς Ξέρξης ἐπὶ τὰς νέας, ἐθέλων σφι συμμῖξαί τε καὶ πυθέσθαι τῶν ἐπιπλωόντων τὰς γνώμας. ἐπεὶ δὲ ἀπικόμενος προΐζετο, παρῆσαν μετάπεμπτοι οἱ τῶν ἐθνέων τῶν σφετέρων τύραννοι καὶ ταξίαρχοι ἀπὸ τῶν νεῶν, καὶ ἵζοντο ὥς σφι βασιλεὺς ἑκάστῳ τιμὴν ἐδεδώκεε, πρῶτος μὲν ὁ Σιδώνιος βασιλεύς, μετὰ δὲ ὁ Τύριος, ἐπὶ δὲ ὦλλοι. ὡς δὲ κόσμῳ ἐπεξῆς ἵζοντο, πέμψας Ξέρξης Μαρδόνιον εἰρώτα, ἀποπειρώμενος ἑκάστου, εἰ ναυμαχίην ποιέοιτο.—Herodotus.

1. Parse—*ἀπίκατο, κατέβη, συμμῖξαι, πυθέσθαι, ἀπικόμενος, εἰρώτα.*

2. Give the meanings of—*δρησμός, παλάμη, γνωσιμαχεῖν, ποδεών, κρησφύγετον, ὁλοίτροχος.*

3. What do you know about the island of Paros?

[B.]

Translate:—

Quod si nondum satis cernitis, quum res ipsa tot tam claris argumentis signisque luceat, pura mente atque integra Milonem, nullo scelere imbutum, nullo metu perterritum, nulla conscientia exanimatum Romam revertisse, recordamini, per deos immortales, quae fuerit celeritas reditus eius; qui ingressus in forum, ardente curia; quae magnitudo animi, qui vultus, quae oratio. Neque vero se populo solum sed etiam senatui commisit; neque senatui modo sed etiam publicis praesidiis et armis; neque his tantum verum etiam eius potestati cui senatus totam rem publicam, omnem Italiae pubem, cuncta populi Romani arma commiserat: cui numquam se hic profecto tradidisset, nisi causae suae confideret, praesertim omnia audienti, magna metuenti, multa suspicanti, non nulla credenti.—Cicero.

1. Parse, conjugating the verbs—*cernitis, recordamini, ingressus, ardente, confideret, suspicanti.*

2. Give the meanings of—*ambustus, calumnia litium, conquisitores, mancus, mentiri gloriose, notare.*.

3. Write a note on the conduct of Pompey and of Caesar at the time of the trial of Milo.

(*For Senior Freshman Supplementalists.*)

[A.]

Translate:—

ποτῆρα δ' ἐν χείρεσσι κίσσινον λαβὼν
πίνει μελαίνης μητρὸς εὔζωρον μέθυ,
ἕως ἐθέρμην' αὐτὸν ἀμφιβᾶσα φλὸξ
οἴνου· στέφει δὲ κρᾶτα μυρσίνοις κλάδοις,
ἄμουσ' ὑλακτῶν, δισσὰ δ' ἦν μέλη κλύειν·
ὁ μὲν γὰρ ᾅδε, τῶν ἐν Ἀδμήτου κακῶν
οὐδὲν προτιμῶν, οἰκέται δ' ἐκλαίομεν
δέσποιναν· ὄμμα δ' οὐκ ἐδείκνυμεν ξένῳ
τέγγοντες· Ἄδμητος γὰρ ὧδ' ἐφίετο.
καὶ νῦν ἐγὼ μὲν ἐν δόμοισιν ἑστιῶ
ξένον, πανοῦργον κλῶπα καὶ λῃστήν τινα,
ἣ δ' ἐκ δόμων βέβηκεν, οὐδ' ἐφεσπόμην,
οὐδ' ἐξέτεινα χεῖρ', ἀποιμώζων ἐμὴν
δέσποιναν, ἥ 'μοὶ πᾶσί τ' οἰκέταισιν ἦν
μήτηρ· κακῶν γὰρ μυρίων ἐρρύετο,
ὀργὰς μαλάσσουσ' ἀνδρός. ἆρα τὸν ξένον
στυγῶ δικαίως, ἐν κακοῖς ἀφιγμένον;

EURIPIDES.

1. Parse—*ἐθέρμην'*, *ἄμουσ'*, *ἐφίετο*, *κλῶπα*, *ἐφεσπόμην*, *ἐξέτεινα*.

2. Give the meanings of—*ἀπειπεῖν*, *ἐπιγαμεῖν*, *ὀθνεῖος*, *πίτυλος*, *προκόπτειν*, *θολοῦν*.

3. Illustrate the character of Alcestis by references to the play.

[B.]

Translate:—

SUC. Huic ego die nomen Trinummo facio: nam ego operam meam
Tribus nummis hodie locavi ad artis nugatorias.
Advenio ex Seleucia, Macedonia, Asia atque Arabia,
Quas ego neque oculis neque pedibus umquam usurpavi meis.
Viden egestas quid negoti dat homini misero mali?
Quin ego nunc subigor trium nummum causa, ut hasce epistulas
Dicam ab eo homine me accepisse, quem ego qui sit homo nescio,
Neque novi neque natus necne fuerit, id solide scio.
CH. Pol hic quidem fungino generest: capite se totum tegit.
Hilurica facies videtur hominis: eo ornatu advenit.
SUC. Ille qui me conduxit, ubi conduxit, abduxit domum:
Quae voluit, mihi dixit, docuit, et praemonstravit prius,
Quo modo quidque agerem. Nunc adeo, si quid ego addidero amplius,
Eo conductor melius de me nugas conciliaverit.
Ut ille me exornavit, ita sum ornatus: argentum hoc facit:
Ipse ornamenta a chorago haec sumpsit suo periculo.
Nunc ego si potero ornamentis hominem circumducere,
Dabo operam, ut me esse ipsum plane sucophantam sentiat.

PLAUTUS.

1. Give from the *Trinummus* some archaic forms of Latin words, adding the later equivalents of each.

2. Give Latin for—*a greengrocer, a poulterer, to balance an account, a banker, to checkmate, custom-house officers.*

3. Point out in the drama of Plautus some traces of its Greek origin.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

Bravery and love of liberty formed the character of the ancient Romans, as cowardice and a slavish disposition do that of the modern. The old Spaniards were turbulent, and so addicted to war that many of them killed themselves when deprived of their arms by the Romans. One would find an equal difficulty at present to rouse the modern Spaniards to arms. The Batavians were all soldiers of fortune, and hired themselves to the Roman armies. Their posterity make use of foreigners for the same purpose that the Romans did their ancestors.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English :—

Either,

En fait, il y a donc deux catégories de neutres : ceux dont aucun des intérêts directs ou indirects ne sont touchés par un conflit armé, et qui peuvent, par conséquent, se laisser aller en toute liberté à leurs sympathies naturelles, et ceux qui, sans être impliqués réellement dans le conflit, sont pourtant intéressés par la solution qui lui sera donnée et qui pourrait, par contre-coup, avoir une influence sur leur propre situation dans le monde. La neutralité sentimentale, c'est celle de la Hollande, de la Suisse, et des Pays Scandinaves. Elle n'attend rien de la solution du conflit, quelle qu'elle soit, elle n'escompte aucun bénéfice, ne redoute aucun dommage politique. Elle est dominée totalement par le sentiment populaire qui d'instinct va à la cause du droit, de la justice et de l'humanité. On a pu, au début, avoir certaines inquiétudes au sujet de la fermeté de la neutralité hollandaise, parce qu'on connaissait trop bien les pressions diplomatiques et autres que l'Allemagne exerce sur les petites puissances qu'elle croit incapables de lui résister ; mais il est bien établi, depuis lors, que les Pays-Bas ont scrupuleusement accompli leur devoir de puissance neutre et que, malgré des menaces allemandes à peine déguisées, le peuple néerlandais a eu le courage d'affirmer ses sympathies et de témoigner par un bel élan de générosité son admiration pour l'héroïsme belge.

Or,

Gen Hildesheim kam Eulenspiegel zu einem Rosstäuscher: der bot ihm ein Pferd um vierundzwanzig Gulden. Eulenspiegel handelte mit

ihm und wollt' ihm die vierundzwanzig Gulden wohl geben, sagte aber: „Ich will dir jetzt zwölf Gulden bar geben, die andern zwölf will ich dir schuldig bleiben." Der Rosstäuscher sprach: „Nimm hin," und schlug rin. Eulenspiegel bezahlte ihm die zwölf bar und ritt mit dem Pferd hinweg. Drei Monate später kam der Rosstäuscher zu ihm und forderte die zwölf Gulden. Eulenspiegel sprach: „Ich will sie dir schuldig bleiben." Sie kamen miteinander vor Gericht. Eulensplegel sprach: „Ich habe das Ross gekauft für vierundzwanzig Gulden und hab' ihm zwölf Gulden bar darauf gegeben; dio andern zwölf soll ich lhm schuldig bleiben. Wenn ich es ihm nun gäbe, so bliebe ich nlcht bei meinen Worten, und habe doch meine Worte immer wahr gehalten und getan, was man mich geheissen hat. Ich hoffe, es wird auch dabei bleiben." Also ward das Urteil verschoben, und soll Eulenspiegel das Geld noch geben.

2. Translate into French *or* German:—

Once upon a time there was a miller who had three sons. When he died they divided his goods amongst them, and the youngest only got a cat. But his share was not so bad as he thought. For the cat asked him for a bag and a pair of boots, and no sooner had he got them than he went and caught a rabbit in the bag. This he presented to the king from his master, whom he called the Marquis of Carabas. Then one day, having advised his master to bathe in the river, he hid his clothes under a big stone, and when the king passed with his daughter, he shouted, 'Help! help! the Marquis of Carabas is drowning.' The poor marquis was pulled out of the river, and the king made him a gift of the most beautiful clothes in the world.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. GOLIGHER.

[Choose *one* subject.]

1. The folly of Charles I.
2. The Maharajah Nuncomar.
3. 'The plot of the *Goodnatured Man* is very ill constructed.'

(*For Trinity Supplementalists.*)

4. The condition of the working classes in England about 1685.
5. The English Army and Navy at the time of the Revolution.
6. The character of Captain Wybrow.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

GEOMETRY.

MR. STEWART.

Theoretical.

1. Show that if the square on one side of a triangle be equal to the sum of the squares on the other two sides, the triangle is right-angled.

2. Prove the geometrical proposition corresponding to the algebraical formula

$$(a + b)(a - b) = a^2 - b^2.$$

3. Prove that if from any point outside a circle lines be drawn to the concave circumference, the greatest is that which passes through the centre; and of the others, that which is nearer to the one through the centre is greater than one more remote.

4. Find the locus of a point such that the difference of the squares of its distances from two given points shall be equal to a given square.

5. Show that if two triangles are equiangular, the sides about the equal angles are proportional.

6. Show that if two triangles are equal in area, and have an angle of one equal to an angle of the other, the sides about the equal angles are reciprocally proportional.

7. Prove that the area of a rectilineal figure described on the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the areas of the similar and similarly placed rectilineal figures on the other two sides.

Practical.

8. Construct a triangle whose sides are 2, 3, 4 inches respectively, and inscribe a circle in it.

9. The sides AB, BC, CD, DA, and the diagonal AC of a quadrilateral are respectively 2·4, 2·8, 2·1, 1·7, and 3 inches in length. Construct a quadrilateral similar to it, and of area 3 square inches.

10. Give a geometrical construction for

$$\sqrt{2+\sqrt{2}} \text{ inches.}$$

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. WEBB.

1. Find the change of income caused by selling £3542 $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Consols at 68 and investing the proceeds in $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. War Loan at $94\frac{5}{8}$.

2. In 1912 I earned 5 per cent. more than in 1911, in 1913 7 per cent. more than in 1912, and in 1914 12 per cent. less than in 1913. Compare my 1914 and 1911 earnings.

3. Find the diameter of uniform wire which is such that 2560 inches can be made out of 77 lbs. of the material, which is 8·64 times as heavy as water.

[Assume that a cubic foot of water weighs $62\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and that the area of a circle is $\frac{22}{7}$ times the square of its radius.]

4. A can beat B by 5 yards in 100 yards; B can beat C by 10 yards in 100 yards: by how much can A beat C in 400 yards?

5. Using the rule for factorizing $P^2 - Q^2$, write down the four factors of

$$(x^2 + y^2 - a^2 - b^2)^2 - 4(xy + ab)^2.$$

6. Solve the equation

$$\frac{7x}{5} - \frac{1}{14}(x - 11) = \frac{3}{7}(x - 25) + 34,$$

and verify that your answer satisfies it.

7. Find, in terms of s, u, and f, the values of t which make

$$s = ut + \tfrac{1}{2}ft^2.$$

8. Find the value of

$$\frac{3 \times 2^n - 4 \times 2^{n-2}}{2^n - 2^{n-1}}.$$

9. Solve the equations

$$\frac{5}{x} + \frac{6}{y} = 3, \quad \frac{15}{x} + \frac{3}{y} = 4.$$

10. A takes 3 hours longer than B to walk 30 miles, but if he doubles his pace he takes two hours less than B: find their rates.

GREEK AND LATIN.

DR. GOLIGHER.

LATIN.

Translate:—

Adduxere sitim tempora, Vergili;
Sed pressum Calibus ducere Liberum
Si gestis, iuvenum nobilium cliens,
Nardo vina merebere.

Nardi parvus onyx eliciet cadum,
Qui nunc Sulpiciis accubat horreis,
Spes donare novas largus amaraque
Curarum eluere efficax.

Ad quae si properas gaudia, cum tua
Velox merce veni: non ego te meis
Immunem meditor tingere poculis,
Plena dives ut in domo.

Verum pone moras et studium lucri,
Nigrorumque memor, dum licet, ignium
Misce stultitiam consiliis brevem:
Dulce est desipere in loco.

HORACE.

1. Write a short essay on Horace as a lyrical poet.

2. Write out the following lines, marking feet and quantities, naming the metre, and commenting on metrical peculiarities:—

(*a*) Vos lene consilium et datis et dato.
(*b*) Quam si quidquid arat impiger Apulus.
(*c*) Spectandus in certamine Martio.
(*d*) Est hederae vis.

3. Parse, and give the principal parts of—pressum, merebere, eliciet, tingere.

4. Write notes on *any four* of the following:—Purpurarum sidere clarior usus; Delius et Patareus Apollo; anciliorum et nominis et togae oblitus; Notis actus ad Oricum; Spartacum si qua potuit vagantem fallere testa; Telegoni iuga parricidae; multaque pars mei vitabit Libitinam; multa Dircaeum levat aura cycnum.

GREEK.

Translate:—

ἐν δὲ τῷ Βυζαντίῳ ἦν Κλέαρχος Λακεδαιμόνιος ἁρμοστὴς καὶ σὺν αὐτῷ τῶν περιοίκων τινὲς καὶ τῶν νεοδαμώδων οὐ πολλοὶ καὶ Μεγαρεῖς καὶ ἄρχων αὐτῶν Ἕλιξος Μεγαρεὺς καὶ Βοιωτοὶ καὶ τούτων ἄρχων Κοιρατάδας. οἱ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι ὡς οὐδὲν ἐδύναντο διαπράξασθαι κατ' ἰσχύν, ἔπεισάν τινας τῶν Βυζαντίων προδοῦναι τὴν πόλιν. Κλέαρχος δὲ ὁ ἁρμοστὴς οἰόμενος οὐδένα ἂν τοῦτο ποιῆσαι, καταστήσας δὲ ἅπαντα ὡς ἐδύνατο κάλλιστα καὶ ἐπιτρέψας τὰ ἐν τῇ πόλει Κοιρατάδᾳ καὶ Ἑλίξῳ, διέβη παρὰ τὸν Φαρνάβαζον εἰς τὸ πέραν, μισθόν τε τοῖς στρατιώταις παρ' αὐτοῦ ληψόμενος καὶ ναῦς συλλέξων, αἳ ἦσαν ἔν τῷ Ἑλλησπόντῳ ἄλλαι ἄλλῃ καταλελειμμέναι φρουρίδες ὑπὸ Πασιππίδου καὶ ἃς Ἀγησανδρίδας εἶχεν ἐπὶ Θρᾴκης, ἐπιβάτης ὢν Μινδάρου, καὶ ὅπως καὶ ἐν Ἀντάνδρῳ ἄλλαι ναυπηγηθείησαν, ἀθρόαι δὲ γενόμεναι πᾶσαι κακῶς τοὺς συμμάχους τῶν Ἀθηναίων ποιοῦσαι ἀποσπάσειαν τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀπὸ τοῦ Βυζαντίου.—XENOPHON.

1. Write notes on—ἁρμοστής; τῶν περιοίκων τινες καὶ τῶν νεοδαμώδων οὐ πολλοί; Pharnabazos; Mindaros.

2. Parse, and give the principal parts of—προδοῦναι, καταστήσας, διέβη, ληψόμενος.

3. Give the English of—σφράγισμα, κάρανος, βρονταί, κέλης.

4. Give an account of the most important events narrated in the first book of Xenophon's *Hellenica*.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

Yet how sad is the fate of Spain, which discovered the New World, and has preserved for itself to-day nothing of that great work. The Spanish have only this one gain, that so many people who speak Spanish live across the sea. Others have come to take from them the reward of their labour. Only brave nations live securely and advance to greater things; the weak and unwarlike perish, and rightly so. This war of States is eternal, and established by Divine decree.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

DR. WILLIAMS.

1. Translate into English: —

Paris était un camp. Il n'était personne, jeune ou vieux, qui ne se fût fait inscrire dans la garde nationale. Jamais je n'ai mieux appris à connaître et à apprécier le caractère de la bourgeoisie parisienne, qu'en voyant fonctionner cette institution de la garde nationale. Là, éclatait à plaisir et ce goût d'indépendance frondeuse, qui touche à l'indiscipline, et cette honnêteté de sentiments, voisine de la grandeur, et ce courage tout plein de bonhomie narquoise, qui n'aurait qu'un pas à faire pour être de héroïsme, ce mélange inouï de qualités moyennes et de défauts tempérés, qui composent le bourgeois. Ce qui surnageait encore, c'est la bonne humeur, la gaieté saine et forte, cette gaieté que nous avons héritée des Gaulois nos ancêtres, et qui est la marque indélébile de notre race.

Or,—

Die Verwaltung Kameruns ist andauernd darauf bedacht das Neger-Englisch zu verdrängen und die deutsche Sprache im Schutzgebiet reinzuerhalten. Nachdem sie im vorigen Jahre an die Deutschen des Schutzgebietes einen entsprechenden Aufruf gerichtet und angeordnet hat, dass im „Kameruner Amtsblatt" Anzeigen, die dem Neger-Englisch entnommene Ausdrücke enthalten, nicht aufgenommen werden, lässt sie im genannten Amtsblatt aus der Zeitschrift des „Allgemeinen deutschen Sprachvereins" den Mahnruf einer deutschempfindenden Frau wiedergeben, die sich gegen die Verschandelung unserer Sprache in den deutschen Schutzgebieten wendet.

2. Translate into French *or* German :—

A very young child may be told it is blind, but the news can mean little. Not until the intelligence has become fairly advanced, say, as twelve or fourteen, can blind children begin to understand their loss. Then only would they become vividly conscious that they are not as other children. And by this time they would be accustomed entirely to the dark. And so they would never feel blindness with the same sense of appalling loss and awful tragedy which comes to the man who goes blind in middle age.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. WILKINS.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

1. The address of Tiresias to his son Menœceus.

2. Tennyson's Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington.

3. Sir Walter Scott's presentation of Cardinal Balue, Philip des Comines, and Le Glorieux.

4. 'Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.'

SPECIAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS.

GEOMETRY.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. Prove that if the angles at the base of a triangle are equal the triangle is isosceles.

2. Prove that if the square on one side of a triangle is equal to the sum of the squares on the other two the triangle is right-angled.

3. Prove that the square on the side of a triangle which subtends an obtuse angle is greater than the sum of the squares on the sides containing the obtuse angle by twice a certain rectangle.

4. Prove that equal chords in a circle are equidistant from the centre.

5. Prove that the rectangle contained by the segments of chords which pass through a fixed point in the interior of a circle is constant.

6. Prove that the bisector of the internal vertical angle of a triangle divides the base in the ratio of the sides.

7. Prove that if two triangles are similar they are equiangular.

8. Prove that in a circle any two arcs are to one another as the angles which they subtend at the centre.

9. Construct a square equal to a rectangle whose sides are 6 inches and 4 inches.

10. *ABCDEF* are the angular points in order of a regular hexagon whose sides are each 2 inches long; construct a regular hexagon equal in area to the triangle *ACE*.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. Find the product of 346·43 by ·0027, and divide the former by the latter to two places of decimals.

2. Find the amount of £500 in 3 years at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. compound interest.

3. A machine like a clock is so constructed that one hand goes round in a hours, and the other in b hours: find the interval of time in which one overtakes the other.

4. The length, breadth, and height of a room are 23 feet 6 inches, 17 feet 6 inches, and 13 feet 9 inches respectively. What length of paper 2 feet wide will it take to cover the walls, and what will it cost at 2s. 6d. per piece of 12 yards?

5. Solve the equations

$$3x - 4y - 5z = 24,$$
$$4x + 7y - 11z = 16,$$
$$3x - 9y - 13z = 50.$$

6. If $x^2 + x - 1 = 0$, find a value of x to two places of decimals.

7. Simplify $(x^{-\frac{3}{4}}y^{\frac{5}{2}})^{\frac{2}{3}} \times \left(\frac{x^9}{y^4}\right)^{\frac{1}{6}}$.

8. Find the price of eggs per dozen if two less for a shilling raises the price one penny per dozen.

9. A garden, 160 feet long, and 50 feet wide, has a border of the same width all round, and a walk 2 feet wide next to the border. If the walk is $\frac{1}{10}$ of the area of the garden, find the width of the border.

CLASSICS.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

Translate:—

καὶ ἐπὶ τούτοις εἰπόντος Λυκίσκου καὶ τούτους τῇ αὐτῇ ψήφῳ κρίνεσθαι ἥπερ καὶ τοὺς στρατηγούς, ἐὰν μὴ ἀφῶσι τὴν κλῆσιν, ἐπεθορύβησε πάλιν ὁ ὄχλος, καὶ ἠναγκάσθησαν ἀφιέναι τὰς κλήσεις. τῶν δὲ πρυτάνεών τινων οὐ φασκόντων προθήσειν τὴν διαψήφισιν παρὰ τὸν νόμον, αὖθις Καλλίξενος ἀναβὰς κατηγόρει αὐτῶν τὰ αὐτά. οἱ δὲ ἐβόων καλεῖν τοὺς οὐ φάσκοντας. οἱ δὲ πρυτάνεις φοβηθέντες ὡμολόγουν πάντες προθήσειν πλὴν Σωκράτους τοῦ Σωφρονίσκου· οὗτος δ' οὐκ ἔφη ἀλλ' ἢ κατὰ νόμον πάντα ποιήσειν. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα ἀναβὰς Εὐρυπτόλεμος ἔλεξεν ὑπὲρ τῶν στρατηγῶν τάδε.—XENOPHON.

1. Give the gen. and dat. sing. of διαψήφισιν; and parse, giving principal parts—ἀναβὰς, κατηγόρει, ἠναγκάσθησαν.

2. Give the Greek for—closely shaven, to favour the Athenians; and English for—*ἀναβολῆ*, *ἀναψύχων*.

3. What do you know about the career of Alcibiades?

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

Translate:—

Aurum per medios ire satellites
Et perrumpere amat saxa potentius
Ictu fulmineo: concidit auguris
Argivi domus ob lucrum

Demersa exitio: diffidit urbium
Portas vir Macedo et subruit aemulos
Reges muneribus; munera navium
Saevos illaqueant duces.

Crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam
Maiorumque fames. Iure perhorrui
Late conspicuum tollere verticem,
Maecenas, equitum decus.

HORACE.

1. Parse, giving principal parts: 'diffidit,' 'perrumpere,' 'demersa,' 'crescentem.'

2. Explain the allusions in 'Argivi,' 'auguris,' 'vir Macedo.'

3. Give English for 'haedus,' 'cadum,' 'excubat,' 'turmae.'

4. Quote in Latin any lines from the Ode dealing with Regulus or Hannibal.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

So when the greater part of the day had passed and they had returned to camp, Minucius called together his soldiers and said: 'I have often heard that the best man is the man who himself advises what is expedient, and the second best is he who knows how to listen to good advice from another; the man who can neither advise himself nor obey another has the worst type of mind. Since fate has not granted to us the best kind of ability, let us keep the second best, and while we are learning to command let us make up our minds to obey.'

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English:—

Either

Pendant que le nouveau venu se chauffait, le dos tourné, le digne aubergiste Jacquin Labarre tira un crayon de sa poche, puis il déchira le coin d'un vieux journal qui traînait sur une petite table près de la fenêtre. Sur la marge blanche, il écrivit une ligne ou deux, plia sans cacheter et remit ce chiffon de papier à un enfant qui paraissait lui servir tout à la fois de marmiton et de laquais. L'aubergiste dit un mot à l'oreille du marmiton, et l'enfant partit en courant dans la direction de la mairie.

Le voyageur n'avait rien vu de tout cela.

Il demanda encore une fois:—Dîne-t-on bientôt?

—Tout à l'heure, dit l'hôte.

L'enfant revint. Il rapportait le papier. L'hôte le déplia avec empressement, comme quelqu'un qui attend une réponse. Il parut lire attentivement, puis hocha la tête, et resta un moment pensif. Enfin, il fit un pas vers le voyageur qui semblait plongé dans des réflexions peu sereines.

— Monsieur, dit-il, je ne puis vous recevoir.

Or,

Weit draussen im Meere ist das Wasser so blau, wie die Blätter der schönsten Kornblume, und so Klar, wie das reinste Glas. Aber es ist sehr tief, tiefer als irgend em Ankertau reicht; viele Kirchtürme müssten aufeinander gestellt werden, um vom Boden bis über das Wasser zu reichen. Dort unten wohnt das Meervolk.

Nun muss man aber nicht glauben, dass da nur der nackte, weisse Sandboden sei; nein, da wachsen die sonderbarsten Bäume und Pflanzen, die so geschmeidig im Stiele und in den Blättern sind, dass sie sich bei der geringsten Bewegung des Wassers rühren, als ob sie lebten. Alle kleinen und grossen Fische schlüpfen zwischen den Zweigen hindurch, wie hier oben die Vögel durch die Bäume. An der tiefsten Stelle liegt des Meerkönigs Schloss.

2. Translate into French *or* German:—

The taking of Saint-Florent had completely destroyed all the hopes of victory that he had had. The cries of triumph which he had heard told him that the battle which had taken place was finished. He had felt that by coming to the help of the Republicans he was acting wisely; instead of which, he soon discovered that the realization of his dreams was as far away as ever. He believed that the day would come when France would be free, and his country would recognize that he was right.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

DR. GOLIGHER.

[Choose *one* subject.]

1. The character of Louis XI, as depicted in *Quentin Durward.*
2. Tennyson as poet and thinker.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

Senior Freshmen.

DR. WHITE.

1. Distinguish the two accounts of the creation given in the beginning of the Bible.

2. Give an account of the means by which Jacob obtained the privileges of the eldest son.

3. Indicate on a rough sketch-map the positions of Ur of the Chaldees, Damascus, Hebron, Bethel, Beersheba, Zidon, Shechem, Jerusalem, Philistia, Sodom.

4. What do you know of Jethro, Laban, Eliezer, Hagar?

5. Write a history of Joseph.

6. What materials have we in Genesis and Exodus for an account of the social and economic condition of Egypt?

7. What poems, or poetical pieces, are contained in Genesis? Quote as much as you can from any one of them.

8. What were the excuses put forward by Moses when seeking to avoid returning to Egypt?

9. Two covenants at least were made between God and Abraham: what were they?

Junior Freshmen.

DR. GREGG.

Gospel according to St. Luke.

1. Give in your own words the purport of the Preface to St. Luke's Gospel.

2. Name six parables which are to be found in St. Luke alone.

3. In what connexion do any six of the following words occur?—

(*a*) With God nothing shall be impossible.

(*b*) Physician, heal thyself.

(*c*) I also am a man set under authority.

(*d*) To whom little is forgiven, the same loveth little.

(*e*) This night thy soul shall be required of thee.

(*f*) He is not a God of the dead, but of the living.

(*g*) I have prayed for thee, that thy faith fail not.

(*h*) He was desirous to see him of a long season; and he hoped to have seen some miracle done by him.

(*i*) Certainly this was a righteous man.

4. What do we learn from St. Luke's Gospel about Simon the Pharisee, Zacchaeus, Martha, Joanna, Simon a Cyrenian?

5. In connexion with what incident are the following words found, and to what Old Testament narrative do they refer?—

'Wilt thou that we command fire to come down from heaven . . . even as Elias did?'

What reply was made to this question?

6. How does the Revised Version render?—

(*a*) On earth peace, good will towards men.

(*b*) No man putteth new wine into old bottles.

(*c*) Lend, hoping for nothing again.

(*d*) Take no thought for your life.

(*e*) Occupy till I come.

(*f*) This cup is the new testament in my blood.

7. Give the leading features of the narrative of our Lord's Temptation.

8. What words of our Lord upon the Cross does St. Luke record?

9. Summarize the events of the Resurrection Day as given by St. Luke.

Trinity Term, 1915.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

APRIL.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. WEBB.

1. Solve the equation

$$\frac{1}{2}(x-8)+\frac{x+4}{4}+\frac{x-1}{7}=7-\frac{23-x}{5}.$$

2. Find x, y, and z from

$$2x+y+z=16,$$
$$x+2y+z=9,$$
$$x+y+2z=3.$$

3. Simplify :—

$$\frac{(a+b)^2-c^2}{a^2+ab-ac}\times\frac{a}{(a+c)^2-b^2}\div\frac{ab-b^2-bc}{(a-b)^2-c^2}.$$

4. Find two consecutive numbers such that one-fifth of the greater exceeds one-seventh of the less by 3.

5. Find the factors of a^3b^3+512, and also of $c^2-x^2-y^2+2xy$.

6. Prove that $p^3+q^3+r^3-3pqr$ is zero whenever $p+q+r$ is zero.

7. Extract the square root of ·135 to 4 places of decimals.

8. I motor $\frac{6}{16}$ of my journey, go $\frac{7}{20}$ by rail, and walk the remaining 9 miles. How long was my journey?

9. Find the amount of £840 in 3 years at 4 per cent. compound interest.

10. The numbers of unmarried, married, and widowed in a town are respectively 7548, 3215, and 837. Find to the nearest integer the percentage of the population in each category.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

1. Set down briefly what you know of these persons :—Sir William Wallace, Sir E. Poynings, 'Silken Thomas,' Archbishop Laud, Dr. Sacheverell, Rodney, Sir John Moore, Grattan, Cobden, Clive.

2. Describe the successive steps which led from the absolutism of Charles I to the absolutism of Cromwell.

What do you know of the 'New Model' and of the 'Solemn League and Covenant'?

3. Write a notice either of Sir R. Walpole or of Chatham, describing their aims and achievements at home and abroad, and their relations with the Crown, the country, and the political parties.

4. How and when did the Peninsular War begin?

Name in order the chief battles and other military operations, and describe any one of the main engagements in detail.

5. What causes led to the Crimean War? Give its date, and name the principal engagements which took place. Explain briefly the change which has since come about in England's relations with Russia.

6. How is Egypt governed?

Who made the Suez Canal? How did England acquire control of it? What is its peculiar importance to England?

7. Draw an outline map showing the relative positions of Smyrna, the Dardanelles, Constantinople, the Bosporus, Odessa, Sevastopol, the Gulf of Saros, Salonika, and the mouth of the Danube.

8. What provinces of Germany border on Russia, Austria, Switzerland, France, Luxembourg, Belgium, Holland, the North Sea, and Denmark?

Name the great fortresses on each side of the German frontier.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

DR. GOLIGHER.

Translate into Latin:—

1. Patricius says that he regards the moon as much more valuable than the sun, because the moon shines at night when all is dark.

2. Caesar reached Rome on the 27th of April, remained there for six days, and set out for Gaul on the 3rd of May.

3. It is not for you to determine how much is due to you.

4. The woman implored the leader to spare her little children.

5. In the beginning of the action, the son of Decius, a youth of the fairest hopes, was slain by an arrow in the sight of his afflicted father, who, summoning all his fortitude, admonished the dismayed troops that the loss of a single soldier was of little importance to the Republic. The conflict was terrible, it was the conflict of despair against grief and rage.

6. Such was the fate of Decius in the fiftieth year of his age; an accomplished prince, active in war, and affable in peace; who, together with his son, has deserved to be compared, both in life and death, with the brightest examples of ancient virtue.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English :—

Either,—

Le lendemain après la visite du matin, et comme il venait d'écarter son lit de la muraille, Dantès entendit frapper trois coups à intervalles égaux ; il se précipita à genoux.

— Est-ce vous ? dit-il, me voilà !

— Votre geôlier est-il parti ? demanda la voix.

— Oui, répondit Dantès, il ne reviendra que ce soir.

— Je puis donc agir ? dit la voix.

— Oh ! oui, oui, à l'instant même, je vous en supplie. Aussitôt la portion de terre sur laquelle Dantès appuyait ses deux mains sembla céder sous lui, et il vit paraître une tête, des épaules et enfin un homme tout entier qui sortit de l'excavation pratiquée.

Or.—

Als der König am andern Morgen das Brot schnitt, drang die Klinge des Messers durch den Holzteller und tief in die Tischplatte. Alle Anwesenden waren erstaunt, und der König betrachtete das Messer und sah, dass es neu war.

Goldbrand wurde gerufen.

„Weisst du, woher dieses wunderbare Messer kommt?" fragte ihn der König.

„Nun, wer anders als Amilias wird es geschmiedet haben?" sagte Wieland.

In diesem Augenblick trat Amilias vor und sagte: „Ja, Herr König, ich habe das Messer geschmiedet." „Lügner!" schrie der König, „niemals könntest du ein solches Meisterwerk fertigen, das selbst dem berühmten Schmiede Wieland Ehre machen würde."

2. Answer Section A *or* Section B :—

[A.]

(*a*) Distinguish :—

il VENAIT D'*écarter son lit.*

il VENAIT À *écarter son lit.*

il VENAIT *écarter son lit.*

(*b*) Put into the plural :—

est-il parti ?

(*c*) Distinguish :—

il ne reviendra QUE *ce soir.*

il ne reviendra PAS *ce soir.*

il ne reviendra PLUS *ce soir.*

(*d*) Put into indirect speech (oratio obliqua), suitably introduced :—

(i) Est-ce vous ? dit-il.

(ii) Je puis donc agir ?

(iii) Je vous en supplie.

[B.]

(*a*) Put into indirect speech (oratio obliqua), suitably introduced :—

(i) Weisst du, woher dieses wunderbare Messer kommt ?

(ii) Ich habe das Messer geschmiedet.

(iii) Niemals könntest du ein solches Meisterwerk fertigen.

(*b*) Put into the subject (nominative) case :—

dem berühmten Schmiede.

(*c*) Put into the plural :—

der König betrachtete das Messer.

3. Translate into French *or* German :—

At last they came to a hill. On the top of the hill was a castle, the windows of which were all open. They climbed the hill, and, having reached the top, they found themselves before the door of the castle, which was shut. They rang, but no one opened the door. Then they looked through the windows. There was no one there.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. CANNING.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

(1) Conscription.

(2) Science and Warfare.

(3) The Theatre.

(4) The English Novel.

(5) Travel.

(6) Gardening.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

MIDSUMMER.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. Find the value of

$$x - 5\,[3x - 6 - \{x - 4 - (2x - 3)\}],$$

when $x = 4$.

2. Divide

$$x^4 - 2x^3 - 17x^2 + 34x - 15 \quad \text{by} \quad x^2 + 3x - 5.$$

3. Prove

$$\frac{1}{x^2-3x+2}+\frac{1}{x^2-5x+6}=\frac{2}{x^2-4x+3}.$$

4. Find the value of x which satisfies

$$\frac{x-\frac{1}{2}}{3}+\frac{2-x}{5}=\frac{1}{15}+\frac{x}{6}.$$

5. If $x+y+z=0$, prove

$$x^3+y^3+z^3=3xyz.$$

6. Find two numbers which differ by 17, and are such that three times the smaller exceeds twice the greater by 27.

7. What is the cost of 3 tons 5 cwt. 3 qrs. 11 lb. at £18 13*s.* 4*d.* per ton?

8. Find what sum of money invested to-day at 5 per cent. per annum simple interest will amount together with the interest to £924 in 2 years.

9. Find the simple interest on £843 6*s.* 8*d.* for $1\frac{1}{2}$ years at 4 per cent. per annum.

10. How long will it take a train 300 feet long, moving at 60 miles an hour, to pass a train 200 feet long moving at 48 feet a second, the first train having just overtaken the second?

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

1. Who was the first English Prince of Wales?
Who was the 'Black Prince'?
When and how did Joan of Arc die?

2. What were the political and personal grounds of Henry VIII's quarrel with the Papacy, and what were its consequences?

3. Give an account *either* of the contest over 'Ship-Money' in Charles I's reign, *or* of the Trial of the Seven Bishops under James II.

4. Under what circumstances and by what commanders were these battles fought: Blenheim, Aboukir Bay, Copenhagen, Saratoga, Culloden?

5. (*a*) What is meant by Free Trade? When and by whom was it established as a principle of English policy?

Or,

(*b*) What do you know of the Reform Bill of 1832? By what Government and by what means was it carried, and what was its main effect?

6. Where are these places, and what is the special interest or importance of each?—

Agadir, Durazzo, Metz, Ladysmith, Mount Carmel, Essen, Mukden, Jena, the Shenandoah, the Falkland Islands.

7. Where are the homes of the Finns, Kurds, Letts, Pathans, Turcomans, Bedouins, Magyars, Croats, Dyaks, Cossacks?

8. What possessions had Germany in Africa before the war, and what British provinces lay beside them?

MR. WILKINS.

Translate into Latin :—

1. I fear, exclaimed he, that the patient may die, while we are deliberating.

2. He made a law hindering the lending out of money at high interest.

3. He promised to come to celebrate my birthday with me, but has been prevented by some untoward occurrence.

4. Can anything be more ridiculous than to acquire wealth for thankless and greedy heirs?

5. Someone is to blame, but who the culprit may be, I know not.

6. While walking about gazing at the stars, he fell into an open well.

7. One may not do an injury to another for one's own benefit.

8. Avoid that action about which you are in doubt whether it be right or wrong.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into French *or* German :—

A king sent his son to France in order to see the country and in order to study the language. 'You will stay in France for two years,' he said, 'and after that you will return to your own country.' The prince departed, and at the end of two years he sent this letter to his father: 'I like France better than England, and I wish to remain here. You are very old and you will soon die; but my brother will be king instead of me. You wish me to be king, but I wish to be free, and to pass my life in this country. Farewell.'

2. Translate into English :—

Either,—

Le lendemain à la même heure, le geôlier rentra. 'Eh bien,' lui demanda le geôlier, 'êtes-vous plus raisonnable aujourd'hui?' Dantès ne répondit pas. 'Voyons donc,' dit le geôlier, 'un peu de courage! Que désirez-vous?' 'Je désire parler au gouverneur.' 'Eh?' dit le geôlier avec impatience, 'je vous ai déjà dit que c'est impossible. Si vous m'ennuyez à me répéter toujours la même chose, je ne vous apporterai plus à manger.' 'Et bien!' dit Dantès, 'si tu ne m'apportes plus à manger, je mourrai de faim, voilà tout.' 'Écoutez,' reprit le

geôlier d'un ton plus adouci, 'soyez bien sage, on vous permettra la promenade, et peut-être qu'un jour, pendant que vous vous promènerez, le gouverneur passera: alors vous l'interrogerez, et, s'il veut vous répondre, cela le regarde.'

Or,—

Im Lande Seeland herrschte Wate, ein mächtiger Fürst, berühmt durch seine Tapferkeit. Als seine drei Söhne zu Jünglingen herangewachsen waren, fragte der Vater sie, welche Kunst sie erlernen wollten.

Da sprach Eigel, der älteste: „Ich will ein Bogenschütze werden."

Der zweite Sohn, Helferich, sagte: „Ich will ein Arzt werden."

Der jüngste Sohn, Wieland, war des Vaters Liebling. Er sagte nachdenklich: „Ich möchte ein Schmied werden."

Da lachte sein Vater und sprach: „Das hätte ich mir denken können! Wohlan, meine Söhne, ich will euren Wünschen entsprechen."

Nun zogen Eigel und Helferich fort aus der Fürstenburg. Aber den jüngsten Sohn Wieland begleitete der Vater selbst zu Mimer, der ein berühmter Waffenschmied in deutschen Gauen war. Und Meister Mimer versprach dem Fürsten, aus seinem Sohne Wieland einen tüchtigen Schmied zu machen.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. KENNEDY.

[*Choose* ONE *subject for an Essay.*]

1. War.
2. The Centenary of Waterloo.
3. Your favourite Author.
4. Summer Holidays.

SENIOR SOPHISTERS AND SUPPLEMENTAL DEGREE EXAMINATION.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. FRY.

1. Draw a diagram of the celestial sphere as seen by an observer at about the latitude of Dublin, showing the declination and right ascension, and the celestial longitude and latitude of a star.

2. Over what portions of the earth is it possible to have a midnight sun, and over what portion is it possible for the sun to be in the zenith at noon?

3. The observed meridian zenith distances of a circumpolar star are 35° and 47°. Given that the tangents of these angles are ·7 and 1·07, and that the coefficient of refraction is 58·2″, find the latitude of the place and the declination of the star.

4. How would the motion of the earth round the sun be regulated if there were no seasons?

5. Describe the apparent motion of an inferior planet at superior and inferior conjunction, and at its greatest elongation.

6. Explain the existence of a radiant point in connexion with meteoric showers.

7. Prove that the radius of the earth is to the radius of the moon as the moon's parallax is to its apparent semi-diameter.

8. What displacement takes place in the apparent position of a star owing to the fact that light travels with a velocity, and how may the true position be obtained?

9. Explain why it is that we are able to see about 59 per cent. of the moon's surface instead of 50 per cent.

10. Draw a circle to represent the celestial equator, and mark on it the positions of the first point of Aries, of the Mean Sun, and of the points where it is intersected by the meridians of two places A, B, and the meridian of Greenwich, when you know that the sidereal time at A is 7 h., the mean time 3 a.m., the longitude of A 4 h. E., and the mean time at B 10 p.m. Find also the longitude of B.

ETHICS.

MR. ROGERS.

[Senior Sophisters are to answer *seven* of the first *ten* questions.
Degree Candidates are to answer *seven* questions, of which *one at least* must be taken from B.]

[A.]

1. Three answers may be given to the question, Why is Geometry studied?
These answers converge to one point from which the main problem of Ethics arises?

2. What is Plato's conception of Justice (*a*) in the State, and (*b*) in the individual?
How is it related to the other cardinal virtues?

3. Give Aristotle's definition of virtue.
Show that the definition implies that virtue is different from emotion or impulse.
Give the means and the opposite extremes corresponding to the vices of militarism, hypocrisy, and vanity.

4. In what does the greatness of the Stoic Ethics consist? What is its principal practical defect?

5. Distinguish between Naturalism and Intuitionism, giving an example of each.
To what period of the history of Ethics is this division most appropriate?

6. What are Hobbes' 'Articles of Peace,' or 'Laws of Nature'? How are they to be enforced?

7. How do Shaftesbury, Hutcheson, and Butler treat the question of the connexion between Virtue and Happiness?

8. Comment on Kant's third special form of the Categorical Imperative, namely, Act as if the will of any rational being *qua* rational were the legislator of your actions.

9. What general conclusion do you reach from a study of the history of Ethics?

10. How is a compromise between egoism and altruism to be effected according to Spencer?

[B.]

11. Distinguish Ethical Hedonism from Psychological Hedonism. What is the fundamental paradox of Hedonism?

12. What is Universalistic Hedonism? Mention its chief exponents. How does Mackenzie criticize the doctrine?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

1. The character and career of Oliver Cromwell.
2. Social Life in Utopia.

(*For Degree Candidates.*)

1. Imperialism and Nationality.
2. The Conflict of Ideals in *Julius Caesar*.
3. Mark Antony.
4. The future of the British Colonies.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. RUSSELL.

1. $ABCD$ are the vertices of a quadrilateral in regular order, and forces act from D to A, from B to A, from D to C, from B to C, represented respectively in magnitude by the lines DA, BA, DC, BC: prove that the resultant acts along the line joining the middle points of AC and BD. What is its magnitude?

2. Write a note on the action of a rudder in steering a ship, and of the action of a rudder enabling a submarine to move under water without sinking lower.

3. Prove the formulæ for a body moving under a constant force

$$s = ut + \tfrac{1}{2}ft^2, \qquad \tfrac{1}{2}mv^2 = \tfrac{1}{2}mu^2 + Fs.$$

4. A body slides down a rough inclined plane of angle 60° and length 20 feet: find the time if $\mu = \cdot 4$.

5. Describe a periscope, and show how it works.

6. For a thin prism, prove the formula $\delta = (\mu - 1)\epsilon$, and state the conditions necessary for its truth.

7. Explain how you would order a pair of spectacles. What is astigmatism? and what is the remedy?

8. Describe a force-pump.

9. Explain how the proportions by weight of an alloy of two substances may be fouud.

MR. MOONEY.

(*For Senior Sophisters.*)

[A.]

Translate:—

καὶ ψήφισμα Διοπείθης ἔγραψεν εἰσαγγέλλεσθαι τοὺς τὰ θεῖα μὴ νομίζοντας ἢ λόγους περὶ τῶν μεταρσίων διδάσκοντας, ἀπερειδόμενος εἰς Περικλέα δι' Ἀναξαγόρου τὴν ὑπόνοιαν. δεχομένου δὲ τοῦ δήμου καὶ προσιεμένου τὰς διαβολὰς οὕτως ἤδη ψήφισμα κυροῦται, Δρακοντίδου γράψαντος, ὅπως οἱ λόγοι τῶν χρημάτων ὑπὸ Περικλέους εἰς τοὺς πρυτάνεις ἀποτεθεῖεν, οἱ δὲ δικασταὶ τὴν ψῆφον ἀπὸ τοῦ βωμοῦ φέροντες ἐν τῇ πόλει κρίνοιεν. Ἄγνων δὲ τοῦτο μὲν ἀφεῖλε τοῦ ψηφίσματος, κρίνεσθαι δὲ τὴν δίκην ἔγραψεν ἐν δικασταῖς χιλίοις καὶ πεντακοσίοις, εἴτε κλοπῆς καὶ δώρων εἴτ' ἀδικίου βούλοιτό τις ὀνομάζειν τὴν δίωξιν. Ἀσπασίαν μὲν οὖν ἐξητήσατο πολλὰ πάνυ παρὰ τὴν δίκην, ὡς Αἰσχίνης φησίν, ἀφεὶς ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς δάκρυα καὶ δεηθεὶς τῶν δικαστῶν· Ἀναξαγόραν δὲ φοβηθεὶς ἐξέκλεψε καὶ προὔπεμψεν ἐκ τῆς πόλεως.—PLUTARCH.

1. Parse—*ἀφείς, δεηθείς, κυροῦται, ἀφεῖλε, κρίνοιεν.*

2. Explain—*ἀνάκτορον, ἐπιστύλιον, ἀνθηρός, ποικιλτής, εὔθυναι, μοθωνικός, ἱπποβόται, φλεγμαίνειν, συνδεκάζειν.*

3. Describe the foreign policy of Pericles.

[B.]

Translate:—

At rubicunda Ceres medio succiditur aestu,
Et medio tostas aestu terit area fruges.
Nudus ara, sere nudus. Hiems ignava colono:
Frigoribus parto agricolae plerumque fruuntur
Mutuaque inter se laeti convivia curant.
Invitat genialis hiems curasque resolvit,

Ceu pressae cum iam portum tetigere carinae,
Puppibus et laeti nautae imposuere coronas.
Sed tamen et quernas glandes tum stringere tempus
Et lauri bacas oleamque cruentaque myrta,
Tum gruibus pedicas et retia ponere cervis
Auritosque sequi lepores, tum figere dammas
Stuppea torquentem Balearis verbera fundae,
Cum nix alta iacet, glaciem cum flumina trudunt.

VIRGIL.

1. Give the principal parts of—succido, tero, stringo, torqueo, figo.

2. Explain—casses, suffire, tonsis mantelia villis, fagus, fucatus, relinere, saburra, cancer.

3. Comment on :—

Ergo inter sese paribus concurrere telis
Romanas acies iterum videre Philippi.

4. What was the story of Orpheus and Eurydice?

(*For Degree Candidates.*)

[A.]

Translate :—

ἆρ' οὖν ἡ βελτίστη γυμναστικὴ ἀδελφή τις ἂν εἴη τῆς μουσικῆς, ἣν ὀλίγον πρότερον διῆμεν; Πῶς λέγεις; Ἁπλῆ που καὶ ἐπιεικὴς γυμναστική, καὶ μάλιστα ἡ τῶν περὶ τὸν πόλεμον. πῇ δή; Καὶ παρ' Ὁμήρου, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, τά γε τοιαῦτα μάθοι ἄν τις. οἶσθα γὰρ ὅτι ἐπὶ στρατείας ἐν ταῖς τῶν ἡρώων ἑστιάσεσιν οὔτε ἰχθύσιν αὐτοὺς ἑστιᾷ, καὶ ταῦτα ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ ἐν Ἑλλησπόντῳ ὄντας, οὔτε ἑφθοῖς κρέασιν ἀλλὰ μόνον ὀπτοῖς, ἃ δὴ μάλιστ' ἂν εἴη στρατιώταις εὔπορα· πανταχοῦ γάρ, ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν, αὐτῷ τῷ πυρὶ χρῆσθαι εὐπορώτερον ἢ ἀγγεῖα ξυμπεριφέρειν. καὶ μάλα. οὐδὲ μὴν ἡδυσμάτων, ὡς ἐγῷμαι, Ὅμηρος πώποτε ἐμνήσθη· ἢ τοῦτο μὲν καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι ἀσκηταὶ ἴσασιν, ὅτι τῷ μέλλοντι σώματι εὖ ἕξειν ἀφεκτέον τῶν τοιούτων ἁπάντων; Καὶ ὀρθῶς γε, ἔφη, ἴσασί τε καὶ ἀπέχονται. Συρακοσίαν δέ, ὦ φίλε, τράπεζαν καὶ Σικελικὴν ποικιλίαν ὄψου, ὡς ἔοικας, οὐκ αἰνεῖς, εἴπερ σοι ταῦτα δοκεῖ ὀρθῶς ἔχειν.—PLATO.

1. Write notes on—(*a*) Ἑλλησπόντῳ, (*b*) Συρακοσίαν τράπεζαν.

2. Parse—διῆμεν, μάθοι, κρέασιν, ἀφεκτέον, ἴσασι.

3. What is the Greek for—*gold*, *silver*, *iron*, *bronze*? What is the derivation of *hypocrite*?

4. What were Plato's views on the admission of Tragedy and Comedy into his ideal State?

[B.]

Translate :—

Ipse ego, qui nullos me adfirmo scribere versus,
Invenior Parthis mendacior et prius orto
Sole vigil calamum et chartas et scrinia posco.
Navim agere ignarus navis timet; abrotonum aegro
Non audet, nisi qui didicit, dare; quod medicorum est,
Promittunt medici: tractant fabrilia fabri:
Scribimus indocti doctique poëmata passim.

Hic error tamen et levis haec insania quantas
Virtutes habeat, sic collige : vatis avarus
Non temere est animus ; versus amat, hoc studet unum ;
Detrimenta, fugas servorum, incendia ridet
Non fraudem socio puerove incogitat ullam
Pupillo ; vivit siliquis et pane secundo ;
Militiæ quamquam piger et malus, utilis urbi,
Si das hoc, parvis quoque rebus magna iuvari.

HORACE.

1. Scan any two of these lines.

2. Explain—(*a*) festis Quinquatribus ; (*b*) Gaetulo murice ; (*c*) fungar vice cotis ; (*d*) hic meret acra liber Sosiis ; (*e*) triste bidental ; (*f*) Caerite cera digni ; (*g*) praeceps alea ; (*h*) numerus Saturnius ; (*i*) meo sum pauper in aere.

3. What do you know of the military career of Horace?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

DR. GOLIGHER.

The flight of Pompeius was viewed with disgust and alarm by a large section of his own supporters. Cato took the same step only as a frightful necessity. Cicero shrank from it, and returned to Rome to abide the progress of events. Many senators and other men of consequence followed his example. Public men and magnates, who possessed a stake in the country, were terrified at the violent language of the fugitives, who threatened to return as conquerors and tyrants. Pompeius was wont to exclaim : 'Sulla could do this and that ; why should not I ?' Sulla had brought his legions from the East and made himself dictator by massacre. His pupil and successor might do the like. Confiscation, plunder, and proscription were in the mouths of his rabid followers, such as Bibulus, Favonius, Labienus, and Lentulus.—MERIVALE.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English :—

N'étant pas de sang hellénique, je ne secrète aucune pensée athénieune ; il n'est pas question que personne de chez nous répète les beaux miracles du Parthénon ; mais si la France relève, par l'intermédiaire romain, de la Grèce, c'est une tâche honorable, où je puis m'employer, de maintenir et de défendre sur notre sol une influence civilisatrice . . . Ainsi, dans ce voyage d'études, quand la Grèce ravalait mes richesses d'emprunt, j'ai acquis, par cette impérieuse, une vue juste de mon rôle. Je me suis aperçu qu'entre tous les romans que la vie me propose, la Lorraine est le plus raisonnable, celui où peuvent le mieux jouer mes sentiments de vénération.

— Reste, m'a dit la Grèce, où te veulent tes fatalités. Tu n'as pas à masquer, dénaturer ni forcer ce qu'il y a dans ton cœur, mais simplement à le produire. Demeure à l'orient de la France, avec ta petite nation, à combattre pour ma beauté que tu n'es pas prédestiné à vivre.

Or,

Wir haben kein Ideal und wir haben nie ein Ideal gehabt; was man in seichten Schulbüchern von angestammter Luxemburger Treue liest, ist angelernt und klingt falsch. Wir kennen Kaum die Begeisterung, die Volksmassen fortreisst und Grosses in der Vergangenheit schuf. Unser affektives Leben ist spröd, wir sind auch darin neutral . . . Intelligenz und Gedächtnis werden überlastet, sind immer wieder auf den Vergleich angewiesen. Extremes ist uns in allem verhasst: dem Reiferen bei uns kommt das germanische „Gemüt" lächerlich vor. Spontanes, instinktives Fühlen und Handeln findet sich kaum. Wir haben überhaupt — und das ist wohl rein französischer Einschlag — ein weitgehendes Gefühl für das Groteske und, eng damit verwandt, eine gewisse Trockenheit und Herzensdürre. Wir urteilen und vergleichen mehr als wir geniessen, und wir stehen leicht unserm seelischen Erleben kritisch gegenüber.

2. Translate into French *or* German:—

Bernard of Saxe-Weimar is one of the most picturesque figures of the Thirty Years' War. This Saxon knight-errant dreamed of founding a line of Alsatian dukes. Had he outlived Richelieu, this ambition might have been realized. At his death his troops occupied both Upper and Lower Alsace. Richelieu assured them that Bernard, whom they had honoured as a prince, was really nothing more than their commanding officer, and that they belonged less to him than to the French king, from whom he and they alike had drawn pay. In spite of this treachery, it took France over sixty years to subdue Alsace: the Bernardine troops refused to fight outside Germany, or for any cause except that of German and Protestant liberty. Alsace did not become completely French till 1697, and even then Mulhouse remained independent till 1798.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. W. E. THRIFT.

1. Define the coefficients of real and apparent expansion of a liquid. Describe a method of measuring the coefficient of real expansion.

2. Explain the difference between a saturated vapour and a gas. Describe a method of measuring the maximum pressure of water-vapour at various temperatures.

3. Describe a machine for producing a continuous electric current by means of the motion of conductors in a field of magnetic force, and explain the laws upon which its action depends.

4. Describe the principal parts of the electric telegraph.

5. Explain why simple lenses give coloured images of objects, and how lenses can be made that will be free from this defect.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

1. How would you prove experimentally (*a*) that ammonia gas is a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen, (*b*) that 3 volumes of hydrogen and 1 volume of nitrogen are required for the formation of 2 volumes of ammonia gas?

2. Write the structural formulæ of acetaldehyde and acetone. How may each of these substances be identified?

3. One gram of sulphur was burned in 4 litres of air. What were the constituents of the resulting gaseous mixture? Give the volumes of each constituent at the same temperature and pressure as the original air.

4. How may urea be prepared (*a*) from potassium cyanide, (*b*) from ethyl carbonate? By what tests could you identify urea?

5. What is the action of sodium hydrate, heated if necessary, on the following substances:—(*a*) copper sulphate, (*b*) alum, (*c*) silica, (*d*) ammonium chloride, (*e*) a fat?

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

MISS C. E. MAXWELL.

[Select *four* questions, *two* from each section.]

[A.]

1. Examine the basis of Mill's belief in democratic government.

2. Write a brief description of the machinery of government in England.

3. State the main dangers and limitations of Democracy.

4. Write notes on the government of Dependencies by a free State.

[B.]

1. Explain the following terms:—'bimetallism,' 'monopoly value,' 'Gresham's Law,' '*Laisser-faire*,' 'the canons of taxation.'

2. Give some account of the problems of foreign trade.

3. Consider the question of the taxation of land values.

4. What are the main economic functions of government?

EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

[*Candidates for Trinity Term Examination must attempt questions from each section* A, B, *and* C; *Hilary Supplementalists, questions from* D, E, *and* F; *and Degree Supplementalists, questions from* D, E, *and* G.

[A.]

1. Compare the views of Kant and Locke on punishment.

2. How does Kant, a German of the old type, seek so to train character that the individual, while conscious of his own freedom, shall respect the freedom of others?

3. Discuss whether, apart from the intellectual eminence of the writer, 'Kant on Education' is of sufficient benefit to the student to justify its retention in the course.

[B.]

4. Discuss similarly whether Locke's 'Thoughts' should be retained.

5. Locke incidentally gives some insight into his own conception of child character?

6. Monroe draws a clear distinction between Locke's views and those of the prevailing disciplinary school?

[C.]

7. Examine the views on the theory of disciplinary education adumbrated by the German Emperor in speaking of the German secondary schools in 1892.

8. Give in detail the methods of the reformed education which was illustrated in the Philanthropinum.

9. Give the substance of the quotations by which Monroe seeks to give Pestalozzi's conception of education more clearly than by a similar amount of exposition.

[D.]

10. In connexion with what discussion does Newman introduce the quotation from Macaulay about prayers before a battle, and how does he deal with it?

11. Give the substance of Mr. Davidson's discussion of *judgment*, as quoted by Newman.

12. 'I am prepared to maintain that Philosophy is its own end.' How does Newman justify this?

[E.]

13. Contrast, with especial relation to national efficiency in war and commerce, the education of the present day with that advocated by Spencer.

14. 'The development of the mind, like all other development, is an advance from the indefinite to the definite.' Explain this, and draw the educational inferences.

15. Give instances of Spencer's habit of basing conclusions on a few instances chosen by him to support his view, even where a little reflection would have shown him that it was equally easy to find instances just as good which supported the opposite view.

[F.]

16. What was the content and aim of education according to Luther?

17. What were the principal points in the method of education as practised by the Jesuits and by the Port-Royalists?

18. What can you gather from Montaigne's writings about the characteristics of the education of his own time?

[G.]

19. How does Monroe contrast the Herbartian and the Froebelian movements?

20. 'Self-activity cannot be defined in a simple statement.' What interpretations does Monroe give of it?

21. What was the Fellenberg Movement?

SPECIAL DEGREE EXAMINATION.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. KELLEHER.

1. Explain why the altitude and azimuth of a heavenly body vary with the position of an observer.

2. How is the length of a degree of latitude found?

3. Find the condition that the Sun may be 24 hours continuously above the horizon of a given place.

4. To what errors is the transit instrument liable?

5. Show how to find the latitude and the coefficient of refraction by observation of the transits of two circumpolar stars.

6. What do you know of the phases of (*a*) inferior planets, (*b*) superior planets?

7. Knowing the synodic period of a planet, show how the formula for the planet's periodic time is deduced.

8. Explain the differences in the lengths of the seasons.

9. Explain the annual parallax of a star, and show how it has been measured.

10. State what you know of eclipses of the Sun and Moon.

ETHICS.

MR. ROGERS.

1. What is Ideal Morality? What is Positive Morality? Give examples to show that Positive Morality is inconsistent and variable.

2. Explain the difference between subjective and objective good.

3. Describe Plato's ideal ruler.
Apply the test to the German Kaiser.

4. Describe Aristotle's conception of Courage. How is true courage distinguished from all lower forms?

5. What is the 'moral sense' theory?
What is its chief defect?
What permanent truth does it express?

6. Humanity, according to Kant, is an end in itself. What does this mean?

7. What is Utilitarianism? What is its logical defect?

8. How does Spencer show that Egoism and Altruism are both essential to life?

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

Write an essay on *one* of these subjects:—

1. The value of colonies in the sixteenth century and to-day.

2. The friendship of Brutus and Cassius.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. WEBB.

1. Prove that the centre of gravity of a thin uniform rod is at its middle point, and hence find the position of the centre of gravity of a triangular slab.

2. What horizontal force will just keep a mass of 1 ton from slipping down a rough inclined plane, the tangent of the angle of inclination of the plane being $\frac{5}{12}$, and the coefficient of friction $\frac{2}{5}$?

3. What uniform force will bring a mass of 100 lbs. moving at 60 miles per hour to rest within 220 yards?

4. I am running at 6 miles per hour, and rain is falling vertically at 8 miles per hour. How should I slant the rod of my umbrella to obtain the best protection?

5. What are the properties of the ideal liquid of hydrostatics? Infer from them that the pressures at two points on the same level in a heavy liquid at rest are equal.

6. A cube of wood, 1 foot edge, floats in water with a face horizontal. $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of metal is placed on this face. How far further will the cube be depressed, assuming that the upper face remains above water?

7. A room whose volume is 4000 cubic feet is at 27° C., and the outside temperature is − 3° C. The windows are then opened until the temperature of the room is the same as outside. What volume of air (at outside conditions) has entered the room?

[The pressure remains the same throughout.]

8. The wall of a room is a mirror. A letter S is placed on the floor with its top towards the mirror. Draw the image.

9. Find the position of the image of a point on the axis of a lens, and draw a sketch of the path of the rays

(*a*) when the lens is convex, focal length 5 feet, and distance of point 3 feet;

(*b*) when the lens is concave, focal length 5 feet, and distance of point 7 feet.

10. I can just read a certain size of print at my shortest distance of distinct vision, 10 inches. What focal length magnifying glass will I need to read print half the size?

CLASSICS.

MR. WILKINS.

GREEK.

Translate:—

τοῦτο μὲν οὐκ ἄξιον διϊσχυρίζεσθαι, ὦ φίλε Γλαύκων· ὃ μέντοι ἄρτι ἐλέγομεν, ἄξιον, ὅτι δεῖ αὐτοὺς τῆς ὀρθῆς τυχεῖν παιδείας, ἥτις ποτέ ἐστιν, εἰ μέλλουσι τὸ μέγιστον ἕξειν πρὸς τὸ ἥμεροι εἶναι αὑτοῖς τε καὶ τοῖς φυλαττομένοις ὑπ' αὐτῶν. καὶ ὀρθῶς γε, ἦ δ' ὅς. πρὸς τοίνυν τῇ παιδείᾳ ταύτῃ φαίη ἄν τις νοῦν ἔχων δεῖν καὶ τὰς οἰκήσεις καὶ τὴν ἄλλην οὐσίαν τοιαύτην αὐτοῖς παρεσκευάσθαι, ἥτις μήτε τοὺς φύλακας ὡς ἀρίστους εἶναι παύσοι αὐτούς, κακουργεῖν τε μὴ ἐπαροῖ περὶ τοὺς ἄλλους πολίτας. καὶ ἀληθῶς γε φήσει. ὅρα δή, εἶπον ἐγώ, εἰ τοιόνδε τινὰ τρόπον δεῖ αὐτοὺς ζῆν τε καὶ οἰκεῖν, εἰ μέλλουσι τοιοῦτοι ἔσεσθαι· πρῶτον μὲν οὐσίαν κεκτημένον μηδεμίαν μηδένα ἰδίαν, ἂν μὴ πᾶσα ἀνάγκη· ἔπειτα οἴκησιν καὶ ταμιεῖον μηδενὶ εἶναι μηδὲν τοιοῦτον, εἰς ὃ οὐ πᾶς ὁ βουλόμενος εἴσεισι· τὰ δ' ἐπιτήδεια, ὅσων δέονται ἄνδρες ἀθληταὶ πολέμου σώφρονές τε καὶ ἀνδρεῖοι, ταξαμένους παρὰ τῶν ἄλλων πολιτῶν δέχεσθαι μισθὸν τῆς

φυλακῆς τοσοῦτον, ὅσον μήτε περιεῖναι αὐτοῖς εἰς τὸν ἐνιαυτὸν μήτε ἐνδεῖν· φοιτῶντας δὲ εἰς ξυσσίτια, ὥσπερ ἐστρατοπεδευμένους, κοινῇ ζῆν· χρυσίον δὲ καὶ ἀργύριον εἰπεῖν αὐτοῖς ὅτι θεῖον παρὰ θεῶν ἀεὶ ἐν τῇ ψυχῇ ἔχουσι καὶ οὐδὲν προσδέονται τοῦ ἀνθρωπείου, οὐδὲ ὅσια τὴν ἐκείνου κτῆσιν τῇ τοῦ θνητοῦ χρυσοῦ κτήσει ξυμμιγνύντας μιαίνειν, διότι πολλὰ καὶ ἀνόσια περὶ τὸ τῶν πολλῶν νόμισμα γέγονε, τὸ παρ' ἐκείνοις δὲ ἀκήρατον.—PLATO.

1. Parse:—παρεσκευάσθαι, ἐπαροῖ, εἴσεισι, περιεῖναι, ἀφομοιωθῶσιν.

2. Give the meaning of:—ὑποκοριζόμενοι, ἀπειροκαλία, ἀκροσφαλεῖς, γεγανωμένος, ἀκράχολος.

3. State the context in which the following words occur:—

(*a*) μύρον κατὰ τῆς κεφαλῆς καταχέαντες.

(*b*) πρὸ Μαρσύου τε καὶ τῶν ἐκείνου ὀργάνων.

(*c*) οὐδ' εἰ Μίδου πλουσιώτεροι εἶεν.

LATIN.

Translate:—

Si plausoris eges aulaea manentis et usque
Sessuri donec cantor 'Vos plaudite' dicat,
Aetatis cuiusque notandi sunt tibi mores,
Mobilibusque decor naturis dandus et annis.
Reddere qui voces iam scit puer et pede certo
Signat humum, gestit paribus colludere, et iram
Colligit ac ponit temere, et mutatur in horas.
Imberbus iuvenis tandem custode remoto
Gaudet equis canibusque et aprici gramine campi,
Cereus in vitium flecti, monitoribus asper,
Utilium tardus provisor, prodigus aeris,
Sublimis cupidusque et amata relinquere pernix.
Conversis studiis aetas animusque virilis
Quaerit opes et amicitias, inservit honori,
Commisisse cavet quod mox mutare laboret.
Multa senem circumveniunt incommoda, vel quod
Quaerit et inventis miser abstinet ac timet uti,
Vel quod res omnes timide gelideque ministrat,
Dilator, spe longus, iners, avidusque futuri,
Difficilis, querulus, laudator temporis acti
Se puero, castigator censorque minorum.

HORACE.

1. From what Greek writer does Horace borrow in this passage?

2. Write down some of the words revived or coined by Horace.

3. Mark the quantities of:—apricus, miser, trucido, incudi, fanaticus, tibia, placare, dicaces.

4. Quote from the 'Ars Poetica' some of the most famous precepts.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

Consider, then, whether the following plan is the right one for their lives and their dwellings, if they are to be of the character I have described. In the first place, no one should possess any private property, if it can possibly be avoided: secondly, no one should have a dwelling into which all who please may not enter; whatever necessaries are required by temperate and courageous men, who are trained to war, they should receive by regular appointment from their fellow-citizens as wages for their services; they should live together as men do in camp: as for gold and silver, we must tell them that it would be profanation to pollute their spiritual riches by mixing them with the possession of mortal gold.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into French *or* German:—

The waiter entered with the bill.

'Get some soup,' said I, 'a slice or two of lion, and half a dozen birds.'

'Sir,' said the solemn waiter, 'you can't have less than a whole lion, and we have only two birds in the house.'

'Pray,' asked I, 'are you in the habit of supplying your larder from Exeter 'Change, or do you breed lions here like poultry?'

'Sir,' answered the grim waiter, never relaxing into a smile, 'we have lions brought us from the country every day.'

'What do you pay for them?' said I.

'About three and sixpence apiece, sir.'

'Pray, how do you dress an animal of that description?'

'Roast and stuff him, sir, and serve him up with currant jelly.'

'What! like a hare!'

'A lion *is* a hare, sir.'—BULWER LYTTON.

2. Translate into English:—

Either,

Adrienne se leva. Développant sa taille élancée, elle nous fit un salut gracieux, et rentra en courant dans le château. — C'était, nous dit-on, la petite-fille de l'un des descendants d'une famille alliée aux anciens rois de France; le sang des Valois coulait dans ses veines. Pour ce jour de fête, on lui avait permis de se mêler à nos jeux; nous ne devions plus la revoir, car le lendemain elle repartit pour un couvent où elle était pensionnaire.

Quand je revins près de Sylvie, je m'aperçus qu'elle pleurait. La couronne donnée par mes mains à la belle chanteuse était le sujet de ses larmes. Je lui offris d'en aller cueillir une autre, mais elle dit qu'elle n'y tenait nullement, ne la méritant pas. Je voulus en vain me défendre, elle ne me dit plus un seul mot pendant que je la reconduisais chez ses parents.—GERARD DE NERVAL.

Or,

Nacht ist's, und Stürme sausen für und für;
Hispan'sche Mönche, schliesst mir auf die Thür!
Lasst hier mich ruhn, bis Glockenton mich weckt,
Der zum Gebet euch in die Kirche schreckt!
Bereitet mir, was euer Haus vermag,
Ein Ordenskleid und einen Sarkophag!
Gönnt mir die kleine Zelle, weiht mich ein!
Mehr als die Hälfte dieser Welt war mein.
Das Haupt, das nun der Schere sich bequemt,
Mit mancher Krone ward's bediademt.
Die Schulter, die der Kutte nun sich bückt,
Hat kaiserlicher Hermelin geschmückt.
Nun bin ich vor dem Tod den Toten gleich
Und fall' in Trümmer, wie das alte Reich.

PLATEN.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR. W. E. THRIFT.

1. Explain what is meant by an *elastic* solid.
Describe a method of measuring the elasticity of a solid for stretching.

2. Explain how the different modes of conveying heat energy from place to place are used in hot-water apparatus for heating a building.

3. Define electric pressure.
Explain how the pressures of two cells may be compared without using either of them to maintain a current flowing.

4. State the laws of electrolysis, and explain how a galvanometer may be standardised by means of electrolysis.

5. Explain how you would use the spectrometer so as to measure accurately the angle of a glass prism.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

1. What products can be formed by the oxidation of ethyl alcohol? Describe their properties and their characteristic reactions.

2. What is meant by the equivalent of an element? On dissolving 0·5 gram of zinc in dilute sulphuric acid, 172 c.c. of hydrogen, measured at 0° C. and 760 mm., was evolved. Calculate the equivalent of zinc.

3. Explain the meaning of the terms—(*a*) 'saponification,' (*b*) 'hydrolysis,' and illustrate your answer by examples.

4. Mention the chief sources of iodine. How may the element be prepared? Compare the properties of iodine with those of chlorine.

5. The elements sulphur and oxygen are chemically closely related to each other. Mention any facts you know of in support of this statement.

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

MISS C. E. MAXWELL.

[Select *four* questions—*two* from each section.]

[A.]

1. Explain the circumstances which favour the growth of industrial combinations and monopolies.

2. Develop the arguments for and against (*a*) profit-sharing in industry; (*b*) the enforcement of a minimum wage; (*c*) the extension of co-operation.

3. State briefly the main rules and principles of taxation.

4. What would you take into account in comparing the economic strength of two nations?

[B.]

1. Show that the functions of government have increased, and are increasing. What principles would you apply in restricting or extending them?

2. State the general principles which govern the financial action of Parliament.

3. Discuss the merits and defects of Proportional Representation.

4. Sketch the growth of the political sovereignty of the Electorate.

EDUCATION.

MR. CULVERWELL.

N.B.—Candidates should attempt at least one question from each section.

[A.]

1. 'Mind interprets expressions from the outer world not according to their intrinsic nature, but according to the needs of the organism.' Expand and explain.

2. Experience may function as habit or as judgment. Contrast the two modes.

3. Contrast Bagley's and Adams' treatment of attention.

[B.]

4. Discuss the kind of history which should be taught to-day, in the light of the problems created by the war.

5. 'Only as the multiplication of experience gives materials for definite conceptions . . . can the exact definitions of advanced knowledge become truly comprehensible.' Expand, and explain what educational inferences can be drawn.

6. 'Acquirement of every kind has two values—as knowledge and as discipline.'—Discuss this.

[C.]

7. In his concluding chapter, Monroe sums up shortly the prominent features of present-day education which are due to Rousseau, Pestalozzi, Herbart, and Froebel, as well as to the scientific and sociological tendencies?

8. Sketch briefly the development of the German system of education initiated by Frederick the Great.

9. Examine Huxley's criticism of English education.

[D.]

10. Examine how far Newman's views on education meet the national needs of the present time.

11. Newman treats of apperception in the Herbartian sense rather than in that of Bagley. Justify this statement.

12. Write in appreciation or criticism of some important point of view put forward by Newman.

JUNIOR SOPHISTERS

LOGIC.

MR. ALTON.

1. State the rules of logical definition.

Criticize the following:—

'Mind is a thinking substance.'

'Opium is a soporific poison.'

'Mineral substances are those which do not exhibit any of the characteristics of animate existence.'

'A right-angled triangle is one whose angles are equal to two right angles, and one is a right angle.'

2. Give the contradictory, contrary, and contrapositive of

'Only savages could have sacked Louvain.'

3. Show that I E O and I O O are excluded by the general rules of the syllogism. Why is E A O omitted in the first and second figures?

4. Comment on the following arguments:—

(*a*) 'We cannot deny that cruel men may be brave men, for we have known instances of brave Germans as well as of cruel Germans.'

(*b*) 'Ginger-beer is better than nothing: nothing is better than temperance. Therefore, ginger-beer is preferable to temperance.'

(*c*) 'The British only are hated by the Germans. The pamphleteer in question is certainly not British, for he is highly esteemed in Germany.'

(*d*) 'There is no great man whose place cannot be filled by another. Therefore, we can dispense with all great men.'

5. What methods are there of reducing Bokardo? Reduce the following to the first figure:—

Some torpedoes do not strike their mark.
All torpedoes are dangerous.
Some dangerous missiles do not strike their mark.

6. State briefly Mill's view of the value of the syllogism.

7. Distinguish Semi-logical and Material Fallacies. Give an example (*a*) of a fallacy of Composition, (*b*) of a fallacy of *post hoc ergo propter hoc*.

MATHEMATICAL PHYSICS.

MR. FRY.

1. Prove that the sum of the moments of two unlike parallel forces about any point is equal to the moment of their resultant.

2. A mass of 10 lbs., on a smooth inclined plane, whose height is to its length as 3 : 5, is tied by a cord passing over a light pulley at the top of the plane to a mass of P lbs. hanging freely. Find P so that the system may move from rest through 12 feet in 3 seconds.

3. Find a formula for the specific gravity of a mixture of volumes V_1, V_2, V_3 of three liquids whose specific gravities are s_1, s_2, s_3, on the supposition that no contraction takes place.

4. A cubical tank, 10 feet deep, is filled with water. Find the resultant pressure on the bottom and on each side when the height of the water barometer is 34 feet.

5. If 34·8 grammes of copper weigh 30·8 in water, and if 35 grammes of beech when tied to the copper weigh 15·8 in water, find the specific gravities of copper and beech.

6. A cylindrical diving-bell, 10 feet high, is lowered until its top is 16 feet below the surface of the water. Find how far the water rises inside, taking the height of the water barometer to be 33 feet.

7. A bright point P is between two plane mirrors at right angles. Draw a diagram, tracing from P the small pencils of rays by which the images of P are seen by an observer.

8. State the laws of refraction of light. If the index of refraction for flint-glass is 1·64, and for sea water 1·34, find the index of refraction when light passes from sea water into flint-glass.

9. Where must a convex lens, of focal length 6 inches, be placed so that an image of a candle-flame may be formed on a screen distant 25 inches from the candle-flame? Show that there are two answers, and find the magnitudes of the two images, taking the height of the flame to be 3 inches.

10. Draw a diagram of a simple astronomical telescope, showing the positions of the images formed of a distant object. Express also its magnifying power in terms of the focal lengths of the lenses and the distance of distinct vision for the observer.

ASTRONOMY.

MR. ROGERS.

[Try *eight* questions only.]

1. Describe the apparent motions of the fixed stars, the Sun, the Moon, and the planets.

2. How are the apparent motions of the fixed stars, the Sun, the Moon, and the planets explained (*a*) in the Ptolemaic theory, and (*b*) in the Copernican theory?

3. Define the terms 'ecliptic,' 'declination.'
Draw a diagram showing that the Sun's meridian altitude is greatest when its northern declination is greatest, and is least when its southern declination is greatest.

4. The declination of a star is 32° 36′ S.: find the greatest northern latitude at which it is visible from the Earth's surface.

5. Draw a diagram showing how the inclination of the Earth's axis to the plane of the ecliptic causes variations in the length of day and night.
Why is summer hotter than winter?

6. Define the 'periodic time' and the 'synodic period' of a planet.
Given the synodic period of an inferior planet, show how to find the periodic time.

7. Which is the largest and which the smallest major planet?
What planets were unknown to the ancients, and when were they discovered?
What planets are known to have satellites?

8. Show how to find the angle subtended by the Moon or a planet at two places on the Earth's surface.

9. Show how to find the horizontal parallax of the Moon.
Given the horizontal parallax, how is its distance determined?

10. Describe any method of finding the longitude of a place on the Earth's surface.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

Write an essay on *either* of the following:—

1. The external circumstances and the personal qualities which secured for Walpole so long a tenure of power.

2. Bacon's essays as a guide to the life and conduct of individuals and nations in times of trouble and peril.

CLASSICS.

MR. EXHAM.

I.

1. Translate:—

τὰ μὲν δὴ τότε πραχθέντα οὐκ ἂν ἄλλως ἔχοι· νῦν δ' ἑτέρου πολέμου καιρὸς ἥκει τις, δι' ὃν καὶ περὶ τούτων ἐμνήσθην, ἵνα μὴ ταὐτὰ πάθητε. τί δὴ χρησόμεθα, ὦ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τούτῳ; εἰ γὰρ μὴ βοηθήσετε παντὶ σθένει κατὰ τὸ δυνατόν, θεάσασθε ὃν τρόπον ὑμεῖς ἐστρατηγηκότες πάντα ἔσεσθε ὑπὲρ Φιλίππου. ὑπῆρχον Ὀλύνθιοι δύναμίν τινα κεκτημένοι, καὶ διέκειθ' οὕτω τὰ πράγματα· οὔτε Φίλιππος ἐθάρρει τούτους οὔθ' οὗτοι Φίλιππον. ἐπράξαμεν ἡμεῖς κἀκεῖνοι πρὸς ἡμᾶς εἰρήνην· ἣν τοῦτο ὥσπερ ἐμπόδισμά τι τῷ Φιλίππῳ καὶ δυσχερές, πόλιν μεγάλην ἐφορμεῖν τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ καιροῖς διηλλαγμένην πρὸς ἡμᾶς. ἐκπολεμῶσαι δεῖν ᾠόμεθα τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου· καὶ ὃ πάντες ἐθρύλουν, τοῦτο πέπρακται νυνὶ ὁπωσδήποτε.

2. Parse—*ἐμνήσθην, πάθητε, χρησόμεθα, θεάσασθε.*

3. Give the meaning of—*ἐν προσθήκης μέρει, ἀνεχαίτισε, πταῖσμα, βραβεύειν*; and the Greek for—to succeed, to contribute, to besiege, to promise.

II.

1. Translate:—

Dic igitur, quid causidicis civilia praestent
Officia, et magno comites in fasce libelli?
Ipsi magna sonant, sed tunc, cum creditor audit,
Praecipue, vel si tetigit latus acrior illo,
Qui venit ad dubium grandi cum codice nomen.
Tunc immensa cavi spirant mendacia folles
Conspuiturque sinus. Veram deprendere messem
Si libet: hinc centum patrimonia causidicorum,

Parte alia solum russati pone Lacernae.
Consedere Duces: surgis tu pallidus Aiax:
Dicturus dubia pro libertate, bubulco.
Iudice. Rumpe miser tensum iecur, ut tibi lasso
Figantur virides, scalarum gloria, palmae.
Quod vocis pretium? Siccus petasunculus et vas
Pelamydum, aut veteres, Afrorum epimenia, bulbi,
Aut vinum Tiberi devectum, quinque lagonae.
Si quater egisti, si contigit aureus unus,
Inde cadunt partes, ex foedere, pragmaticorum.

2. Give the meaning of—sportula, sufflamine, ciconia, cucurbita, cicuta, conturbare, abolla.

3. Give Juvenal's description of (*a*) the Greeks, (*b*) the dangers of the streets in Rome.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

DR. GOLIGHER.

If he has accumulated upon the head of a single Mourad all the crimes of a long line of Sultans, it is because in drawing Mourad he is drawing the Turkish nation. Mourad is to him the typical Turk, the embodiment of Oriental cruelty and licentiousness. If, again, to pass to a larger subject, he has chosen legend rather than history as the basis of many of his poems, it is not only because of his own innate love of the marvellous and romantic, but because he cared for the truth embodied in legend more than for the truth embodied in chronicle. If he mingled fiction with his history, it was because he conceived of the fiction as being as true a representation of the facts of an era as annals and records. He may have mistaken the date of Crassus by several centuries, but readers of Suetonius will hardly deny the faithfulness of his delineation of at least one side of the civilization of ancient Rome; he may have invented a Spanish princess, but his carefully stippled portrait of Philip II is true to the life, even if it be Philip in his darkest moods.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English:—

Either,

(*a*) Si le roman, avec d'autres qualités, — d'intérêt et d'émotion, d'éloquence et de pathétique, — n'était qu'une très pale imitation de la vie, c'est que la plupart des romanciers n'avaient pas eux-mêmes vécu, au sens propre, au sens réel, au sens 'affairé' du mot, si je puis ainsi dire; et ils s'étaient généralement mis, en se faisant hommes de lettres au sortir du collège, dans une situation à regarder passer la vie du fond de leur cabinet.

Mais Balzac, lui, a vraiment vécu ! Son expérience a été pratique et effective ; s'il ne l'a pas continuée longtemps, il l'a prolongée dans le sens où les circonstances, et le hasard, si l'on veut, l'avaient une fois orientée. De ses entreprises commerciales et industrielles, n'étant sorti qu'avec des dettes, il est demeuré passionnément curieux de la manière dont les autres pouvaient avoir fait fortune. Il a compris que, ce que le génie même ne saurait apprendre que de la vie, c'est la vie, et la vie, non pas telle qu'il nous plaît à chacun de nous la représenter, mais telle qu'on la vit, autour de nous, de notre temps, à tous les degrés de l'échelle sociale.

Or,

(*b*) Auch das Schöne muss sterben ! das Menschen und Götter bezwinget,
Nicht die eherne Brust rührt es des stygischen Zeus.
Einmal nur erweichte die Liebe den Schattenbeherrscher,
Und an der Schwelle noch, streng, rief er zurück sein Geschenk.
Nicht stillt Aphrodite dem schönen Knaben die Wunde,
Die in den zierlichen Leib grausam der Eber geritzt.
Nicht errettet den göttlichen Held die unsterbliche Mutter,
Wann er, am skäischen Tor fallend, sein Schicksal erfüllt.
Aber sie steigt aus dem Meer mit allen Töchtern des Nereus,
Und die Klage hebt an um den verherrlichten Sohn.
Siehe, da weinen die Götter, es weinen die Göttinen allè,
Dass das Schöne vergeht, dass das Vollkommene stirbt,
Auch ein Klaglied zu sein im Mund der Geliebten, ist herrlich,
Denn das Gemeine geht klanglos zum Orkus hinab.

2. Translate into French *or* German :—

How far away, inquired someone, was the nearest German military post ? And the reply was, fifteen miles at least. Were we not strong enough to make a raid into that stolen land beyond the pass ? Light words, spoken and taken as a jest ! Yet little more than four weeks were to pass before there would be Irish regiments drawing the sword once more for France. There *has* been raiding at La Schlucht ; the German frontier post on which we looked has been dug up by soldiers of the land whose guests we were.

EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

MR W. E. THRIFT.

1. State Boyle's Law determining the change in volume of a gas a its pressure changes, and describe how to verify it for pressures greater and less than atmospheric pressure.

2. Describe a freezing-machine, and explain the principles upon which its action depends.

3. Define magnetic dip, and describe how to measure it at a given place.

4. State and explain Ohm's Law.

If two cells giving 1·8 volts each and of internal resistance 0·2 ohms drive a current through a resistance of 15 ohms, calculate the current if the cells are joined (*a*) in series, (*b*) in parallel.

5. Describe Daniell's cell, explaining the uses of its various parts.

CHEMISTRY.

DR. YOUNG.

1. The specific heat of a certain metal is 0·094: what is its approximate atomic weight? One gram of the metal, when treated with dilute sulphuric acid, liberated 342 cc. of hydrogen, measured at 0° C. and 760 mm.: find its equivalent and its exact atomic weight.

2. The elements carbon and silicon are closely related to each other. Illustrate this fact by a description of the physical and chemical properties of the two elements.

3. Oxygen and hydrogen are more active chemical agents in the 'nascent' than in the free (gaseous) state. How is this fact explained? Illustrate your answer by examples.

4. What are the chief sources of nitric acid? How may nitric acid be prepared from atmospheric air? Describe the characteristic properties of the acid.

5. You are given a quantity of galena. How would you prepare from it specimens of (*a*) litharge, (*b*) lead sulphate, (*c*) lead iodide? Describe the appearance of these substances.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH HISTORY TO 1485.

MISS C. E. MAXWELL.

[Select *four* questions, *two* from each section.]

[A.]

1. Write a short critical account of the Roman occupation of Britain.

2. Describe the main characteristics of Norman rule.

3. What do you consider to have been the chief landmarks in English constitutional progress up to 1485?

4. Mark the main stages in the Wars of the Roses, and discuss the issues at stake in this struggle.

[B.]

1. Point out the significance of the alliance between the Carolingians and the Papacy.

2. Trace the development of French administration during your period.

3. Write a short notice of Joan of Arc and her times.

4. Explain the main features of French feudalism; *or*, give some account of the early French historians.

EDUCATION.

MR. CANNING.

(N.B.—Select SIX questions. Questions must be attempted from EACH Section.)

[A.]

1. Give an analysis of the elements in the Roman educational ideal.

2. Trace the Hellenic influence in Roman Education.

3. Consider the scope and importance of Monastic Education.

4. Write a note on the revival of learning under Charlemagne.

[B.]

5. Outline Quintilian's criticism of the Educational methods of his time. What were his views on corporal punishment?

6. What were Plutarch's views on (*a*) Philosophic training, (*b*) General knowledge, (*c*) Physical training, (*d*) Rebuke and punishment?

7. Give the more important points of Jerome's 'Letter to Laeta' on the training of girls.

[C.]

8. What according to Welton is the Ideal of Education, and how far is it to be attained?

9. Consider how much Formal Logic might with profit be taught to a senior pupil.

SENIOR FRESHMEN AND FINAL FRESHMAN SUPPLEMENTALISTS.

ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

MR. ROGERS.

1. Solve the equation

$$\frac{3x-1}{7} - \frac{5x-4}{2} = \frac{3x-8}{14}.$$

2. Find x, y, z, from the equations

$$3x - 5y + 2z = 0$$
$$x + y + z = -3$$
$$x + y = 2z.$$

3. Solve the equation

$$3^x = \frac{x-8}{x-3}.$$

4. Find the simplest value of

$$\frac{a^2}{(a-c)(a-b)} + \frac{b^2}{(b-c)(b-a)} + \frac{c^2}{(c-a)(c-b)}.$$

5. Find x and y from the equations

$$x^3 - y^3 = 36$$
$$x - y = 12.$$

6. Find the length of a side of a cube whose volume remains unaltered if two sides be diminished by 4 feet and the third side increased by 24 feet.

7. One man exhales on the average ·6 of a cubic foot of carbon dioxide in an hour. There should never be more than ·06 per cent. of this gas in the air breathed, and fresh air contains ·04 per cent. How many cubic feet of air should be allowed to each man in a room which is supplied by ventilation with twice its own volume of air per hour?

8. Find the number of gallons of water in a reservoir 100 feet by 100 feet, and 10 feet deep.

9. Find the compound interest on £2500 for three years at five per cent.

10. A man sells $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Stock at 70. He invests the proceeds in $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Stock. At what price does he buy the latter if the interest received is the same?

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. FRY.

1. Find the length of an arc which subtends an angle of 9° at the centre of a circle of radius 80 feet.

2. If $\cos A = \frac{19}{181}$, find the other trigonometrical functions of A.

3. Express

$\tan(90 + A)$, $\cos(180 - A)$, $\sin(360 - A)$, and $\cot(900 + A)$ in terms of trigonometrical functions of A, and draw diagrams.

4. Prove the formulæ for $\sin(A + B)$ and $\cos(A + B)$ in terms of trigonometrical functions of A and B.

5. Given $\tan A = \frac{1}{5}$, find $\tan 5A$.

6. In a plane triangle, given

$$\cos A = \tfrac{4}{5}, \quad b = 21, \quad c = 20,$$

find a, $\cos B$, $\cos C$.

7. Find the area and the tangent of half the smallest angle of a triangle whose sides are 40, 37, and 13 feet.

8. If AB is a straight line, 76 feet long, measured along the bank of a river, and if C is a point on the opposite bank, find the breadth of the river, given $\tan A = \frac{3}{4}$, $\tan B = \frac{5}{9}$, where A, B are the angles of the triangle ABC.

9. Given $\log 4781 = 3{\cdot}67952$, find $\log \sqrt{47{\cdot}81}$, and $\log (.4781)^2$.

10. In a plane triangle, if

$$a = 37, \quad b = 22, \quad C = 58°, \quad \text{find} \quad \text{Log} \tan \tfrac{1}{2}(A - B);$$

given that in a table of logarithms of numbers, we find 17609 and 77085 opposite 15 and 59 respectively, and in a table of logarithmic tangents 10·25625 opposite 61°.

LOGIC.

MR. MOONEY.

1. Taking four related propositions, A, E, I, O, and assuming in turn that each of them is true, what do you know of the truth or falsity of the others?

2. What modes of Conversion are inapplicable to A, I, and O?

3. Why is IE always an illegitimate mood, while EI is legitimate?

4. Show, without any reference to the rules of the other figures, that it is only in the first figure that you can get the conclusion A.

5. Illustrate the different forms of Enthymeme.

6. What is Reduction? Why did Aristotle consider it necessary?

7. Reduce *Bokardo* in two ways.

8. Describe the reasoning in a disjunctive syllogism.

9. Explain what is meant by 'ambiguous middle,' 'undistributed middle,' 'illicit process of the major' and 'of the minor.'

MECHANICS.

MR. FRASER.

A.—*For Senior Freshmen.*

1. Three forces act on a body and keep it in equilibrium. State clearly the conditions which must subsist.

2. Find the conditions that two plane couples acting on a body should destroy each other's effect.

3. Show that two forces whose lines of action are parallel can be replaced by two other forces whose lines of action are not parallel. Hence, or otherwise, prove that the moment about any point of two forces whose lines of action are parallel is equal to the moment of their resultant.

4. A circular table has three legs at equal distances round its circumference: find the greatest weight that can be placed at a point diametrically opposite one leg without upsetting the table.

5. A uniform bar AB, 13 feet long, weighing 58 lbs., can turn freely about a hinge A. The end B is tied by a rope 13 feet long to a point C on the same horizontal line as A and 24 feet from A: find the tension of the rope, and the reaction of the hinge A.

6. Masses of 1, 2, 3, 4 lbs. are placed at the angular points A, B, C, D, respectively of a horizontal square lamina which weighs 3 lbs.; find the position of the common centre of gravity.

7. A balance is required for weighing small masses. State the necessary conditions that it should fulfil.

8. In a system of 4 light pulleys, where each pulley hangs by a separate string which is attached to a beam above, find what weight a power of 2 lbs. weight will support, and the stress on the fixed beam.

B.—*For Final Freshmen.*

Any *four* of the questions for Senior Freshmen, and the following:—

9. A mass of 60 tons is moving on smooth horizontal rails at the rate of 15 miles per hour: find the force which must be applied in order that it may bring the mass to rest in 30 seconds.

10. Two masses of 9 and 7 lbs. are connected by a string passing over a smooth pulley: find the acceleration of the system, and the distance through which each moves in 3 seconds.

11. A bullet is fired horizontally from the top of a tower, 100 feet high, with a velocity of 1000 feet per second: find the distance from the foot of the tower to the place where it strikes the ground.

12. Describe Atwood's machine, and show how it is used for the determination of the acceleration of a mass subjected to the Earth's pull only.

CLASSICS.

MR. WILKINS.

(For Senior Freshmen.)

GREEK.

Translate:—

ΑΔ. ἄναξ, βιάζῃ μ' οὐ θέλοντα δρᾶν τάδε.
ΗΡ. τόλμα προτεῖναι χεῖρα καὶ θιγεῖν ξένης.
ΑΔ. καὶ δὴ προτείνω, Γοργόν' ὡς καρατομῶν.
ΗΡ. ἔχεις; ΑΔ. ἔχω. ΗΡ. ναί, σῴζέ νυν, καὶ τὸν Διὸς
φήσεις ποτ' εἶναι παῖδα γενναῖον ξένον.
βλέψον δ' ἐς αὐτήν, εἴ τι σῇ δοκεῖ πρέπειν
γυναικί· λύπης δ' εὐτυχὼν μεθίστασο.
ΑΔ. ὦ θεοί, τί λεύσσω; φάσμ' ἀνέλπιστον τόδε·
γυναῖκα λέξω τήνδ' ἐμὴν ἐτητύμως,
ἢ κέρτομός με θεοῦ τις ἐκπλήσσει χαρά;
ΗΡ. οὐκ ἔστιν, ἀλλὰ τήνδ' ὁρᾷς δάμαρτα σήν.
ΑΔ. ὅρα γε μή τι φάσμα νερτέρων τόδ' ᾖ.
ΗΡ. οὐ ψυχαγωγὸν τόνδ' ἐποιήσω ξένον.
ΑΔ. ἀλλ' ἦν ἔθαπτον εἰσορῶ δάμαρτ' ἐμήν;
ΗΡ. σάφ' ἴσθ'. ἀπιστεῖν δ' οὔ σε θαυμάζω τύχῃ.
ΑΔ. θίγω, προσείπω ζῶσαν ὡς δάμαρτ' ἐμήν;
ΗΡ. πρόσειπ'. ἔχεις γὰρ πᾶν ὅσονπερ ἤθελες.
ΑΔ. ὦ φιλτάτης γυναικὸς ὄμμα καὶ δέμας,
ἔχω σ' ἀέλπτως, οὔποτ' ὄψεσθαι δοκῶν.
ΗΡ. ἔχεις· φθόνος δὲ μὴ γένοιτό τις θεῶν.

1. Parse:—εἰδώς, πιθοῦ, μεθείην, βιάζῃ, μεθίστασο, ἐποιήσω, ἴσθι, ἀνώρθωσας.

2. Mark the scansion of:—

ποῦ τόνδε Θανάτῳ φῆς ἀγῶνα συμβαλεῖν;

3. What parts in the play were taken by the protagonist and by the deuteragonist respectively?

LATIN.

Translate:—

Ch. adgrediundust hic homo mi astu. heus, Pax, te tribus verbis volo.
Sy. vel trecentis. Ch. haben tu id aurum, quod accepisti a Charmide?
Sy. atque etiam Philippum, numeratum illius in mensa manu,
mille nummum. Ch. nempe ab ipso id accepisti Charmide.
Sy. mirum quin ab avo eius aut proavo acciperem, qui sunt mortui.

Ch. adulescens, cedodum istuc aurum mihi. Sy. quod ego dem aurum tibi?
Ch. quod te a me accepisse fassu's. Sy. abs te accepisse? Ch. ita loquor.
Sy. quis tu homo's? Ch. qui mille nummum tibi dedi ego sum Charmides.
Sy. neque edepol tu is es neque hodie is umquam eris, auro huic quidem.
abi sis, nugator: nugari nugatori postulas.
Ch. Charmides ego sum. Sy. nequiquam hercle es: nam nihil auri fero.
nimis argute me obrepsisti in eapse occasiuncula;
postquam ego me aurum ferre dixi, post tu factu's Charmides:
prius non tu is eras quam auri feci mentionem. nil agis:
proin tute itidem ut charmidatu's, rursum te decharmida.
Ch. quis ego sum igitur, si quidem is non sum qui sum? Sy. quid id ad me attinet?
dum ille ne sis quem ego esse nolo, sis mea causa qui lubet.
prius non is eras qui eras: nunc is factu's qui tum non eras.
Ch. age si quid agis. Sy. quid ego agam? Ch. aurum redde. Sy. dormitas, senex.
Ch. fassu's Charmidem dedisse aurum tibi. Sy. scriptum quidem.

1. Name the metre of this passage, and mark the scansion of the last two lines.

2. What Greek play had Plautus as his model?

3. Mention some passages that show a strongly Roman tincture.

4. What is the last word in the play? By whom is it uttered?

(*For Final Freshman Supplementalists.*)

GREEK.

Translate:—

ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ κατ' ἄρ' ἕζευ ἐπὶ θρόνου, ἄλγεα δ' ἔμπης
ἐν θυμῷ κατακεῖσθαι ἐάσομεν ἀχνύμενοί περ
οὐ γάρ τις πρῆξις πέλεται κρυεροῖο γόοιο.
ὣς γὰρ ἐπεκλώσαντο θεοὶ δειλοῖσι βροτοῖσι,
ζώειν ἀχνυμένοις· αὐτοὶ δέ τ' ἀκηδέες εἰσί.
δοιοὶ γάρ τε πίθοι κατακείαται ἐν Διὸς οὔδει
δώρων οἷα δίδωσι, κακῶν, ἕτερος δὲ ἑάων·
ᾧ μέν κ' ἀμμίξας δώῃ Ζεὺς τερπικέραυνος,
ἄλλοτε μέν τε κακῷ ὅ γε κύρεται, ἄλλοτε δ' ἐσθλῷ·
ᾧ δέ κε τῶν λυγρῶν δώῃ, λωβητὸν ἔθηκε,
καί έ κακὴ βούβρωστις ἐπὶ χθόνα δῖαν ἐλαύνει,
φοιτᾷ δ' οὔτε θεοῖσι τετιμένος οὔτε βροτοῖσιν.
ὣς μὲν καὶ Πηλῆϊ θεοὶ δόσαν ἀγλαὰ δῶρα
ἐκ γενετῆς· πάντας γὰρ ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους ἐκέκαστο
ὄλβῳ τε πλούτῳ τε, ἄνασσε δὲ Μυρμιδόνεσσι,
καί οἱ θνητῷ ἐόντι θεὰν ποίησαν ἄκοιτιν.
ἀλλ' ἐπὶ καὶ τῷ θῆκε θεὸς κακόν, ὕττι οἱ οὔ τι
παίδων ἐν μεγάροισι γονὴ γένετο κρειόντων,

ἀλλ' ἕνα παῖδα τέκεν παναώριον· οὐδέ νυ τόν γε
γηράσκοντα κομίζω, ἐπεὶ μάλα τηλόθι πάτρης
ἦμαι ἐνὶ Τροίῃ, σέ τε κήδων ἠδὲ σὰ τέκνα.

1. Mark the scansion of the last two lines.

2. Parse:—ἀπώσατο. μνησαμένω, τετάρπετο, ἄνσχεο, ἐλθέμεν, ἔζευ, ἐπεκλώσαντο, ἑκάστο, κατακείεται, πάθησθα.

3. What is the substance of the laments uttered by Andromache, Hecuba, and Helen?

LATIN.

Translate:—

huc geminas nunc flecte acies, hanc aspice gentem
Romanosque tuos. hic Caesar et omnis Iuli
progenies, magnum caeli ventura sub axem.
hic vir, hic est, tibi quem promitti saepius audis,
Augustus Caesar, Divi genus, aurea condet
saecula qui rursus Latio regnata per arva
Saturno quondam; super et Garamantas et Indos
proferet imperium; iacet extra sidera tellus,
extra anni solisque vias, ubi caelifer Atlas
axem humero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum.
huius in adventum iam nunc et Caspia regna
responsis horrent divom et Maeotia tellus,
et septemgemini turbant trepida ostia Nili.
nec vero Alcides tantum telluris obivit,
fixerit aeripedem cervam licet, aut Erymanthi
pacarit nemora, et Lernam tremefecerit arcu;
nec, qui pampineis victor iuga flectit habenis,
Liber, agens celso Nysae de vertice tigris.
et dubitamus adhuc virtute extendere viris,
aut metus Ausonia prohibet consistere terra?
quis procul ille autem ramis insignis olivae
sacra ferens? nosco crinis incanaque menta
regis Romani, primam qui legibus urbem
fundabit, Curibus parvis et paupere terra
missus in imperium magnum.

1. Explain the historical and mythical references in this passage.

2. Scan the first line and the fourth.

3. Parse:—latices, pacarit, resides, rebellem, desueta, memento, obortis, praeterlabere, viden, ultus.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. ALTON.

The city of Alba was built by Ascanius, the son of Aeneas, the Trojan, who had escaped from the burning of Troy, and after many wanderings and adventures had settled on the coast of Latium, and

there had built the town of Lavinium. After the death of Aeneas, his son transferred the seat of his kingdom to Alba, and there his descendants ruled for three hundred years in prosperity and peace. But after the death of Procas, King of Alba, a quarrel arose between his two sons for the throne. Amulius, the younger, took the government from his elder brother, Numitor, killed his son, and made his daughter, Rhea Silvia, a priestess of Vesta, to the end that she should remain a virgin all her life engaged in the service of the goddess.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English :—

Either,—

Au moment où M. l'évêque entra, madame Magloire parlait avec quelque vivacité d'un sujet qui lui était familier et auquel l'évêque était accoutumé. Il s'agissait du loquet de la porte d'entrée.

Il parait que, tout en allant faire quelques provisions pour le souper, madame Magloire avait entendu dire des choses en divers lieux. On parlait d'un rôdeur de mauvaise mine ; qu'un vagabond suspect serait arrivé, qu'il devait être quelque part dans la ville, et qu'il se pourrait qu'il y eût de méchantes rencontres pour ceux qui s'aviseraient de rentrer tard chez eux cette nuit-là. Que la police était bien mal faite du reste, attendu que M. le préfet et M. le maire ne s'aimaient pas, et cherchaient à se nuire en faisant arriver des événements. Que c'était donc aux gens sages à faire la police eux-mêmes et à se bien garder, et qu'il faudrait avoir soin de dûment clore, verrouiller et barricader ses maisons, et de bien fermer ses portes.

Or,—

Denket euch doch : unsere Krankheit bestand darin, dass wir mit dem Laufe der Dinge nicht zufrieden waren im heiligen russischen Reiche und nichts weiter wollten, als dass alle Menschen einander gleich sein möchten, dass der Herr so viel wie der Diener sein solle !

Als das Übel im Lande aufzutauchen begann, herrschten so gefährliche Zeiten, dass dasselbe innerhalb eines Monates in allen Provinzen verbreitet war, da es schneller fliegt als jede andere Seuche, und wenn die weisen Lenker des Landes nicht beizeiten vorgesorgt hätte, so hätte es das ganze Reich mit sich fortgerissen.

Doch widerstanden sie demselben voll Macht und Weisheit : wer von der Seuche schon zu sehr ergriffen war, wurde mit Feuer und Eisen geheilt ; andere, bei welchen das Übel noch nicht so tief eingefressen war, wurden hinter feste Mauern gesetzt, dass ihr Atem sich nicht auf andere erstrecken konnte, und diejenigen, bei welchen das Übel noch nicht zum Ausbruch gekommen war, sondern sich bloss durch Symptome verriet, wurden zu besonderen Regimentern zusammengestellt und nach Oran und noch höher nach Astrachan, auch an die Eisküsten von Abi und nach dem kühlen Kamtschatka geschickt.

2. Translate into French *or* German:—

In an obscure lodging Dyce waited for what must happen. One evening he went to dine with some friends; though he returned rather late, Iris had not yet come home, and she had left no message to explain her absence. He waited a quarter of an hour; when at length his wife came hurrying into the room, she looked so strange that Dyce could not but ask what had happened. Nothing, she declared. It was only that she had been obliged to hurry so, and was out of breath, and—— whereupon she began to weep and let herself fall into a chair.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

(*For Senior Freshmen*).

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

1. England in the time of Charles II.
2. George Eliot's power of description.

(*For Final Freshman Supplementalists*)

1. Richard III as the man of action.
2. Humour and Satire in English Literature.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

GEOMETRY.

MR. FRY.

Constructions.

(Take as unit of length a centimetre or a half-inch, and state the unit you adopt.)

1. Construct a square equal in area to a triangle whose sides are 4, 5, and 7 units.

2. On a line 4 units long, describe 12 triangles having their sides in the ratio of 3 : 4 : 5.

3. Find a line such that its length shall be to 10 units as the area of a triangle whose sides are 2, 4, 5 to the area of a triangle whose sides are 3, 6, 7.

Theoretical.

4. Prove that an external angle of a triangle is greater than the corresponding internal remote angle.

5. If A is an acute angle, and M the foot of the perpendicular let fall from C on the base AB of a triangle ABC, prove

$$BC^2 = AB^2 + AC^2 - 2AB \cdot AM.$$

6. Prove that the line joining the centres of two circles bisects their common chord perpendicularly.

7. From a point O outside a circle a line is drawn meeting the circle in P and Q, and a tangent touching the circle at T, prove

$$OT^2 = OP \cdot OQ.$$

8. If the external bisector of the angle C of a triangle meets the base AB in D, prove

$$AD : BD = AC : BC.$$

9. Prove that similar figures may be divided into the same number of similar triangles, and that the areas of the figures are to each other in the duplicate ratio of a pair of homologous sides.

10. Show how to construct an equilateral triangle which shall be equal in area to a given rectangle.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. ROGERS.

1. Find the equation

$$\frac{3x-7}{4} - \frac{8x-3}{2} = \frac{3x-8}{2} - \frac{7x-3}{4}.$$

2. Find x and y from the equations

$$3x - 2y = 7,$$
$$5x - 4y = 8.$$

3. Find x, y, z from the equations

$$y - z = 2x,$$
$$z - x = 2y,$$
$$x + y + z = 7.$$

4. Find to two decimal places the roots of the quadratic

$$3x^2 - 8x - 7 = 0.$$

5. The perimeter of a rectangle is 48 inches, and its area is 143 square inches; find the length of each side.

6. The present ages of three men are in the ratios 12 : 11 : 10, and ten years ago the sum of their ages was 69. Find their present ages.

7. Find the present value of £1000 due two years hence at 10 per cent. Compound Interest.

8. A man invests £9500 cash in $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Stock at 95. Find the income received after deducting income tax at 2*s.* 6*d.* in £1.

9. Find to three decimal places the value of $\sqrt{10}$.

10. The breadth of a canal is 50 feet, and its average depth is 6 feet. Find (*a*) how many gallons of water pass a given point per second, and (*b*) the time taken for 1000 tons of water to pass a given point if the stream flows at the rate of 1 mile an hour.

[A gallon of water weighs 10 lbs., and a cubic foot weighs $62\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.]

TRIGONOMETRY.

MR. WEBB.

1. What unit, other than the right angle and its subdivisions, is used to measure angles? Find how many seconds there are in it, assuming π to be 3·14159.

2. A tower subtends an angle of 5° at a point level with its base and a quarter of a mile away. Find its height to the nearest foot given

$$\tan 5^\circ = \cdot 0875.$$

3. You are given that $\sin\theta = \frac{12}{13}$.

Show that θ may be either of two angles, and write down the values of the cosine and tangent of these angles.

4. Prove $\cos(A - B) = \cos A \cos B + \sin A \sin B$.

(Extra marks will be given for this question if the case in which A is an obtuse angle is proved.)

5. Find as a surd the value of tan 15°.

6. Prove that in any triangle the formula

$$c = a\cos B + b\cos A$$

is true even if one of the angles A or B is obtuse.

7. Show how to express the sum of two sines as a product of two trigonometrical functions.

8. The three sides of a triangle are 26, 25, 17. Find the tangents of the halves of the angles.

9. Prove that in a plane triangle

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2R,$$

where R is the radius of the circle circumscribing the triangle.

10. If $A + B + C = 180^\circ$, prove that

$$\sin A + \sin B - \sin C = 4 \sin\frac{A}{2} \sin\frac{B}{2} \cos\frac{C}{2}.$$

LATIN.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

1. Translate :—

Tum contra Iuno: Terrorum et fraudis abunde est.
Stant belli causae: pugnatur comminus armis.
Quae fors prima dedit, sanguis novus imbuit arma.
Talia connubia et tales celebrent hymenaeos
Egregium Veneris genus et rex ipse Latinus.
Te super aetherias errare licentius auras
Haud Pater ille velit, summi regnator Olympi.
Cede locis. Ego, si qua super fortuna laborum est,
Ipsa regam. Tales dederat Saturnia voces.
Illa autem attollit stridentes anguibus alas,
Cocytique petit sedem, supera ardua linquens.
Est locus Italiae medio sub montibus altis,
Nobilis, et fama multis memoratus in oris,
Amsancti valles; densis hunc frondibus atrum
Urget utrimque latus nemoris, medioque fragosus
Dat sonitum saxis et torto vertice torrens.
Hic specus horrendum, saevi spiracula Ditis,
Monstratur, ruptoque ingens Acheronte vorago
Pestiferas aperit fauces: quis condita Erinnys,
Invisum numen, terras coelumque levabat.

2. What story did Sinon tell to the Trojans?

3. What do you know of these persons:—Caieta, Camilla, Epeos, Mezentius, Virbius?

4. Explain these quotations with reference to their context:—

(*a*) Fuimus Troes.

(*b*) Non tali auxilio nec defensoribus istis
Tempus eget.

(*c*) Dolus an virtus, quis in hoste requirat?

(*d*) . . . qui redit exuvias indutus Achilli.

LATIN COMPOSITION.

DR. GOLIGHER.

Translate into Latin:—

1. I cannot help asking you why you refuse to spare the captives.

2. He told me that the city would not be captured for many months.

3. Not knowing that you had departed from Rome, I went to your house at daybreak.

4. You have written these words with the intention of pleasing your teacher.

5. She has now been queen for twenty-one years.

6. His account of the matter was, that Clodius went from Rome with six-and-twenty slaves for the purpose of having an interview with the councillors of Aricia; that Milo, as soon as the Senate rose, set out to meet Clodius on his return, accompanied by more than three hundred armed slaves, and made an unexpected attack on him above Bovillae; and that Clodius, having received three wounds, was carried to a house in Bovillae, from which he was dragged out more dead than alive by Milo, and killed on the Appian Way.

GREEK.

MR. E. J. GWYNN.

1. Translate :—

Αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ κρίνας ἑτάρων δυοκαίδεκ' ἀρίστους
βῆν· ἀτὰρ αἴγεον ἀσκὸν ἔχον μέλανος οἴνοιο
ἡδέος, ὅν μοι ἔδωκε Μάρων Εὐάνθεος υἱὸς,
ἱρεὺς Ἀπόλλωνος ὃς Ἴσμαρον ἀμφιβεβήκει,
οὕνεκά μιν σὺν παιδὶ περισχόμεθ' ἠδὲ γυναικὶ
ἁζόμενοι· ᾤκει γὰρ ἐν ἄλσεϊ δενδρήεντι
Φοίβου Ἀπόλλωνος· ὁ δέ μοι πόρεν ἀγλαὰ δῶρα·
χρυσοῦ μέν μοι δῶκ' εὐεργέος ἑπτὰ τάλαντα,
δῶκε δέ μοι κρητῆρα πανάργυρον, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
οἶνον ἐν ἀμφιφορεῦσι δυώδεκα πᾶσιν ἀφύσσας
ἡδὺν ἀκηράσιον, θεῖον ποτόν· οὐδέ τις αὐτὸν
ἠείδη δμώων οὐδ' ἀμφιπόλων ἐνὶ οἴκῳ,
ἀλλ' αὐτὸς ἁλοχός τε φίλη ταμίη τε μί' οἴη.
τὸν δ' ὅτε πίνοιεν μελιηδέα οἶνον ἐρυθρὸν,
ἓν δέπας ἐμπλήσας ὕδατος ἀνὰ εἴκοσι μέτρα
χεῦ', ὀδμὴ δ' ἡδεῖα ἀπὸ κρητῆρος ὀδώδει,
θεσπεσίη· τότ' ἂν οὔ τοι ἀποσχέσθαι φίλον ἦεν.

HOMER.

2. Parse—*μέλανος, εὐεργέος, ἀμφιβεβήκει, χεῦε, ὀδώδει*, and give the feminine of the adjectives, and the future and aorist of the verbs.

3. What do these words mean, and how are they formed—*ἰοχεάιρα, ἐπητανοί, μεθήμων, εὐπλόκαμος, λευκώλενος*?

4. Give the names of Nausicaa's father and mother, of her race, and of the place where they lived.
How did Odysseus come there?

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into English :—
Either,—

Depuis vingt ans, le père Merlier était maire de Rocreuse. On l'estimait pour la fortune qu'il avait su faire. On lui donnait quelque chose comme quatre vingt mille francs, amassés sou à sou. Quand il

avait épousé Madeleine Guillard, qui lui apportait en dot le moulin, il ne possédait guère que ses deux bras. Mais Madeleine ne s'était jamais repentie de son choix, tant il avait su mener gaillardement les affaires du ménage. Aujourd'hui, la femme était défunte, il restait veuf avec sa fille Françoise. Sans doute il aurait pu se reposer, laisser la roue du moulin dormir dans la mousse; mais il se serait trop ennuyé, et la maison lui aurait semblé morte. Il travaillait toujours, pour le plaisir.

Or,—

In unsrem Dorfe herrschte der Gebrauch am ersten Ostertage, mit der einbrechenden Dunkelheit, ein Feuer abzubrennen. Diese uralte, vom Heidentume ererbte Sitte teilten wir mit der ganzen Gegend weit und breit. Jedes noch so kleine Dorf zündete auf irgend einer Höhe sein Osterfeuer an, und es herrschte der lebhafteste Wetteifer unter den Dörfern, denn jedes wollte, wo möglich, das grösste Feuer zur Schau geben. Unser Dorf aber, so klein und abgelegen es auch war, konnte auf diesem Gebiete dreist in die Schranken treten. Wir zündeten unser Feuer nämlich auf den benachbarten hohen Klippen an, so dass es in der ganzen Nachbarschaft deutlich gesehen werden konnte.

2. Translate into French or German :—

The king suddenly saw the cat and asked what sort of an animal it was. Richard replied it was a cat and ate rats. The king would have liked to buy the animal, but R. would not part with it; he agreed, however, to come on land with the cat, and to visit the king's palace and the houses of the leading men in the island. In a short time the cat had killed an enormous number of rats, and R. received a barrel of gold-dust for the service he had rendered his sable majesty.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

MR. EXHAM.

Write an Essay on *one* of the following subjects :—

1. Types of chivalry in the poetry of Scott.
2. The Battle of Flodden Field.
3. The Good Old Days.
4. The Misfortunes of the Tartars.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN SUPPLEMENTING HILARY EXAMINATION.

GEOMETRY.

MR. ROGERS.

Theoretical.

1. Prove that parallelograms on the same base and between the same parallels are equal in area.

2. Prove that the square on the side opposite an acute angle of a triangle is less than the sum of the squares on the other two sides by twice a certain rectangle.

3. Prove that the sum of the opposite angles of a quadrilateral inscribed in a circle is equal to two right angles.

4. Two chords AB, CD meet at a point O within a circle: prove that the rectangle $AO \,.\, OB$ is equal to the rectangle $CO \,.\, OD$.

5. Prove that the areas of triangles of equal altitude are proportional to their bases.

6. Prove that the internal bisector of the vertical angle of a triangle divides the base in the ratio of the sides.

7. Prove that the area of a figure on the hypotenuse of a right-angled triangle is equal to the sum of the similar and similarly situated figures on the two sides.

Practical.

8. Describe a square equal in area to an equilateral triangle whose side is 2 inches, stating your method of construction. Measure the length of the side of the square.

9. Draw a line $\sqrt{6}$ inches in length, stating your method of construction. Find by measurement the value of $\sqrt{6}$ to one decimal place.

10. Draw an equilateral triangle of area 4 square inches, stating your method of construction. Measure the length of a side.

ALGEBRA AND ARITHMETIC.

MR. FRASER.

1. If $x = -\frac{3a}{4}$, find the value of

$$\frac{x^2 + ax + a^2}{x^3 - a^3} - \frac{x^2 - ax + a^2}{x^3 + a^3}.$$

2. Simplify the expression

$$\frac{(x+a)(x+b)-(y+a)(y+b)}{x-y}-\frac{(x-a)(y-b)-(x-b)(y-a)}{a-b}$$

3. Find the highest common factor of the expressions

$$10x^3+25ax^2-5a^3: \quad 4x^3+9ax^2-2a^2x-a^3.$$

4. Solve the equation

$$\frac{x-4}{3}+\frac{2x-3}{35}=\frac{5x-32}{9}-\frac{x+9}{28}.$$

5. Find the two values of x (to two decimal places) which will make $x(3x-1)=\cdot 365$.

6. Find values of x and y which satisfy the equations

$$x-y=10, \quad x^2-2xy-3y^2=84.$$

7. At an election the majority was 162, which was three-elevenths of the whole number of votes. What was the number of votes on each side?

8. What should be the yearly rent of a farm of 280 acres, worth £52 an acre, in order that the landlord may receive as rent 3 per cent. on the value of the farm?

9. Find the compound interest on £750 in 2 years at 5 per cent., payable half-yearly.

10. Find the change in a man's income if he transfers £4,865 from the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents. at $93\frac{3}{4}$ to the 3 per Cents. at $87\frac{1}{2}$.

CLASSICS.

MR. MOONEY.

[1.]

Translate:—

Festo quid potius die
Neptuni faciam? Prome reconditum,
Lyde, strenua Caecubum
Munitaeque adhibe vim sapientiae.
Inclinare meridiem
Sentis ac, veluti stet volucris dies,
Parcis deripere horreo
Cessantem Bibuli consulis amphoram.
Nos cantabimus invicem
Neptunum et virides Nereidum comas;
Tum curva recines lyra
Latonam et celeris spicula Cynthiae;
Summo carmine, quae Cnidon
Fulgentesque tenet Cycladas et Paphon
Iunctis visit oloribus;
Dicetur merita Nox quoque nenia.

HORACE.

1. Write notes on—*Caecubum, Latonam, Cynthiae, Cycladas, Paphon.*

2. Give the principal parts of *deripere*. Parse *visit*. Decline *celer*.

3. What are the meanings of—*gena, pampinus, turma, feriae, luctor, paciscor, volpes, alga, trimus, claudus*?

4. Complete the line beginning *Vixere fortes* ——, and scan it.

[II.]

Translate:—

λαβὼν δὲ ταῦτα ἐκεῖνος καὶ ἐκ Χίου πεντεδραχμίαν ἑκάστῳ τῶν ναυτῶν ἐφοδιασάμενος ἔπλευσε τῆς Λέσβου ἐπὶ Μήθυμναν πολεμίαν οὖσαν. οὐ βουλομένων δὲ τῶν Μηθυμναίων προσχωρεῖν, ἀλλ' ἐμφρούρων ὄντων Ἀθηναίων καὶ τῶν τὰ πράγματα ἐχόντων ἀττικιζόντων, προσβαλὼν αἱρεῖ τὴν πόλιν κατὰ κράτος. τὰ μὲν οὖν χρήματα πάντα διήρπασαν οἱ στρατιῶται, τὰ δὲ ἀνδράποδα πάντα συνήθροισεν ὁ Καλλικρατίδας εἰς τὴν ἀγοράν, καὶ κελευόντων τῶν συμμάχων ἀποδόσθαι καὶ τοὺς Μηθυμναίους οὐκ ἔφη ἑαυτοῦ γε ἄρχοντος οὐδένα Ἑλλήνων εἰς τὸ ἐκείνου δυνατὸν ἀνδραποδισθῆναι. τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ τοὺς μὲν ἐλευθέρους ἀφῆκε, τοὺς δὲ τῶν Ἀθηναίων φρουροὺς καὶ τὰ ἀνδράποδα τὰ δοῦλα πάντα ἀπέδοτο.—XENOPHON.

1. Parse ἔπλευσε, διήρπασαν, ἀφῆκε, ἀπέδοτο.

2. Give the meanings of—*ἐπιστολεύς, κατακόπτειν, διωβελία, βάραθρον, κάρανος, συναλίζειν.*

3. (*a*) What do you know of Mindarus and Alcibiades? (*b*) What was the Greek name for the Dardanelles?

LATIN COMPOSITION.

MR. ALTON.

1. I am mindful of living men, and yet one cannot forget Epicurus.

2. Are you waiting till the enemy occupies the citadel before you take up arms?

3. It is said that the old man asked whether that poem seemed the work of a fool.

4. The two armies met about ten miles from Rome, near the small river Allia. The encounter was sharp and decisive. The impetuous onset of the barbarians, their wild battle-cry, and their fierce, uncouth appearance dismayed the Romans, who, seized with a panic, fled almost without offering resistance. It was a slaughter more than a battle. Thousands rushed into the river to save themselves by swimming to the opposite bank, and many met their death in the water. The consular tribune, A. Sulpicius, with a remnant of the army, made good his retreat to Rome, while the greater part of the fugitives collected in Veii.

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

PROFESSOR RUDMOSE-BROWN.

1. Translate into French *or* German :—

A rat had made its dwelling in a house where there was a large cat. This cat waited a long time, hoping to kill the rat if it came out of its hole. But the rat remained in its hole. At last one day the rat came out, for it was hungry, and wished to find some food. The cat immediately caught it, and began to kill it. 'You are very cruel,' the rat said. 'Why do you wish to kill me? I am young yet, and I wish to live longer, and you can find food without eating me. Please do not kill me.' But the cat killed it.

2. Translate into English :—

Either,

'Dans deux ou trois heures,' se dit Edmond, 'le porte-clefs va rentrer dans ma chambre, trouvera le cadavre de mon pauvre ami, le reconnaîtra, me cherchera vainement et donnera l'alarme. Alors on trouvera le trou, la galerie ; on interrogera ces hommes qui m'ont lancé à la mer et qui ont dû entendre le cri que j'ai poussé. Aussitôt des barques remplies de soldats armés courront après le malheureux fugitif, qu'on sait bien ne pas être loin. Le canon avertira toute la côte qu'il ne faut point donner asile à un homme qu'on rencontrera errant, nu et affamé. Les espions et les alguazils de Marseille seront avertis et battront la côte tandis que le gouverneur du Château d'If fera battre la mer. Alors, traqué sur l'eau, cerné sur la terre, que deviendrai-je?'

Or,

Plötzlich tauchte das Gerücht auf, Wieland sei noch im Lande, und in einem grossen Walde gesehen worden. Der König liess den Helden gefangen nehmen. An Händen und Füssen gefesselt wurde er vor den Herrscher gebracht.

Damit der Meister auf immer an das Niarenland gebunden sei, liess der grausame König ihm die Sehnen an den Füssen durchschneiden. Nun war Wieland ein Krüppel. Mühsam ging er an zwei Krücken. Nicht weit vom Schloss dehnte sich ein grosser See, in dessen Mitte lag eine Insel. Dort wurde nun auf des Königs Befehl die Schmiede des armen Meisters aufgebaut, und er musste Tag für Tag im Dienst seines Peinigers Waffen schmieden. Oft aber schaute er mit finstern Blicken hinüber zur Königsburg, und sann auf Rache.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

DR. GOLIGHER.

[Choose ONE subject.]

1. Scott as a painter of character.
2. The most striking episodes in *Quentin Durward*.
3. Your favourites among Tennyson's poems.

CATECHETICAL EXAMINATIONS.

SENIOR FRESHMEN.

MR. R. M. GWYNN.

1. What do you gather from the Books of Samuel as to the popular ideas of the marks and the function of a prophet? Mention all the prophets whose names are given in these books.

2. Give examples of the personal charm which David exercised all his life upon people of varying types. To what do you attribute it?

3. Write a life of Saul, bringing out clearly both his virtues and his failings, and showing why the latter were fatal. Distinguish the different wars in which he fought as far as possible.

4. Draw a map illustrating the united kingdom at its widest extent.

5. Narrate fully the events that followed and arose out of the death of David.

JUNIOR FRESHMEN.

The Acts of the Apostles.

DR. CARLETON.

1. The name 'Christian' is only twice mentioned in the Acts? By what other designations are Christians referred to?

2. Give accounts of the two instances of Confirmation recorded in the Acts.

3. Where is Saul's Roman name first mentioned? On what occasions did he assert his Roman citizenship?

4. Give the meanings of the following terms:—'Greeks,' 'Grecians,' 'Quaternions,' 'Libertines.'

5. What was the charge brought against St. Stephen? Quote his last words.

6. What does the Acts tell us about James the brother of John? Another James is three times mentioned in the Acts?

7. On what two occasions did St. Paul visit Troas, and what incidents occurred while he was there?

8. What are we told about Barnabas on his first introduction into the narrative of the Acts?

9. Two predictions are ascribed to Agabus?

10. State what you know of Matthias, John Mark, Theudas, Apollos, and Tertullus.

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$10+15x-9x = 25-6+45$

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$x = 4$

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